

New York

Aug-10-21



61-826

Mr Geo F. Ruch.

Dept of Justice

Washington D. C.

Noted
LFR

Sir:

File
100

I will report that I am a full
pledge member of the African Blood
Brotherhood having joined last night.
I will get a constitution next meeting
night which is Tuesday and will
mail same to you. I find that this
organization is in the making but
has posts in other cities. These posts are

COOPER

2
named; this one is known as Port
menelek. Cyril Briggs who is the real
head of this organization has become
very friendly and confidential with
me. This organization is trying very hard
to join hands with Garvey. They have
had 70,000 (seventy thousand) of the
unclased circulars printed and have
distributed them among the delegates
who are here to attend Garvey's convention.
The African Blood Brotherhood has four
delegates at this convention as Garvey
invites all organizations to send delegates.
The object of these delegates is to draw
Garvey out; that is to make him

3

accept the African Blood Brotherhood or
for Garvey to come out point blank and
say that he will not accept them.

Should Garvey do the latter these delegates
will then try to set in motion something
that will break up Garvey's convention
so for Garvey has ignored them but
Garvey is too wise to make any statement.
Also include your ^{find} a bulletin that is put
out by Briggs dealing with the happenings
of the convention. Briggs expects to win
over so many of Garvey's delegates
with this line of propaganda that
Garvey will have to take some note
of his (Briggs) organization. I think I
know enough about Garvey to say

that he will never accept Briggs or his organization. Garveys convention is not moving along as smoothly as it might. The Secretary General, Dr Brooks has disappeared, the Vice President General has been fired and the Minister of ~~the~~ regions is going to be fired. The daily session develops into a wrangle nearly every day. Without Garvey present they wouldnt be able to hold this thing a week, but Garvey keeps the delegates here because he tells them that from among them the council will be selected which means a soft job and a big salary and every delegate believes that he will be selected and it seems

5

that their efficiency is judged by the amount of bombast he displays while on the floor so you can imagine the result. The Negro World will give you a better account of the convention than I could think of writing. Should any thing of any importance be omitted I will report the same to you in writing at once.

You will notice sir in this bulletin of Briggs how often he refers to the Communist and Soviet Russia. He champions the cause without trying to hide it. Now sir this Briggs is no fool and it will take sometime

for me to gain his full confidence and get down to the real facts in his propaganda. I have a plan by which I think I could get in with this Mrs Staker but I would rather discuss that with you. I mentioned this in my last report but received no instructions from you. I would like to attend another meeting of the African Blood Brotherhood next Tuesday before seeing you.

It has been some time since my last report but it has been because there has been nothing to report.

You will notice in the Chancellor's report in the Negro World that the Negro

World was sold to the U.N. & A. for forty
nine thousand and some hundred
dollars. Now sir this was simply a
paper transaction as there was not a
penny turned over for the sale but
they had to account to the delegates
for some of the money that had been
sent in for death tax and this was
the easiest way of doing it. If Harvey's
books were seized and taken into court
and they couldn't send him to jail
I will say that I don't know one thing
about the law.

Respectfully
"f o o"

ENCLOSURE

61-826*

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STAFF:

CYRIL V. BRIGGS, Editor
REV. M. FRANKLIN PETERS, Associate Editor.
BERTHA F. BRIGGS, Business Manager
EMERSON L. KIRBY, Advertising Solicitor

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

Gertrude E. Hall, Theo. Burrell, Ben E. Burrell,
William H. Briggs, R. L. Rossi, Bertha De Basco,
C. Valentine.

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THE CRUSADER

Vol. IV. No. 6

August, 1921

Whole No. 36

Two Religions in Practice

A Short Resume of the Practical Aspects of Christianity and Mohammedanism, Especially as Affecting the Negro.

By
C. VALENTINE.

CHRISTIANITY and Mohammedanism are today the world's two greatest religions. Having much in common in doctrine, in practice they are utterly opposed. For example, both assert "the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man," but whereas the Christian extends it in theory to all men of whatever religious faith, and in practice confines it to men of a certain race or color, the Mohammedan confines it to fellow Mohammedans, but there practices it rigidly. In the Mohammedan state, "not in theory only but also in practice, the black man and the white man are fellow citizens and of the same household." And the white Mohammedan would just as quickly give his daughter's hand in marriage to a black believer as he would refuse it in the case of a white non-believer or infidel; as white Christians themselves have testified:

"The theocratic character of a Moslem state facilitates, indeed, the incorporation of different races in the same social and political system, seeing that all distinctions between men are obliterated by community of faith in Islam. And it is impressive to see how closely the Mohammedan world, though not free from sects, is knit together by religious principle, and how strongly it cherishes the brotherhood of believers."

While the concepts of the Christian religion are nobler than those of Mohammedanism, the latter in its strict adherence to the monotheistic ideal and its honest, even rigid, application in practice, puts to shame the many gods, sacred idols and pictures and the disgusting hypocrisy and pharisaism of the Christian faith as practised by the white nations of the world.

Even in its outward form, the grandeur and simplicity appears superior to the vulgar shouting and getting the spirit gymnastics of some of the Christian sects:

"The outward forms of Mohammedanism are exceedingly impressive. The muezzin's call to prayer—at dawn, at noon, in the afternoon, at sunset, and three hours later at night—floats through the air like a voice from the upper world. No music of bells evokes such a sense of the Divine Majesty as his proclamation, 'God is great, there is no God but God.' However grand or however humble a mosque may be, whether frequented by the most intelligent or the most ignorant of the people, it contains nothing that tells of superstition, nothing that belittles or lowers the conception

of the Most High. One can understand why, when Islam and Christianity confronted each other in the Byzantine Empire, there were emperors who, for upwards of a century, strove to banish pictures and statues from the worship of the (Christian) church. And where is the reverence of the human soul before God expressed so utterly, as when the Moslem worshipper, washed clean, with shoes off his feet stands, bows, kneels, prostrates himself before his Maker in silent prayer? There is no more impressive religious service in the world than that celebrated, under the dome of St. Sophia, on 'The Night of Power,' in the season of Ramazan. Under the dim light of hundreds of small, hanging lamps, fed with oil, as in days past, ten thousand men are then gathered upon the floor of the mosque for evening worship, their hearts stirred by the associations of the sacred season. It is essentially a service of silent prayer. The stillness is made only more impressive by the brief chant that occasionally breaks the silence, to afford pent feelings some relief. But though dumb with awe, the multitude cannot rest. The emotion is too strong for complete suppression, and the vast congregation heaves to and fro, rises and falls. It stands upon its feet, bends low, sinks to the floor, kneels, prostrates the head to the very earth, filling the great church with a sound as of distant thunder, or the sea breaking upon the shore. It is a scene of intense humility and veneration. And yet it is so grave, so quiet, so controlled, that the dignity of the worshippers is never lost. It is the homage of the great to the greatest. It is a remarkable combination of reverence and self-respect. The consciousness of belonging to the elite of the religious world, the sense that the worship is paid to the One, True, Great Allah, beside whom there is no other God, and that it is offered in a form worthy of the Divine nature, inspire an elevation of soul like the pride of great nobles in the presence of a mighty over-lord. A devout Moslem is an aristocrat to the tips of his fingers."

While charity is a virtue demanded by both faiths, it is the Moslem who most faithfully observes the command to extend a helping hand to the poorer and less fortunate of our fellow men:

"Alms-giving is one of the great duties incumbent upon a Moslem. During Ramazan and the two festival seasons of Bairam, tables are set in the houses of the wealthy classes, to

which poor neighbors are made welcome. Groups of beggars gather then about the houses of the rich to receive liberal portions of pilaf, and meat stewed with vegetables, besides a present of money or some article of dress. Connected with the principal mosques of the city there are endowed soup-kitchens (Imarets), at which, along with the softas and imams of the mosque, the poor of the district can obtain soup every morning, and once a week pilaf and zerde (sweetened rice, colored yellow with saffron). The lame, the blind, the halt are usually allowed to cross the bridges over the Golden Horn without paying toll, and to travel by steamers on the Bosphorus free of charge. If, again, the legal and ascetic prohibition of the use of intoxicants by Mahomet is not the noblest method of educating free agents in self-control, the sober habits of a Moslem community and the rarity of violent crimes in it, when uncontaminated by foreign influence, are advantages not to be despised."

Finally, Christianity and Mohammedanism have an exactly opposite reaction upon the mind of the Negro convert. One as clearly induces to a servile state of mind and slavish acquiescence in white tutelage on the part of the Negro convert as the other inspires self-respect and love of liberty. And this difference of reaction and the consequent strategic value to the white man of the Christian religion is fully recognized by the advocates of white world-domination. Sir Harry Johnston and other students of African problems have repeatedly defined the Christianization of Africa as absolutely necessary in the interests of white imperialism. Lothrop Stoddard, in his recent book, "The Rising Tide of Color," has been quite as frank:

"Certainly, all white men, whether professing Christians or not, should welcome the success of missionary efforts in Africa. The degrading fetishism and demonology which sum up the native pagan cults (a lie, of course) cannot stand, and all Negroes will some day be either Christians or Moslems. Insofar as he is Christianized, the Negro's savage (that is, independent) instincts will be restrained, and he will be disposed to acquiesce in white tutelage. Insofar as he is Islamized, the Negro's warlike propensities will be inflamed, and he will be used as the tool of Arab Pan-Islamism seeking to drive the white man from Africa and make the continent its very own."

Hand Grenades

The Holy Trinity: The Ku Klux Klan, Caucasian Christianity and 100 per cent. Americanism:

Why is the anglo-saxon like an egg? Answer: Because he is white outside and yellow within.

Since it is established that juries have a right to taste the "evidence," jury duty should presently lose much of its unpopularity.

Those Negroes who are clamoring for disarmament in the interest of (white) civilization are still thinking "white."

But what can you expect? They even clam-

ored for the "League of Nations"—England's plan for perpetuating her control over millions of colored folk.

Garvey may be crude, and he may muss up the Present at times, but there's more future-looking statesmanship in his little finger than there is in the entire clay-heaps of dutiful Dr. DuBois and squirming servile Moton.

Jack Dempsey apparently thinks that to meet a Negro fighter would be too much like going to "the front."

BLACK TULSA'S ANSWER.

If we on Flanders fields could die
To save white men, then tell us why
We should not have the right to strive
At home; to keep black men alive
From lawless mobs?

When mobs attack, defense is just,
We merely keep the nation's trust—
Yea, we would hold from out the dust
Our land's fair name.

O' silent church, O' lying press,
Speak up against this lawlessness—
Alas! tis you, alone, to blame
For this, our country's greatest shame—
Speak out or Truth shall write your name
Down with the mobs!

—ANDREA RAZAFKERIEFO.

FOR SUCH AS YE.

By Frederic H. Williams.

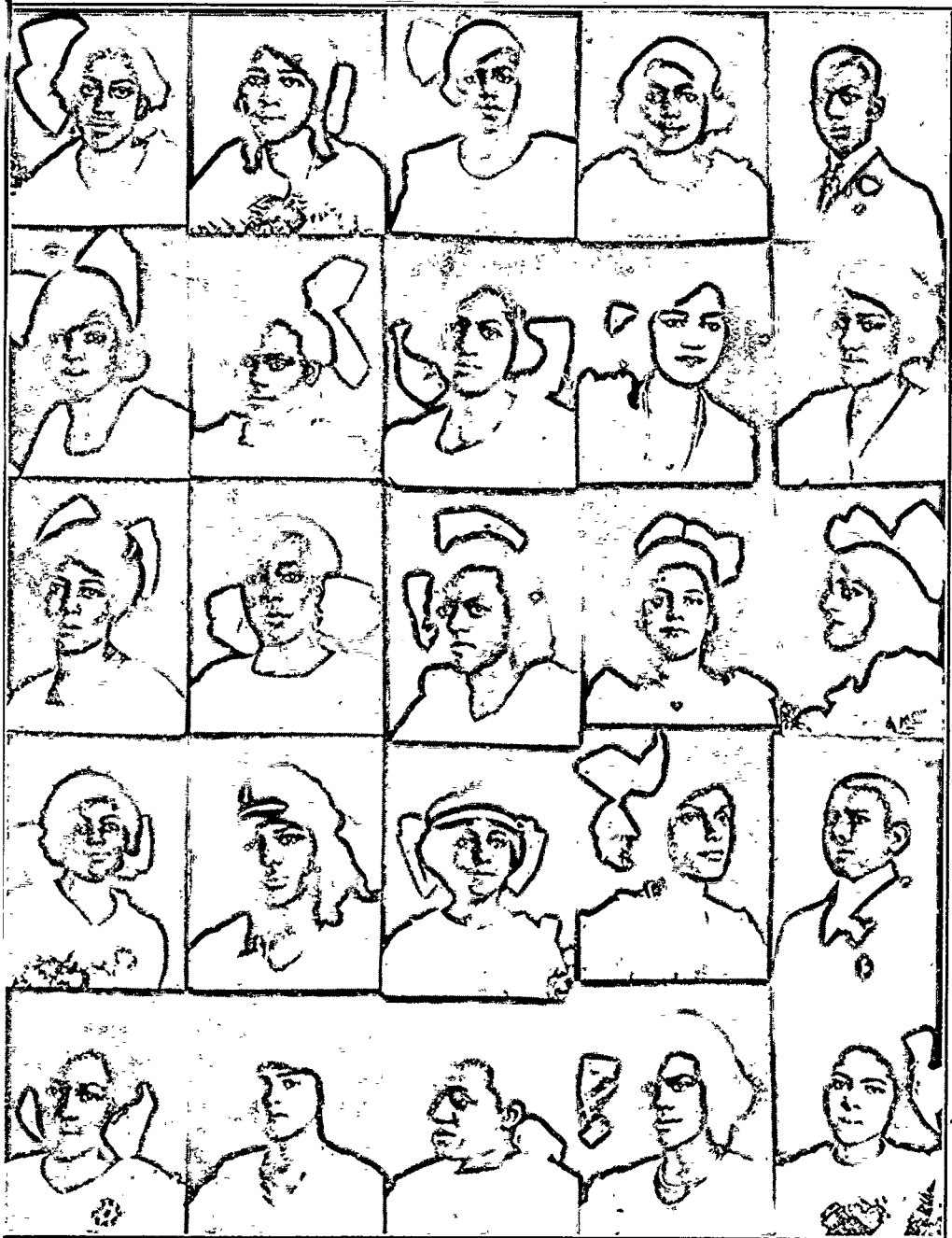
Those of ye, who are content to wait,
Spineless and submissive, without the gate
Erected by a festering Hate,
Are arrant cowards and brainless fools,
The puppet toys of a contemptuous fate.

Those of ye, who are content to occupy
This low-flung state, lacking man's courage to
do or die,
Are full deserving of such ignominy,
Designed for ye by an inexorable fate.

And should thy brothers arise,
And pitilessly strike ye down to Earth,
Heaping upon ye their eternal curse,
Who, amongst the men and women of your
race,
Would raise a protesting hand to stay your fate?

NOTICE OF RESOLUTION.

At the July 12 meeting of Post Menelek a resolution calling for the expulsion of any member of Menelek Post absent from two successive meetings of that post, and refusing to give an acceptable explanation of such absence, was unanimously passed. It was declared that Menelek Post desires no idle drones in its ranks, and that members must attend meetings in order to keep in touch with developments within the African Blood Brotherhood, and with outside developments as they affect the organization.



PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATES 1921

Some of the colored children who graduated from New York's Public and Parochial schools during 1921. The schools represented are P. S. 119, P. S. 89, P. S. 157, St. Mark's and St. Paul. The names of the graduates, reading from nowhere in particular, are Lillian Trotman, Rosetta Margeton, Marjorie Thompson, Olive Outram, Elsie Cooper, Melvina Rawlins, Dorothy Mills, Ethel Murray, Wilhelmina Mackey, Edith Benjamin, Estelle Mauge, Frederica Trotman, Lenora Trotman, Evelyn Richardson, Helen Struthers, Vera Humphrey, Doris Curna, Anna Beckman, Lonie Dickerson, Elsie Barrow, Anna McKay, Anna Taylor, Grace Perkins, Dorothy Boyd, and, oh, yes, Masters E. Carter and Albert James Humphrey. Quite as many boys graduated as girls, but you could not think so from the selection of photographs given above. Was it that the boys were more bashful and afraid of the camera, or that mothers gave preference to the girl graduates? In the latter case the boys might want to know what has become of the "equality of the sexes."

Photos by Walter Baker, New York.

EDITORIALS

"While wrong is wrong, let no man prate of peace"

TO OUR TULSA DEAD.

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat

The soldier's last tattoo;

No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave but fallen few;

On fame's eternal camping ground.

Their silent tents are spread,

And glory guards with solemn sound

The bivouac of the dead.—*Ibid.*

LIBERATING AFRICA

All intelligent Negroes are agreed upon the necessity of liberating Africa from the incubus of European capitalist control. Prevailing differences are in regard to the methods by which this liberation can be achieved.

The African Blood Brotherhood and THE CRUSADER believe in utilizing every possible means towards this end, while keeping in mind that in the ultimate final success will depend upon the degree to which the opinion of the Negro masses have been mobilized and their minds prepared for the necessary sacrifice.

We believe that it is essential to the early success of our cause that the Negro seek co-operation with the Indian Nationalists, the Turkish Nationalists, the Persians, the Arabs and all other peoples participating in the common struggle for liberty, and especially with those peoples whose struggle is against the great enslaver of the darker races—England.

It is our belief that we should make common cause with the Indians and the Irish Republicans, with Soviet Russia and the Turkish Nationalists and with all other forces now, or in the future, menacing the British Empire in particular and the capitalist-imperialist world in general.

Since it is by the British Empire particularly that we are subjugated, we must seek the destruction of the British Empire. And since it is best to fight with allies than without them, we must seek co-operation with all other forces consciously working with the same end in view, and intelligently encourage and stimulate such forces as are working unconsciously to the same purpose. Since it is under the capitalist-imperialist

system that Negroes suffer, we must boldly seek the destruction of that system, and to that end seek co-operation with such other forces—Socialism, Bolshevism, or what not—that are engaged in war to the death with Capitalism.

Since it is the anglo-saxon race that issues the dictum of Negro inferiority and is doing its utmost to bring the French and other Latin peoples around to this anglo-saxon point of view, it is the sensible racial duty of the Negro to work for the isolation and eventual degradation of the anglo-saxon race.

Since the Christian religion, as interpreted in theory and practice by its chief adherents—the white peoples of the world—has time and again given official sanction to the anglo-saxon dictum of Negro inferiority, and support to the idiotic theory that Negroes were specially created by a white-favoring Christian God to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the white race, it is up to intelligent Negroes to seriously study the problem of religion and to weigh the merits of the world's two leading religions—Christianism and Mohammedanism—in their relation to the Negro: one the religion of the white imperial peoples and one the religion of millions upon millions of black, brown and yellow peoples in Africa and Asia; one the religion of Negro inferiority, the other the religion of the equality of all believers.

Since it is to the interest of the white imperial peoples to seek the perpetuation of white world domination and to fight all forces aimed at ending such domination, it is essential that Negroes cautiously examine all those measures which the white press, the white pulpit and white statesmen urge as necessary for "the salvation of (white capitalist) civilization," and sympathetically examine those measures and economic beliefs that the white press, pulpit and statesmen oppose as "destructive of (white capitalist) civilization."

It is only by intelligently utilizing all the forces opposed to those who have Africa and the Africans in subjugation that we can hope to achieve the liberation of Africa and the redemption of her races the world over.

THE SOCIALIST SURRENDER

The American Socialist Party has now joined the ranks of the eminent respectables of American politics. It will now work for

find immunity from persecution in the tolerance which Capitalism gives to those forces that, while apparently opposing it, do not really menace its existence. Already there are signs of a truce between the bulldogs of Capitalism and the emasculated, diluted thing that came out of the Detroit Convention. No longer need it face the underhanded, vicious opposition of the plutes, whose anger it so often evoked in braver days. No more will its elected representatives be barred from representing their constituents in State and National assemblies. The political plums and the lure of Parliamentarism were too great temptations, and the American Socialist Party has sold its honor and deserted its principles for a mess of (Capitalist) potage. It has rejected not only the Third Internationale, but all international affiliations as well. It has cast from it the banner of International Labor and taken up that of One Hundred Per Cent. Americanism. It has betrayed Revolutionary Socialism and the cause of the Workers for the glitter and safeness of Parliamentarism and the selfish interests of its opportunist leaders. In this surrender Revolutionary Socialism has suffered one lost leader more, and as the workers of the world, with new determination, pursue the uncompromising battle against the exploiters of all races, they will have good reason, in the treachery of the American Socialist Party, for remembering the famous lines of Robert Browning:

"He alone breaks from the van and the free-men,

He alone sinks to the rear and the slaves!
We shall march prospering—not through
his presence;

Songs may inspire us—not from his lyre;
Deeds will be done while he boasts his
quiescence,

Still bidding crouch whom the rest bade
aspire.

Blot out his name, then, record one lost
soul more,

One more task declined, one more foot-
path untrod,

One more devils' triumph and sorrow of
angels,

One more wrong to Man, one more insult
to God!"

WHAT'S WHAT IN AMERICA

What's what in capitalistic America is graphically portrayed in the following paragraph from *The Nation* of July 6, and dealing with the Untermyer exposure of the corrupt condition of society in the democratic United States:

"What can one think of a society," asks a

subscriber, "which can read the Untermyer revelations and be so little moved by them?" Well, our American society is hardly hearing much of what Mr. Samuel Untermyer has brought out. Only a comparatively few in New York or vicinity are reading the news with care. The amount of detail telegraphed shrinks with the distance it is sent, and so Iowa today probably only knows that Mr. Untermyer has raised a great cloud of dust and revealed a deal of labor-union and capitalist corruption. Yet every State in the Union should know that Mr. Untermyer by his courage and determination has rendered a public service, and that his revelations are a tremendous blow at the present economic organization of society. For he has established a number of highly important facts: First, wherever he has probed he has uncovered labor or capitalistic conspiracy, or corruption, or both, always at the cost of the public; second, he has proved the existence of ring after ring and ring within ring all in flat violation of law; third, he has proved that the United States Government has deliberately permitted these rings and combinations in restraint of trade to exist by prosecuting neither civilly nor criminally; and, fourth, he has proved where the sympathies of our courts lie in that every labor rascal whose prosecution he has brought about has been given a jail sentence, while every crooked business man has been let off with a fine."

THE CRUSADER refuses to emulate *The Nation's* habit of crying in the wilderness and therefore leaves the matter to the independent consideration of our readers, merely advising comparison with the shocking (to capitalistic minds) conditions and ideals prevailing in the workers' republic of Soviet Russia.

A CHRISTIAN VERSION OF THE CREATION

Why Peonage Exists in the South

My opinion is that peonage in the South is due to the belief, almost universal there, that the Negro is not human, but was created with all the other brute creatures on the sixth creative day, and was created to relieve man, the sons of God, of all physical labor and drudgery, while man was required to perform only mental work.

That the Negro is the highest type of the brute creation, is not descended from Adam, therefore was not included in the fall of man and is not subject to the laws of God, has no right to any civic, political or religious privileges, is the necessary continuation of this line of argument, and it is quite generally accepted.

W. P. MORRIS, Tenn.

That is the situation exactly. And prominent Southern men like Judge Abernathy, Hoke Smith, Vardaman, etc., have not hesitated to say so, nor have the mass of the Southern white people hesitated to reward them with political offices for saying so. This is the view not only of the man on the street, but of the so-called best people as well—the judges, ministers and the blue-blood partisans. The Christian Church in the South makes no protest against the inhuman treatment accorded the Negro, be-

cause the Christian Church still clings to the opinion, so bare-facedly voiced during the Civil War (in answer to the arguments of the abolitionists), that the Supreme Being especially created the Negro an inferior thing to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for the white nations. This is what Christianity stands for in the South, and the Negro can take it or leave it. It is the conquerors' religion inflicted upon the slave, and carries the conquerors impress and viewpoint even unto the description of the Queen of Sheba as "black but comely," rather than black and comely. Its acceptance by the Negro is proof of his complete subjugation at the hands of the white man.

HOW WILL DISARMAMENT BENEFIT US?

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People calls upon President Harding to invite the nations of the world to join the United States in a conference to discuss and adopt methods for world disarmament. From resolutions passed at N. A. A. C. P. Detroit Conference.

Will the N. A. A. C. P. kindly inform us in what way world disarmament would benefit Negroes?

Will world disarmament save us from our present state of oppression in the United States, Africa and the islands of the sea?

Can world disarmament save the white race from self-destruction and save the Negro from the oppression of the white race at the same time?

Is it logical that an oppressed race should rush in to save its oppressors from self-destruction when that process offers one of the very few opportunities for salvation still existent for the oppressed race?

In whose interests does the N. A. A. C. P. exist? The interests of the race for whose advancement it claims to exist or the interests of the race controlling it? We allow one guess to every reader.

FURTHER PROOF THAT ANCIENT EGYPTIANS WERE OF NEGRO ORIGIN

The fathering wish of pseudo-scientists to the contrary, proofs that the ancient Egyptians were of the great Negro race continue to multiply.

The latest in the way of authenticated discoveries re ancient Egypt and its inhabitants consist of certain painted wooden models found on the west bank of the Nile at Thebes by Messrs. Lansing and Winlock of the Egyptian Expedition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1918-1920. These models were taken from the tomb of an Egyptian noble by

name Mehenkwetre, who lived some 4,000 years ago. They represent scenes and phases of Egyptian life of that period—about 2,000 years before the Christian era. There is, for instance, a model of Mehenkwetre and his scribes at the work of counting his cattle: "The scene is laid in the courtyard before his house, overlooked by a porch with four brightly colored columns in front. Here he sits with his son and heir squatting on the floor on one side, and four clerks on the other, each busily recording the count on a papyrus roll. On the porch and on the steps stand his butlers and stewards and in the courtyard facing the porch the chief herdsman bows and salutes his lord as he reports. In front there is a waving of sticks and arms as the other herdsman lead and drive past the beeves—red, black, piebald and speckled."

The italics in the quotation are our's. The quotation is from an article in *The Scientific American Monthly* for June, 1921. The description of the colors in which the beeves are painted is, in our estimation, worthy of special emphasis as demonstrating the strict adherence to truth upon the part of the ancient artist, and the consequent logic of the assumption that he would exercise the same, or greater, care in depicting in their true pigments the human beings in the scene. *And these are painted black! Serfs, scribes and noble—all are painted black!* And these models, which are now resting some at the Metropolitan Museum of Arts in New York and some at the Cairo Museum, will require all the ingenuity and energy of those who would even prostitute Science in their efforts to exalt the white race at the price of the undeserved degradation of the Negro race. These models fully support the innumerable available proofs of the Negro origin of Egyptian civilization, and finally throws into the discard the "accidental" theory which certain white scientists who hold truth of less importance than race aggrandizement have advanced in explanation of the Negro figures in Egyptian wall-paintings, some of which show armed Negroes in hot pursuit of fleeing naked white barbarians.

THE TERM "NEGRO"

There are Negroes who would have us believe that all or most of the ills at present suffered by the Negro people are directly attributable to the use of the term "Negro" as a racial designation of our

group. Dispense with that term and, presto! all or most of the handicaps which the white race, and the anglo-saxon in particular, has placed in the way of our progress would be miraculously removed. According to this logic, it is our racial designation and not our racial color against which white prejudice is directed. To us, however, it seems that the trouble is not with the term "Negro" (in spite of its offensive corollary, Negress, and the connotation which prejudiced white minds have given the word), but rather with the servile, spineless people whom that once proud term is expected to identify. A correspondent in *The Negro World* puts the matter beautifully when he advises that

"It would be better to worry less about the name and set our head and hands to enhance and perpetuate its glorious past, as has been shown in the development of Egypt, Thebes, Karnac and the territory covered by the Shon-hoy dynasty and the mighty empires which white historians have adroitly claimed for themselves."

If more Negroes knew of the glorious historical heritage of the race there would be less of them worrying about the use of the word "Negro" as a racial designation, less of them ashamed of their race, and more of them putting their shoulders to the wheel to make our modern group worthy of the great name we bear, and should bear proudly.

FOOD DESTRUCTION TO KEEP UP PRICES

Bumper crops come and go and are duly announced in the press, but exercise little influence upon the lives of the American industrial workers who are not permitted to reap the benefits of surplus production of farm produce since under the capitalist system it is found more profitable to destroy "surplus" vegetables and fruits than to put them on the markets where they would force prices downwards and further cut the profits of middlemen and retailers by necessitating additional transportation and storage and extra handling. On the other hand, two birds (and many workers) are killed by the same stone when, by the simple, humane and civilized process of destroying the "surplus," additional transportation and handling are eliminated and prices kept up to a point where it is easily possible to make more money handling less stuff. More money and less trouble. And as the "Government" acquiesces and the fool people must pay, why, why not? "surplus" on hand is destroyed.

farmer is told that there is no market for other foodstuff he might have on hand, so he, too, is forced to join the wicked carnival of food destruction while thousands of people are starving in very truth, and millions others are suffering from malnutrition. And we call it a great country!

AS TO CERTAIN ADVICE

To the *New York World* and the *New York Mail*, who have lately taken it upon themselves to give gratuitous advice to the Negro, we suggest a thoughtful perusal of the following lines by Lajpat Rai:

*"The toad beneath the harrow knows
Exactly where each tooth-point goes.
The butterfly upon the road
Preaches contentment to the toad."*

Perhaps they will then understand why we are not disposed to accept their advice as to how we should bear persecution and how die when attacked by their murderous mobs.

GIVE THE COLORED POSTOFFICE EMPLOYEES A SQUARE DEAL

Instead of following the bigoted path of his predecessor under the infamous Wilson Administration by assinninely attempting to define when a newspaper is not a newspaper, Postmaster Morgan could well use his surplus energy in seeing that the colored employes in the New York district were given a square deal and the advancement they so eminently deserve.

Apart from the many "discriminations" practiced against the colored postoffice employes at all the stations within his jurisdiction, the conditions at College Station are particularly irksome both to the colored men working there and to the colored public from whom comes at least 90 per cent. of its support. Harlem Negroes have nearly one million dollars deposited with the United States Postal Savings through this station. Harlem Negroes transact other business with this station to the amount of many thousand dollars monthly, and are forced to do all their transactions with more or less impudent and inexperienced white window clerks, while in the back, hidden out of sight from the public and forced to do routine work, are colored men with far more experience in postoffice work and higher ratings than the new recruits at the windows. At most stations in New York this "hiding away process" is done on the theory that it might offend the (white) public to have colored men waiting on them. By this

Communists Champion Negro

American "Reds" Issue Stirring Call to White Labor to Make Common Cause With Colored Workers.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The police today began inquiry into what they think may prove to be a nation-wide propaganda intended to stir up Negro discontent throughout America and further the cause of "a Soviet Republic of America."

Morris Sorner, forty-two, white, of 124 Ludlow street, arrested last night while distributing, it is alleged, circulars of an incendiary nature, admitted today, the police say, that he had been hired to scatter an appeal headed "The Tulsa Massacre," urging organized force as the only remedy to apply against "mobs of business men who outrage the Negroes and workers." He declined to say who hired him.

The police also continued a search of the neighborhood of Second avenue, Fifteenth and Sixteenth, where the incendiary leaflets, signed by the "Executive Committee, Communist Party of America," were being distributed.

Tulsa Rioting.

"By the time this leaflet is in hand," the circular read, "the whole world will have learned of the horrible massacre of Negroes in Tulsa."

"No words are vivid enough to describe the actions of the well-dressed and armed mob of business men who, with automobiles and airplanes, surrounded the Negro quarter of Tulsa on June 1, killed ninety persons and injured more than 200 and made more than 10,000 Negroes homeless."

Reprinted From the Metropolitan Press.

"There is only one appeal to stop these fiendish and bloody outrages—the appeal to organized force. The only language that the bloodthirsty capitalists of America can understand is the language of organized power."

"Only by reprisals, by answering force with force, will business men and their white guards, the Ku Klux Klan, etc., be restrained from their assaults on the Negroes and the working people."

Labor was criticised for its attitude toward the Negro as follows:

Wants Resolution.

"We've failed to organize the Negro and refused to treat him as our equal brother. We are to blame. Break down the barriers in the union. Wipe out the color lines. There is only one line we can draw, and that is the class line."

Part of the poster dealt with Sovietism. It read:

"Under the Russian Czar the Jews were the victims of race riots and pogroms. Workers and peasants overthrew the capitalist government and established a workers' government—the Soviet Republic of Russia. Only by following our Russian comrades' heroic example and establishing here the Soviet Republic of America will the workers, white and black, be able to work in peace and enjoy the fruits of their labor."

"Down with the capitalist system! Long live the Workers' Republic of America!"

Congress of the Communist International

A Brief Report on a Movement That Greatly Affects the Destinies of All the Oppressed.

Moscow, July 1.

In the sitting of June 28, Lazzari, the representative of the Italian Socialist party spoke defending the tactic of his party and explained that the plan of action of his party did not signify a complete subordination to nor a complete independence of the Third International. In the immediate future there will be a conference of the party in which the decisions of the congress of the Third International shall be dealt with. Lazzari hopes that the Italian Socialist party will not be excluded from the Communist International on account of their action.

When Lenin took the platform he was greeted with a storm of applause. He said: It is a great misfortune for a labor party if they do not manage to get rid of their reformists at the right moment. A year ago Serrati could not bring forward one convincing ground why the continued presence of the reformists was absolutely necessary. Now we waited with impatience for Lazzari to present any kind of a new reason. In spite of the fact that Italian Communism has shown a great growth it has

been possible for the Italian bourgeois, thanks to the class treacherous policy of the Italian Socialists to pass over to the offensive. Lenin ended his speech in expressing the strong conviction that the Italian workers would support the decision of the congress over the exclusion of the Italian Socialist party from the Communist International.

In the evening sitting Sinovjev made the proposal that the congress would allow the German Communist Labor party to hold a congress in the next two months in which the most important questions of the day should be dealt with.

In the sitting of June 29 the Communist Anarchist, Maffi, made a speech in which he endeavored to weaken all those numerous facts that had been brought forward by the Italian Communists.

The speakers who followed him, Rakovsky and Klara Zetkin, unmasked the whole class-treacherous policy of the Italian Socialist party. Klara Zetkin demanded a decisive break with the reformists. She demanded also that one should inform the workers that 50,000

"ROSTA WIEN."

lire, that came from the pocket of the bourgeois, had been sent from Amsterdam to Italy. Klara Zetkin closed her address with the words: "We must not be nationalists but only internationalists."

After Klara Zetkin had finished her speech Comrade Trotzki gave a clear account of the tragic situation of the Italian proletariat who had been brought to the point of action after long years of propaganda, and now that it was beginning to win its right it was handed over to the bourgeois. Trotzki rejected most decidedly the claim of Serrati that Soviet Russia was endeavoring to bring about an international rising merely to save itself. The Russian Communists examine the situation from all sides and do not act too quickly. So far Soviet Russia is the only stronghold of the international revolution and the proletariat of all lands has the duty to protect Russia.

After a number of shorter speeches on the international situation the congress adopted a resolution which stated that the congress accepts the reports of the activity of the Executive Committee with satisfaction and considers its policy as correct. The congress is agreed that the 21 conditions drawn up by the second congress should be carried out in all lands. The efforts of the Executive Committee to create great Communist mass parties was approved. The congress is in complete agreement with the decision of the Executive concerning the Italian Socialist party and proposes to the Italian Socialist party that they shall immediately exclude the reformists from the ranks, as otherwise the Italian Socialist party cannot be on to the Communists International. In case that the Italian Socialists accept the proposals of the congress the Executive Com-

mittee is to take steps for the formation of United Italian Section of the Communist International.

Going over to the question of the German Communist Labor party the congress considered the attitude of the Executive here as also correct. In case that this party did not unite in the near future with the United Communist party of Germany the Executive Committee was authorized to exclude them from the Communist International and to decline to recognize them even as a sympathizing party. The congress approved of the manner of the application of the twenty-one conditions to the French party and demanded that the Executive Committee should pursue a firm decisive policy towards the Czecho-Slovak Communists and not allow them to turn into the path of opportunism. The congress protested most energetically against the objections which were raised against the centralizing of the Communist movement and demanded on the contrary that all parties should send their best talent into the Executive Committee. The parties must see that a still stronger political leadership of the Communist parties is necessary. Especially in the question of unemployment is the lack of leadership noticeable. The congress expresses the hope that the Executive Committee will succeed in co-operation with all parties of the Communist International in creating a better apparatus which will ensure a better common working of all parties and will permit them to come up in a great measure to the tasks that are set by the international situation of the Communist International.

After a short address by Sinovjev the resolution was unanimously adopted without amendment. The sitting closed with the singing of the "Internationale."

Wealth of Africa Minor

What French Imperialism Expects to Get Out of France's North African "Possessions."

By
J. A. ROGER-MARTIN,
in March La France.

WHEN the North African colonies of France are visualized in the abstract, to the average mind, they seem shrouded with remoteness from Western civilization. Whether it is by reason of their essentially Oriental atmosphere or the fact that the Sahara's arid stretch looms too large in our vision, we are inclined thoughtlessly to relegate this territory to a world foreign to our ken, hence distant. Thus it is not perhaps generally realized that France stands alone in possessing a colony that can be reached from her own shores within twenty-four hours, and which has already been sufficiently developed to constitute an important source of wealth with its ever increasing agricultural output and its inexhaustible mineral riches.

Algeria, which lies between Morocco and Tunisia, the other North African possession of France, may be considered as typical of "Africa Minor," which has physical characteristics more or less similar throughout its breadth from the Atlantic Ocean to Tripoli. The resources of the three colonies are, moreover, of the same nature, though Algeria stands pre-eminent in point of development

and in the volume of its commerce. The influence of France has for three-quarters of a century been tending gradually to reconstitute the natural unity of this great stretch of country which political events had split into three sections.

To say that all three are to be regarded primarily as agricultural regions and that they are also rich in mineral resources, still largely undeveloped, indicates their economic points of similitude.

Tunisia, which once could boast of being the granary of Rome, has yielded this pre-eminence in the output of cereals to other countries, the frequent droughts being largely responsible, but on the other hand its principal industry, the production of olive oil, has assumed great importance. To the two hundred olive oil refineries must be added a considerable number of soap-making factories which have sprung up in connection with this industry. Fisheries are also a source of considerable wealth—sardines, anchovies and tuna fish forming the bulk of the catch. Sponges are also fished extensively in the neighborhood of Sfax and are exported to the value of

more than three million francs annually.

It may be noted that Tunisia is autonomous in the matter of financial administration, and that its yearly budget most frequently carries a balance on the credit side. In 1914, for instance, which was the banner year in this respect, the treasury's receipts exceeded expenditures by more than 13,000,000 francs, quite an appreciable figure in relation to the total revenue of 158,000,000.

Barley, wheat and maize, the principal products of Morocco, are cultivated extensively by the natives in a manner which leaves much room for improvement, and the French Government has been taking active steps to increase the quantity and quality of the output by such methods as the distribution of better seed, the cultivation of state-owned lands, the utilization of common ground which the tribes owning it are not capable of developing; draining and irrigation; the use of modern equipment and fertilizers.

Roses and orange blossoms may become a product of importance, as perfume plants are already cultivated extensively, and considerable quantities of rose buds are exported now as dried flowers. It is not, perhaps, generally known that eggs are among the chief resources of Western Morocco, the average annual exports amounting to about 2,000,000.

It may fairly be said that few of the resources of Algeria are not found also in Tunisia and Morocco, and that their full development is a matter of time. It is, therefore, pertinent to consider the present status of Algeria, which has been under active colonization for half a century, as an index to the future economic value to France of Africa Minor as a whole.

In less than a hundred years the French peasants who colonized Algeria have developed this territory with constantly improved agricultural methods, so that since 1870 rapid strides have been made, as shown by the foreign trade figures which have increased from 252,000,000 francs in that year to more than 3,000,000,000 francs in 1919.

These colonists have put 2,000,000 acres under cereal crops in such a way that the harvest exceeds what 6,000,000 acres would yield when cultivated by the natives. One million acres have been devoted to alimentary products, among which early vegetables hold an important place. Five million acres are planted in vines, whose precious fruit every year yields from the presses 200,000,000 gallons of excellent table wine, while a considerable proportion of the grapes are consigned to France at a date several weeks in advance of the earliest shipments from Southern Europe.

The wealth derived from these sources is further increased by the product of nearly 6,000,000 olive trees, the fruit of which supplies an oil that rivals with the finest oils of Tunisia and Provence; 1,500,000 orange and tangerine trees, 5,000,000 fig trees, 250,000 carob trees and nearly 6,000,000 date palms divided among the territories of the south, and particularly at Oued R'hir, Gourara, Ouargla and Biskra. These palm regions, well known by the Americans who came twenty years ago to obtain slips of this typically North African tree to be planted in the Southwestern States, produce delicious dates.

A country more suitable than Algeria to the cultivation of a large variety of vegetable products is seldom found. The reason for these

Algeria output is used in basket-making. Plans unusually diversified advantages is based on the climatic conditions as they vary from north to south in four distinct parallel zones: the maritime region (orange trees, vines, horticulture); mountainous region (olives, cereals, alfa grass, vegetable fibre); region of high plateau and steppes (raising of stock), and desert region (date palms).

Algeria's stock of beasts of burden consists of 700,000 head of horses, mules and asses, and sportsmen of all countries know the value of the Arab horse and appreciate his nerve and power of resistance. The French army, indeed, at all times has had recourse to this sturdy stock to obtain remounts for the light cavalry. A much more important aspect of stock breeding in Algeria, however, is the raising of sheep. For diverse economic reasons this industry has remained up to the present day almost entirely in the hands of the natives. The sheep of this colony, chiefly concentrated in the mountainous regions and on the high plateau, numbered more than 9,000,000 head in the census of 1914. This flock has always had an important part in provisioning France, contributing 1,200,000 head in 1913, for example, and during the war did not cease to do its share in furnishing supplies to the army and the civil population.

In addition, surplus wool to an average extent of 100,000 bales yearly is absorbed by the mills of Northern France, after the native Algerians have taken their requirements from the clip for the manufacture of their burnous, blankets and carpets.

There are nearly 4,000,000 goats in Algeria, owned by the natives exclusively; more than 1,100,000 head of cattle, 200,000 camels and 110,000 hogs. This live stock industry has for a corollary an important trade in hides.

Beside the agricultural wealth in the strict sense of the word, which intelligent and energetic colonists have derived from the soil of Algeria, must be ranged the resources which generous nature has bestowed upon the colony by encircling it with 7,000,000 acres of forest land. Among the principal woods which are found in the state-owned forests of the north alone are 600,000 acres of cork-oaks, 125,000 acres of oaks, 90,000 acres of cedars, 2,150,000 acres of Aleppo pines, 1,500,000 acres of evergreen oaks and 250,000 acres of thuyas.

The annual Algerian output of raw cork is estimated at 30,000 tons, of which local industry works only about 1,000 tons a year, since the foreign countries, which are heavy consumers of Algerian cork, such as Russia, Austria, the United States, Belgium, etc., make the finished product and subject the raw material to light duties only.

Among the principal industrial vegetables grown in Algeria are the alfa grass, dwarf palm, cotton, tobacco and plants which furnish essences and perfumes and medicinal herbs. The alfa grass regions, which cover a vast territory in the western and southern part of the Mediterranean area, involving Portugal, Spain, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Tripoli, are very extensive in the three provinces of Algeria, especially that of Oran. Until recently the alfa grasses of Algeria, dried, sorted, classed, weighed and packed in round bales by means of the hydraulic press, have been shipped abroad for use as pulp in the manufacture of paper. England purchases about 100,000 tons annually. Only a small proportion of the

for the reorganization of Algeria's industrial equipment, however, will involve the manufacture of all grass products in Algeria itself before long.

The dwarf palm is used in the manufacture of vegetable fibre for upholstery. The exports of this product before the war amounted yearly to 50,000 or 60,000 tons, and was chiefly directed toward Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.

The growing of cotton in Algeria, which had assumed a certain importance during the Civil War in America, and which was virtually given up in 1865, at the close of that war, was resumed a few years ago, and today gives a considerable output in the neighborhood of Philippeville and Orleansville. There are several ginning mills in the colony.

The area devoted to the culture of tobacco in Algeria is approximately 30,000 acres, which produces annually an average of 10,000 tons of leaf. A large proportion of this crop is exported in leaf, in cut tobacco, or in the form of cigars, cigarettes, etc.

Among the Algerian plants used in medicine or for extracts and perfumes are geranium, eucalyptus, thyme, rosemary, mint, lavender, rue, fennel, myrtle, jasmine, laurel, etc.

The mineral resources of Algeria are most abundant, including iron, zinc, lead, copper, antimony, mercury, phosphates, kieselguhr, marble and onyx. A recent discovery at Kenadsa, on the border of Morocco, shows a bed of coal which the Algerian state railway has undertaken to exploit.

The iron mines of Algeria yielded 905,617 tons of ore in 1918, more than half being mined at Beni-Saf in the department of Oran and Zaccar in that of Algiers. The extensive Ouenza vein will soon be producing. These

ores are exported chiefly to England. The total exports of iron ore in 1918 reached 759,000 tons, while zinc ores were exported to the extent of 29,288 tons.

The mining of phosphates of lime in Algeria has been carried on for little more than thirty years, and only a thousand tons was produced in 1889, while in 1913, the last normal year before the war, the mines in the province of Constantine produced quantities sufficient to export 438,000 tons. Moreover, several local factories have been established for the refinement of phosphates in the colony itself, both for domestic and foreign consumption.

The development of petroleum deposits, for which much prospecting has been done for many years in the Oran region, at Saint-Aime, Ainzelt, Tliouanet and Bel Hachel, has been of great interest.

Before closing, a brief sketch of the commercial relations between Algeria and the United States will not be out of place. In the last twenty years the trade between these two countries has varied from 2,846,000 francs, in 1902, to 56,563,000 francs in 1919, the value of exports from the United States to Algeria always exceeding that of the imports.

The chief products that Algeria buys from the United States are refined oils and gasoline, machinery, iron castings, iron and steel, tobacco, tools and metal ware, timber, and when her own crops are not adequate, grain and flour.

The United States purchases from Algeria principally raw cork, potassium, tartrate, fine woods, raw hides, essence of geranium, medicinal plants and vegetable fibre. It is evident that this commerce may be largely developed as soon as shipping facilities can be increased.

Exploding the "Rhine Horror" Myth

*Even German Papers Give the Lie to Slander
Born of German Desire to Hurt France and
Cracker Hale of Negro.*

Negro Race Completely Vindicated.

THE CRUSADER publishes herewith an article from the English edition of the Hamburger Nachrichten, typical of the sort of lies that are being circulated in the United States and Great Britain through the united efforts of Germans, who are desirous of hurting France among her former allies, and their American cracker friends, who are glad of the opportunity presented by the "Rhine Horror" concoction to do the Negro an ill-turn. In connection with and accompanying these lies intended to create sentiment in favor of Germany among the English-speaking and Negro-hating peoples of the world, we present the true facts as given by German newspapers published and circulated in Germany:

THE LIE.

The Blackest Crime in the World's History.

One name in the history of the world has become a byword and typical of cowardly sadistic cruelty: the name of Nero, Lucius Domitius Nero, Roman Emperor, who ordered innocent Christians to be thrown to the wild beasts and thus indulged his perverted lust by the sight of living, quivering human bodies being torn to pieces. As a monster in human shape he con-

tinues to live in the memory of mankind, and nobody when speaking of orgies of bestial madness could cite a bolder example than Lucius Domitius Nero.

The privilege to surpass even his madness has been bestowed on our times. Everything which the morbid brain of that scoundrel ever concocted must pale before the deeds which a whole nation—to wit, "La Grande Nation"—is allowed to perpetrate with impunity on the whole white race. The "Black Disgrace in the Rhineland" will henceforth be in history the signal example of abysmal depth of human depravity. The blackest crime in history!

We do not exaggerate when we speak of a whole nation of sadists. For it is the French nation, which appoints and delegates the emissaries who flood according to a well-devised devilish plan the Rhineland with Niggers and Moroccans; and what these brutes perpetrate on the white race is sanctioned and excused by the functionaries of the French nation and public opinion in France, because it was intended to be carried out.

The American lady, Miss Ray Beveridge, calls on the men to take justice into their own hands: Your weapons have been taken away

from it there still remains a rope and a tree. Take up the natural arms which our men in the South resort to: lynch! Hang every black who assaults a white person! Then let the world decide whether you or the French were in the right. And if you die as martyrs you die as heroes.

It is incumbent on all to spread the knowledge of these horrors all over the world, wherever white people live, especially among those who own vital interests, and demand check to this bestiality. And these nations are foremost of all the English and the Americans.

THE TRUTH.

The Black Horror.

(From Der Kampf, Munich.)

From Speyer we receive the following communication dated April 26:

On my return from Munich, I must look around to see if I am really in occupied territory, for here I look in vain for what I saw in the Imperial Theatre under the title of "The Black Horror." And this is not the only place. In Ludwigshafen, Mainz, Worms, etc., you search in vain for the conditions exposed in that film. It seems to show that the "Socialist" Deputies, like Klement of Kaiserslautern and Korner of Ludwigshafen, oppose the licensing of this film because they must know that the things shown in it belong to the realm of imagination and are only produced in order to arouse popular feeling and to stir up passion and the spirit of revenge.

What I saw with my own eyes in Speyer—white women around 9 o'clock in the evening in a side street in the vicinity of Altgurtel, joking with black soldiers, eating chocolate, and doing even more than that—certainly does not look like the acts of violence of the black troops. The fact that three women sneak into the guardhouse to sleep with the black guards is certainly not the fault of the occupying troops, still less of the occupation authorities.

The Honorable Deputies must also know that the black troops are very severely punished for any assaults upon white women, and that in such cases German officials are always called in to the trial. I learned that the hotel-keepers in Wiesbaden asked the press owners to give the facts and to show the falsity of the rumors that are being spread about the black troops, so that business will not be ruined by these lies.

As for the brothels, I shall tell you what I observed myself from visiting one of these places. The entrance to such a house is enough to convince you that you won't find women who are brought there by cunning and force. Any woman is free to leave at will. The behavior of these women would fill you with shame and disgust. Ten or twelve of them stand at the entrance, in their brothel clothes, for selection. When you go into the drinking-places you see these women sitting on the laps of the blacks, kissing them passionately. A guard with six men is stationed to keep order, and if any one should take too much liberty he is thrown out or even arrested and punished. And they see to it that the military authorities do their duty.

I have been informed that in Ludwigshafen there were three times as many women as were needed at the brothel when it opened. A war-widow, mother of four children, was among them. But you must not think that all these women have come here for their own amuse-

ment. Most of them have been driven to it by poverty, unemployment, and the terrible increase in the cost of living. In this respect the government has completely broken down. The women who worked in the factories during the war were turned out onto the streets as soon as their employment no longer brought profits to the war lords, and then they realized where they stood. It is all the same to the government whether they go into the brothel or meet their fate on the streets.

The Black Horror, a Bad Business!

(From Rote Fahne, Berlin.)

Nationalist hatred reaches its highest pitch with the threatening occupation of the Ruhr. Especially the "black horror" is used to stir up the unenlightened chauvinist workers in White-guard Germany. Phantastic descriptions of excited old maids relating to the horror of the French occupation are being spread as actual facts. Even a German "Kultur Propaganda Film" is being shown, in which each white woman and each growing girl is forcibly seized by Negroes in French pay and violently enticed into a brothel. In Berlin and elsewhere extravagantly financed protest meetings of German people are held against "race destruction," and even official places such as the medical chambers are spreading inflammatory protests in the medical and daily press and give grossly exaggerated accounts of violent attacks of Negroes upon unprotected German women. Of course, outrages by young men in the French or English "garb of honor" may occur. Such things will happen as long as militarism sends young men into foreign lands against their will for the sake of conquest.

Has any one heard a word of indignation from the bourgeois world about the fact that in the fight of January, 1919, against the Berlin workers, black "volunteers" and even black officers in Noske's white troops helped slaughter German workers? Has the armed German Nationalist ever been ashamed of his brotherhood-in-arms with the South Africans?

In the Rhineland the Moroccan troops, which are considered colored, have a racial origin very similar to that of the Turks, "Germany's good ally in the World War." Furthermore, one often reads of French soldiers getting 3 to 8 years in the house of correction for rape—penalties which were never inflicted by the German war court for such crimes during the German occupation in Belgium, France, Poland, etc., but only for disobedience to superior officers.

Particularly does it ill become the German medical organizations to drag in indignation and humanity, after they looked upon similar crimes of German militarism in half of Europe for four and a half years without raising a protest, and even aided in denying the notorious crimes of their own undisciplined soldiers in the celebrated explanation of the ninety-three professors and eminent scholars.

It is now evident, however, that all this protest and clamor is already becoming disagreeable to the Nationalists themselves. Now the Rhine business people are complaining about the poor patronage of visitors to the hotels and health resorts on the Rhine because, as a result of the extreme anxiety the right-bank Germans shun the Rhineland; also these protesting medical circles put themselves in the position of mouthpieces of the health resorts and bathing-beaches of the Rhineland to pre-

vent their business from coming utterly to a standstill. We quote such an article from the Berlin Medical Correspondence of April 30, 1921:

"Health Resorts to Occupied Rhineland.

"In order to acquaint the German physicians with the conditions existing in the health resorts of the occupied Rhineland, the central committee for medical students' trips organized a student trip which, from April 9 to 17, covered the following places: Aachen, Godesberg, Neuenahr, Ems, Wiesbaden, Langenschwalbach, Schlanbach, Soden, Kreuznach, and Münster a. Stein. As a result of this trip the undersigned leaders, in agreement with all those who took part in the journey, came to the following conclusions:

"The identity certificates provided by the police did not have to be shown once. The fact of the occupation was noticeable only by the sight of foreign soldiers. These and the Germans pass each other silently. The discomfort falls upon the local residents, and does not affect visitors at all.

"Everywhere the health resorts are equipped to the highest pre-war capacity. There is nothing apparent which might prevent a doctor

from recommending invalids to visit these health resorts. Duty to suffering countrymen in the occupied territory demands visits from the rest of Germany. We doctors have also a duty to our colleagues.

"German Central Committee for Medical Student Trips:

"PROF. DR. DIETRICH, Acting Privy Counselor, Retired General Staff Physician of the Imperial Navy.

"PROF. DR. LENNHOFF, Chief Government Medical Counsel."

What a noteworthy contrast in this quiet liberal-mindedness to the chauvinist outcries of the medical chambers and to the mad films of hate! It is noteworthy that the Negroes attack only "resident" young ladies, while they "pass silently by" the ladies who have come to the right bank health resorts!

The chauvinist criers and business propagandists are not on the best of terms with each other—one needs the "black horror" for political reasons, while it spoils the business of the other. What is owl to one is nightingale to the other.

G-r-r-h! The Race Revolution!

Mental Fantasies of a Lying Minister of the Gospel and the Retort of the Executive Head of the A. B. B.

Publication Authorized by Supreme Council,
A. B. B.

To the Editor of the World:

I see in one of your recent issues that you make the preposterous statement that the Tulsa race riots were a premeditated attempt to get oil lands owned by Negroes away from them. This astonishing "inside information" you glean from the testimony of five Negroes who came to New York from Okmulgee, Okla., and were not on the ground during the rioting in Tulsa.

It is incredible that such a reputable paper as yours should put any stock in testimony of this sort. The idea is too absurd for words.

In the first place, the Negroes who were killed or whose homes were destroyed in the race riots owned no oil lands. Secondly, the white men who killed them or destroyed their homes were not oil men. Thirdly, the process of killing a man does not, as a rule, cause the title of his lands to pass to the murderers' hands.

As far as "premeditation" goes, there was no more premeditation in this race riot than there is to a forest fire which is started by sparks from a locomotive. All the preparation there was for it was done by the blacks.

Without in any way justifying race war in general, I would like to call your attention to the following facts:

That some of the Negroes have been planning a racial revolution for some time and that there is a secret order of revolutionists with its agents all over the country called the African Blood Brotherhood.

That one of the Baptist churches when destroyed was found to be a regular arsenal, full of high-powered rifles and machine-guns.

That two truckloads of Negroes armed with rifles rode up and down Main street, Tulsa,

the night of the riot in absolute defiance and no one stopped them, not even the police.

That ten white men lost their lives in the riot as well as the thirty blacks who were killed.

Do not misunderstand me by supposing that I would justify the lawlessness of a race riot. The whole blame lies upon the police, who did not disarm the blacks when they appeared in defiance of law and order. The inefficiency of the police is the cause of so much lawlessness in this city.

But, on the other hand, it is very heartening to know that the good citizens of Tulsa have responded most generously to every appeal of the Red Cross for money, clothes and workers, and that the homes of the Negroes are to be constructed in a far more sanitary and permanent manner.

ROLFE P. CRUM,
Rector Trinity Episcopal Church.
Tulsa, Okla., June 18.

A. B. B.'S ANSWER.

(Note manner in which it was emasculated by the New York World. Black face type indicates portions blue pencilled by the World editors and left out of the letter as it was finally published following a fight waged by A. B. B. headquarters for over a week to force publication of our answer by the newspaper that published Crum's attack on us.—Supreme Council, A. B. B.)

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD
BUSINESS.

June 21, 1921.

Editor New York World:

Kindly allow me space to call the attention

of your correspondent, the Rev. Rolfe P. Crum, of Tulsa, Okla., whose letter appeared in your issue of June 21, to the following facts:

(1) That the African Blood Brotherhood is not a "secret order of revolutionists," but simply a Negro protective organization pledged to mobilize Negro thought, and organize Negro man power to a defense of Negro rights and lives wherever and by whomsoever attacked.

(2) That it is now pretty generally known that the Tulsa riot resulted through the "yellow press" tactics of a Tulsa, white newspaper, and the "playing up" of a simple incident between a Negro man and a white woman as an assault by the Negro, with the implication of rape.

(3) That the conditions laid down by the white business men of Tulsa on which they will rebuild the Negro homes destroyed by the fire, viz.: the removal of the Negro quarters to another section of Tulsa, would indicate that there is more behind the accusation that economic causes and white covetousness are responsible for the riot and did foment and incite to the same through the controlled press, then the Rev. Crum is willing to concede.

(4) That, conceding that there are some white business men who do not expect to profit by the "magnanimous" deal of rebuilding the Negro section away from the coveted lands where the existence of oil is suspected, they certainly would not have joined in the undertaking of liquidating Negro losses had they the slightest doubt as to the full and complete guilt of their own race in the Tulsa affair.

(5) That black men did not appear on the streets in defiance of "law and order," as the reverend gentleman claims, but to uphold "law and order" by preventing the execution of the openly announced plan of white mobocrats to lynch the Negro, Dick Rowland, confined at the Court House, and on whose accidental stumbling as he entered an elevator and seizure of the arm of the white woman operator to save himself, was built up as an assault with the implication of rape by a Tulsa white newspaper. Two mobs were on the streets of Tulsa on the fateful night of the riot. One bent on breaking into the Court House and forcibly wresting from the law a prisoner in its custody and, therefore, under its protection, and the other determined to prevent that outrage on "law and order," and to uphold the constitution-guaranteed right of the prisoner to an orderly trial by the constituted authorities. Which of these two mobs was on the street in defiance of "law and order?"

It is quite probable that, as Rev. Crum claims, the Negroes who were killed or whose homes were destroyed "owned no oil lands." It is also certain that several Tulsa Negroes own oil lands. That none of them was killed might be merely an accident. Plans oft go awry. That none of their homes was destroyed may be accounted for by the valor of Tulsa Negroes who fought back when attacked and for a long time kept the whites at bay. True, as Rev. Crum says, "The process of killing a man does not, as a rule, cause the title of his lands to pass to the murderers' hands." But many a white Southern murderer has "inherited" the property of his Negro victim! And white looters at Tulsa did effective work both before and after the riot. A few of them were locked up charged with looting, but most of them went scot-free.

That there was premeditation in the Tulsa riot, and that it was not on the part of the Negro, is clearly demonstrated by the FLIGHT of a number of Negroes from Tulsa and vicinity days BEFORE the riot, as a result of warnings given to Negroes to "get to h— out, or we'll send you to h— anyhow." Crum's claim that these refugees could not be aware of any premeditation on the part of the Tulsa whites because they "were not on the ground during the rioting" is plainly absurd.

If, as Crum says, all the preparation was on the part of the blacks it was only because the Negro was late in joining the preparedness parade.

Of course some white men lost their lives! This is a new day and a New Negro. Departed forever from American life is the pleasant pastime of "rioting" in which only one side does the shooting. Riots are now mutual affairs, and the white man is welcome to all the pleasure he can get out of them. But it appears that the American riot is losing most of its fun for the white man since Negroes began to take an active and aggressively defensive part in it. It almost looks as if rioting may soon become a thing of the past.

It is the fervent hope of the African Blood Brotherhood that the day is nigh when riots shall no longer disgrace American cities. It is our opinion, however, that in so far as Negro honor is concerned, it is preferable that there should be a thousand riots than a single lynching. And, as much of the Southern press comment evinces peevishness on the part of that lawless community over the fact that Negroes dared to interfere with the time-honored Southern sport of cowardly mobs lynching individual Negroes, it would be well, for the best interests of both races, to reiterate and iterate the slogan of the African Blood Brotherhood and of the New Negro element generally: "BETTER A THOUSAND RACE RIOTS THAN A SINGLE LYNCHING!"

(Signed)

Executive Head, African Blood
Brotherhood.

Correspondence

227, West 136th Street,
New York, N. Y., July 5, 1921.

Mr. Cyril B. Briggs,
2299 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My Dear Sir: I was in Pittsburgh when your kind favor was sent to my address inviting me to the Big Mass Meeting June 29 under the auspices of the African Blood Brothers. I regret very much that my absence made it impossible for me to attend.

I am in hearty accord with all organizations whose formation look toward the abolition of prejudice and all injustices.

With continued good wishes, I am,
Cordially yours,

A. CLAYTON POWELL.

"I Accept"

By
BEN E. BURRELL

Let me have peace; ere yet my day be
done
I fain would fill my cup of happiness;
Let me have love, that I glad hands
might press,
Griefs be assuaged, good fellowship be
won.
Earth is my place; I love the tenderness
Of all its beauties, stream and silent
wood;
And thro' the years scarce have I under-
stood
Aught of the meanings any might express:
Why should I care what lies beyond my
sight?
Why should I seek the glitter of the gates,
When here I know at eventide awaits
Love's lamp that kills the bitterness of
night?
Let me do deeds of goodness now and
here;
Let me uplift the feeble and the frail;
Let me assist the weary ones that fail,
And dry the eyes that oft may shed a
tear.

I am myself; my fate I know is mine;
Tomorrow's sorrows I have made today;
And from my heart thorns grow within
my way—

When I uproot them, then I am divine.
I know my heaven lies here within my
heart,

My hell is in my conscience; let me do
All that is good and noble, pure and true,
Then dawn shall come and sunshine fill
the heart.

Some day I'll go, I know not where I'll
go;

It may be island glade or summer sea;
Yet I prefer here with humanity,
Young ones, and old, with hair as driven
snow.

Surely I know some glory will unfold,
Reflections of the good things I have
done;

Whate'er it be Life's new race I shall
run;

This "I accept" and here my anchor hold.

But the Rain Ceases Not

*A Human Interest Story From the Pen of a
Comrade Suffering for His Economic Beliefs.*

By
LINN A. E. GALE.

SUNDAY afternoon in a military prison.
Outside a drenching rain pours violently
down. Gutters are flooded with sudden
streams that send dust and pebbles scurrying
away out of sight. Sidewalks that were a few
moments before shabby and dirty are wet and
shiny from the vigorous cleansing. Disgruntled
pedestrians, concerned about their own com-
fort rather than city sanitation and natural
processes, scamper here and there, anywhere
to get away from the beneficent water and the
probably less beneficent effect of the soaking
that would result if they remained out long in
the shower.

Outside is the great, free out-of-doors where
the race of men goes by and people regard not
freedom, for they have it and know not what
it is to lose it.

Inside are steel-barred cells enclosing human
beings, some accused, some convicted, of
breaking human laws, and all of them keenly
conscious of the absence of that liberty which
others have and consider so carelessly.

Dinner has been eaten. The prisoners are
back in their cells for Sunday is not a work
day. Two are in single cells, each with a small
table, books and writing materials, in addition
to the invariable cot. Some 100 more are
bunched together in three large cells with
about thirty prisoners in each.

The sentry paces slowly, monotonously,
around the cages, wishing his two-hour shift
were over. Or maybe he wishes somebody
would start something by way of variety.

Outside the drenching rain pours steadily
down.....

Inside varied egos, employed at varied de-
vices, working out varied destinies, but locked
securely away from the same unconfined air
and the same May shower, sing and whistle,
laugh and jabber, read and write, and even,
sometimes, think.....

In the cell of the writer and idealist all is
silent save the steady scratch of his pen.

In the cell of the army officer there is no
sound but the occasional turning of a leaf of a
fascinating novel.

In the big cells men and youths sprawling,
lying or sitting on their bunks, send out a sur-
prising series of all kinds of noises.

Sadness and silliness, pathos and bathos, re-
pentance and resentment, optimism, despair
and defiance, mingle in that bedlam of con-
trasting voices. Strange thing, the human
throat, which can produce so many tones.
Strange things, human beings from whom these
tones emanate.

"What the hell do we care? O what the
hell do we care?" sings a happy

venturesome youth who has seen prison walls more than once before and knows that the awaited sentence for his latest offense will be no light one.

"Back to the jail yard and we're never coming back" comes from a group of several whose musical talents might earn them good salaries if employed in certain prosperous amusement places.

A wistful-looking boyish chap hums "Tipperary" plaintively, unmindful of the noisy group near him.

A cool, nervy, devil-may-care type, one of the kind that never gets phased, never says quit, and often does unexpected deeds, smokes a cigarette nonchalantly and gazes reflectively at the slatted ceiling.

Two or three seated on cots and with pads on their knees, slowly and laboriously write their periodical messages to mothers back home—the sad-eyed mothers who suffered that these boys might be born, who suffered that they might grow to manhood, and who today suffer most of all because their sons are where they are.

Four or five squatted together on two beds tell jokes, ribald and otherwise, and cuss and damn with accomplished fluency, while another group indulges in mild horse-play, tells everybody to go to hell, and makes a pretense at deep depravity. An outsider witnessing the scene for the first time would think he had found a den of desperados accustomed to wilder crimes. An occupant of the prison, knowing the place and the men, sees only grown-up boys of different degrees of immaturity and unwisdom, trying to dispel their own ennui in boisterous, grotesque and vulgar ways.

One whose good-nature is incurable and whose entertaining inclinations keep many another from worry and the blues, recites steadily one crazy thing after another with unflinching persistence and untiring tongue. Everything from Lord Byron's poems to the latest semi-smutty joke of "Whiz Bang" and the newest vaudeville smart sayings comes from this indefatigable youngster, between puffs at a diminishing white paper cone.

Outside the drenching rain keeps on pouring down.

Prisoners may sing, swear, pray, read, write and think, but the rain goes on, if not forever, at least for a goodly time. Nature is washing the modern city outside and the fields and plains beyond.

The rain ceases not.

How like life itself, this tiny scene in the vast kaleidoscope of a huge mystifying appalling world.

Babble, chatter and gurgle men may, but the great eternal processes cease not nor even pause. Neither banter nor profanity nor anything else bothers the busy rain, intent on its duty of purging the ground and purifying the air.

Time is exasperating, annoying, irritating, to most people, especially to us Americans who live in nervous impatience always. We must have something to do. We cannot keep still. To spend hours in meditation as does the Oriental, would drive us into insanity, or all but a few of us. A small number can concentrate for long spells but the average American must busy himself at something, be it politics, stock-gambling, reading the news, smoking, chewing, telling stories or manicuring the finger nails. We are a race of devotees of action, always

doing, doing, doing. Delays, waiting, lack of occupation, the existence of time on our hands, these things vex and tantalize us.

We want to get rid of time as quickly as we can, to use it up as fast as possible. Those who are out of prison work with all their might when they work, and play with all their might when they play. Thus they keep time from dragging. They save themselves from boredom. Those who are in prison usually have to work, and this is well. But they just as eagerly play with all their might or do something else with all their might, when there is no work to do. And this is well. If they did not sing and swear, pray and read and write, they would think and then worry, and finally lose their sanity. Or they would seek to deaden their thoughts and fears with perversions and drugs which would soon wreck them.

This pandemonium of talking, fooling, stunts and capers is, then, worth while in the economy of things. It is better that these men thus amuse themselves, thus pass the time away, than that they practice sodomy as one did or sit for hours and hours in morbid, moody, suicidal silence, as does another.

Is it not all a simile of human life? Is not the military prison like this curious stay of a few score years on the earth?

As in the cells, so in the world in general, men spend their time in diverse manners. In wisdom and in folly, in seriousness and in frolic, in faith and in doubt, in reason and in superstition, in hope and in cynicism, they live their lives.

Some accept in supine helplessness and some in raging bitterness the lot that is theirs. Some are non-resistant doormats and some are hot chimneys from which come the sparks—their fuming curses.

Others with clearer sight and better heads avoid both the torpor of apathy and the wasting fever of anger, and settle down to steady, serene preparation for their own liberation.

Our world is like the military prison. We are like the prisoners.

Despite the turbulence and confusion, a few of us, indifferent alike to frivolity, oaths and vulgarity, plan and work and look forward to the hour when we shall have freedom and happiness.

The multitude endeavors only to forget the disagreeable present. It as yet neither wants to know the reason for being where it is nor the way to larger liberty.

Outside, the rain ceases not. In spite of the erring creatures within, Nature perseveres. The shower that heeds them not purifies their atmosphere. They breathe into their lungs fresher oxygen, but do not know the cause.

We struggle, blunder, fail; achieve, smile, sneer and weep in the prison cells of our differing lives.

Outside is a greater, richer, grander world than we have yet known.

Supreme, serene, unworried, the Cosmic Urge carries on its task.

Gloomy though the surroundings, repellent though the environs, they will some day be better.

Regardless of ourselves there are forces that are transforming these surroundings, these environs.

Outside of these cells of our individual existences the rain ceases not.

It is the rain of the Mighty Cleansing in a Universe of Eternal Progress.

Musical Department

Edited by
CHAS. A. HENRY

PILGRIM TERCENTENARY 1620-1920.

RELATIVE to the Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, among the collection of articles from old England of towns of the same names as in New England are as follows: Original six seals of old Boston, England, which are in the City Hall, Boston, Mass. The frame made from original timbers of St. Botolph's Church, of which Rev. John Cotton was vicar for twenty-one years. An ancient oaken balustrade, which once stood in the court room of old Guildhall (1607); now in the Boston, Mass., Public Library. Stone pendant, dating from the fourteenth century, in First Church, Boston, Mass. Dedication address made by Rev. Paul, Revere Frothingham, descendant of John Cotton, on his mother's side. Tracery Window from St. Botolph's in the Cloister of Trinity Church, Boston, Mass. Trinity Church also has five pieces of communion silver given by his majesty, King George II (1742), on each one is the English coat of arms.

These are only a few of the many things in New England, which date back to towns in England. Forty-three names of towns in England are reproduced in New England's different States. The noted ones being Boston, Mass.; Exeter, N. H.; Dover, Mass.; Greenwich, Conn.; Haverhill, Mass.; Ipswich, Mass.; Lincoln, Mass.; New London, Conn.; Oxford, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Waltham, Mass.; Watertown, Mass.; Windsor, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut; York, Me.

Harmony.

It is said as regards to harmony, that d'Indy's views are simple and uncompromising. There is but one cord—the triad. All other formations are merely the outcome of modifications temporarily introduced by melodic processes—adjunctions or alterations; in other words, are the result of melodic movement, do not exist per se, and should never be considered as static. Another instance of the important part played by that notion of movement in his conception of the texture of music and its expressive properties is afforded by the stress he lays on the fact that the expressive value of certain modulations may be greatly affected by the interposition, as a transitory step, of even one "neutral" formation—such as a diminished seventh or an augmented fifth. It is in accordance with these views that d'Indy mainly uses as material short bold themes, which, as a rule, are elements of construction rather than constructed units, with the results that from the point of view of thematic structure, the music of "Fervaal," without falling short in appropriate dramatic expression, constantly tends towards the state of "pure" music.

"Pregunta."

"As contemplation is ever better than action, as thought is higher than things, as ideals put to shame the efforts made to realize them, so does Shelley, in the world of ideas, stand far above the unrest of the age, a grand model. Send us, too, O Life, such power to endure and to see. If only at rare moments, we are favored as he perpetually was, those moments will outweigh all the years of conflict, and un-

certainly, and pain, and disappointment that lengthen out our lives, weary children as we are of an age filled with the woes of doubt and with toil in the dark."

Remembering that God is Love, Life, Truth, etc., "God pitieth them who fear Him; that there is no place where His voice is not heard; that He is 'a very present help in trouble,'" "Great is the mystery of godliness," says Paul. Let us respect the rights of conscience and the liberty of the sons of God; suffering was the confirmation of Paul's faith. As all right-thinking people know, sufferings in all forms will cease, as our faith increases in God.

Notes.

It is recorded that the perennial favorites at the Royal Albert Hall, England, are "The Messiah and Elijah." Other works performed, since the time of Gounod, as conducted, were Rossini's "Messe Solennelle," "Requiems," of Mozart and Verdi; Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Mancinelli's, Isaias' and Benoit's "Lucifer"; Cowen's "Ruth," Bach's "Passion," "Israel in Egypt," "Judas Maccabaeus"; Haydn's "Creation," "St. Paul," "Hymn of Praise," "Athalie," "Walpurgis Night"; Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," Gounod's "Redemption," Sullivan's "Golden Legend," Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius"; and then comes Samuel Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha." Compositions more dissimilar in character can rarely have shared popularity with the same audience. In its complete form this splendid setting of "Scenes From the Song of Hiawatha" was first sung at the Albert Hall on March 22, 1900, and it is to be noted that the third section, "Hiawatha's Departure," was written for that occasion at the request of the Committee of Management of the Royal Choral Society. In fact, it is a truth that Taylor's "Hiawatha" had six good years wherein to settle down in the good graces of the English public (before Sir Edward Elgar's Gerontius arrived at South Kensington), and it has kept there ever since. And then we have his other works, "The Blind Girl of Castel Cuille," "The Atonement," "A Tale of Old Japan," "Kubla Khan." When we read of S. Coleridge-Taylor we have just cause to have pride in the Negro race. Also, the present-day composers have a long, long trail before reaching the height of composition that this young man attained.

The National Association of Negro Musicians will have met in convention at Nashville, Tenn. This strongest item of interest is "A National Headquarters."

"The Negro Musician, official organ of the National Association, again deserves praise for its splendid June issue. "In the Field of Popular Music," an article by the editor, H. F. Grant, shows courage.

It is an understood fact that Wm. S. Lawrence, concert pianist, is accomplishing wonderful results at the "Robert Gould Show," settlement house, Boston, Mass.

Rev. Benjamin Brawley has accepted the call to Messiah Baptist Church, Brockton, Mass. He was former instructor and professor of English and later dean of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. Born in Columbia, S. C., April 22, 1882. He has received degrees from Morehouse, University of Chicago and Harvard College, and attended Boston School of Express-

sion. Also has written several books, some as follows: "A Short History of the American Negro," "The Negro in Literature and Art," "History of Morehouse," "Your Negro Neighbor," "Africa and the War," "Women of Achievement," "New Era Declamations," "A Short History of the English Drama" and "Social History of the American Negro," which are to appear soon. In addition to his main literary work he has made numerous contributions on English hymnody; pre-Raphaelitism, historical character and different phases in the life of the Negro in literary, religious and historical magazines.

Answers to Last Month's Questions

4. Pythagoras, Lasos (Theorists) (B. C. 600) practical musicians were Terpander of Lesbos (B. C. 670).
5. Olympos the Phrygian.
6. The Romans.

Questions.

7. When may the history of music as a separate art be said to commence?
8. About what date, and by whom, was the first singing school instituted in Rome?
9. Upon what evidence do we infer that St.

Sylvester was acquainted with the method of antiphonal chanting?

Say, folks, do the above questions and answers interest any one? Of course I would like to know. Why not dig your pen into the well of appreciation, or constructive criticism, and let me be informed. Thanks! (C. R. H.).

June 29 at Miss Bertha Baumann's Studio, 267 St. Botolph street, appeared her pupils in pianoforte. Grades 1, 2, 3, 4 were represented. Mr. Louia V. Jones, concert violinist of Greater Boston, who has just completed a very successful concert tour, assisted at Miss Baumann's by playing Mozart's "Sonata No. 8," accompanied by Miss Theresa Coughlin.

As mentioned, music will yet be the status by which the Negro may be judged.

Elk News.

I. B. P. O. Elks of the World will meet in convention at Boston, Mass., the latter part of August. This will be the 22d annual session. Local interest is centered on Franklin H. Wright, Pocahontas Lodge 129. The convention will be the guest of Pocahontas, Bay State and Pioneer Lodges. Watch The Crusader for account of convention.

Into the Heart of Br. Guiana

Pen Sketch of the Beautiful Tropical Country on the Northeast Coast of South America

THE easiest route to the Kaieteur Fall at present is via the Indian trail from Tukeit to the plateau of Upper Potaro, discovered in the fifties or sixties by C. B. Brown, an English geologist, who discovered also the great Kaieteur Fall itself. He was endeavoring to work his way down the Potaro, after having crossed the divide between Siparuni, a tributary of the Essequibo and the Arnik, a tributary of the Potaro. That the discovery of the Kaieteur Fall, a sheer drop of 741 feet followed by further drops giving a total of 820 feet, did not prove tragic to the discoverer was due entirely to the native Indians' refusal to proceed further than they did when accompanying Brown down the river, above the fall.

The Indian trail from Tukeit to Kaieteur, while at present the "easiest" means of access, is by no means "easy" of negotiation in the usual sense of the term. For several hundred feet one has to drag one's self forward by the bushes and roots of trees, and almost on all fours. It is a case of "watch your step" with a vengeance, for woe betide the traveler who once begins to slip downward, the Alpine system of roping together being quite impracticable on the jungle trails.

After a couple of hours of strenuous climbing, followed by a somewhat easier walk along the top of the mountain ridge, we came upon a wide expanse of bare rock. The men who had preceded us, as on the Kangaruma trail, had made preparations for our arrival in all save selecting the exact spot for our sleeping camp. For a 10 days' stay, we decided to erect a framework of stocks in the middle of a wide-open area, on the bare rock. Over this was placed the canvas that had covered our provisions in the boat. The framework was, of course, made amply strong for hammocks.

Majestic Grandeur.

Within a few hundred feet of our camp was

IN TWO PARTS PART TWO

the edge of the precipice of the gorge of Kaieteur, and we lost no time in proceeding thither. We had read and heard much concerning the great fall of Kaieteur, practically five times the height of famous Niagara, but the wonderful scene that met our gaze on peering over the precipice fairly took one's breath away. Instinctively, one shrank back from the majestic grandeur of the mighty cataract, plunging down, down, down into those awful depths. A low, dull roar, not startling, but softly inspiring the feeling of boundless energy, of the incalculable, limitless power of nature; and there in the depths, where the entire river had been transformed into spray, was a permanent rainbow always visible when the sun shone, and in this part of the world his tropical rays beat remorselessly all day, every day, the year round.

For an hour we gazed upon glorious Kaieteur and its magnificent gorge. Photographs can convey but the feeblest impression of the ever-changing and dazzling spray dancing in the sunlight, the riot of color, the silken furls of the broad white water column, rolling majestically ever downward.

Then we turned campward. We did not talk; we could not. It was all so wonderful, so mighty; mere words would have been so out of place.

For 10 days we lived on the Kaieteur plateau within hearing of the great water-fall. Each day my husband and Mr. Cheong, each with a party of Indians, would go off into the jungle with their instruments in quest of a favorable avenue of approach from the low-lying country to the highland savannahs 1,000 feet above, and so with a couple of native Indian youngsters, truly young braves, and my trusty 38, whose early acquaintance I had made at my mountain home in the United States, I spent my days exploring the trails and passes, the

caverns, and finding new views of Kaieteur.

Strange Visitors.

One morning we were awakened in our hammocks by hearing strange voices all around us. A party of Patamona Indians on the march from Brazil to a trading post in British Guiana had made the discovery of a new kind of house with "two white men" in hammocks. They formed a circle round our tent, which had no walls, only a roof, and awaited developments. There was one woman among them, all the others being men, armed with bows and arrows or other weapons. Our own Indians had heard the chattering and came over from their camp. The leader convinced the newcomers that we would surely be on exhibition later in the day, and that the best thing to do would be to share with him and his followers some tins of condensed milk my husband had promised them the previous night. We found our visitors very quiet and not inclined to give trouble.

Never a day passed without our spending some time gazing upon the wonders of the Great Fall and Gorge. Unfortunately it had not been found practicable to pitch our camp within sight of the falls. Snakes, jaguars, monster tiger cats and baboons, not to speak of vampire bats, infest the caverns and the jungle adjacent to the only otherwise suitable camping area nearer the cliffs. But we established a sort of subsidiary camp at the head of the fall, where I put in many pleasant hours in the daytime bathing in the safe, still pools just above the brink of the fall, and enjoying the glorious outlook down the great gorge.

I would be happy to live forever on the savannah highlands between Kaieteur and Mount Roraima, in the corner of the far interior of Guiana that adjoins Brazil and Venezuela. A certain Scandinavian built himself a house of quite civilized design some years ago and occupied it hermit like. The place is now, alas, a ruin; the resort of wild animals and sometimes a camping place for the Indians, the only human habitants of these parts, who migrate from British domain to that of Brazil or Venezuela and vice versa from time to time, owing and admitting allegiance to none.

At length my husband's work and my holiday of 10 days in the Kaieteur Highlands came to an end. My husband had climbed from the Korume Valley and Washibrán almost every day, that I might spend as long a period as possible on the plateau instead of in the valley. We bid farewell to our beloved Kaieteur.

The Return to the Coast.

The descent to Tukeit was little less arduous than the ascent to the plateau, 10 days before. Two hours of scrambling, sliding and tumbling. My male attire stood me in good stead.

We bid farewell to Mr. Cheong and some of his trusty assistants the following morning, and headed the boat down river for our six days' journey back to the coast. Mr. Cheong remained to continue the work of finding a line along the Lower Potaro River to connect with the mountain route that had been marked out. Fresh provisions were to be brought from Tumatumari, and some of Mr. Cheong's men came with us to bring them up in the boat we were to leave at the end of the Kangaruma Trail, above the Pakatuk Cataracts.

We stayed one night at Amatuk and another night at Kangaruma, whence we walked the next day over the Indian trail to Potaro Landing and boarded the launch which awaited us.

At Tumatumari we spent another night. The fifth day after leaving the Highlands we spent on the 60 miles run down the Potaro and Essequibo rivers to Rockstone. At the logging company's bungalow we spent a night, as on the upward journey three weeks before.

On the sixth day of our return journey we traveled by the little logging railroad across the divide to the Demerara River, where we received the hospitality of the officials of an American mining company, remaining with them until the next morning.

On the seventh day we traveled down the 65 miles of the Demerara River to the coast, by motor launch, kindly placed at our disposal by our American friends, and reached Georgetown late in the evening.

We love Guiana; not for its oppressive mud flats of the coast lands, its swamps and sugar plantations, nor for those who inhabit it, but for the glorious hinterland that veritable promised land, unpopulated and locked away securely beyond a vast expanse of South American jungle accessible only to those possessing the hardihood to negotiate the rapids and cataracts that recur in all of the rivers.

News at a Glance

According to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, in the first six months of 1921 there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number (12) for the first six months of 1920, and 7 more than the number (29) for the first six months of 1919. Of those lynched 2 were whites and 34 were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The Negro World Review, the weekly Negro News Review film to be produced by J. Williams Clifford and distributed by the Monumental Pictures Corporation of Washington, D. C., will be a most progressive step forward in the colored motion picture game. The singular achievements and outstanding accomplishments of members of our race will be flashed on the screen every week in all parts of this country, and will be a source of inspiration to the masses of our people. It will also have an educational value not to be underestimated. Racial appreciation and racial solidarity will be stimulated.

BRITISH BULLIES GET BOOT IN PERSIA.

("Rosta Wien.")

Sultan-Sade writes as follows in "Isvestia" over the change in Persia.

The head of the new government, Sejd-Sija, has arrested the whole of the aristocracy of Persia including the uncle of the Shah, who is a personal friend of Lord Curzon, and whose intervention on behalf of his friend was turned down by the new government.

The only supporters of the English in Persia were the large landowners—the most corrupt and reactionary class in the whole land—who are at present arrested and laid under heavy contributions.

The government of Sejd-Sijas at the same time called upon the English to withdraw their

troops from Persia to which proposal the English have also given their assent for the advance district. For the southern district, however, they will not be so easy to get rid of as the English imperialists will not renounce the richest oil fields so lightly.

The state lands were given over to the peasants and the large holdings nationalized. The Credit Bank of Persia, which had belonged to Russia and which was handed over to the Persian people by the Soviet Government, will be changed into a state bank and will be of great importance in the economic development of Persia and lends the Persian Government a great support in its struggle with the thieving policy of the English capitalists.

The relations between the new Persian Government and the Soviet Government are very friendly. The recently concluded treaty by nearly all political parties with great enthusiasm.

The new government has the support chiefly of the middle and small bourgeois who could not bear the rule of the English. All left groups, including the Teheran organization of the Iranian Communists have given their support to the new government in all their policies against the English.

It is at present hard to say whether the friendly relations of Soviet Russia will continue. One thing, however, is certain. The titanic struggle of world Bolshevism against the power of capital is drawing to it all oppressed peoples of the East in the same way as it draws the people of the whole world.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN THE EAST. "Rosta Wien."

Tashkent, June 5.—In Kuldsha the Chinese Government has issued a proclamation in Russian and Chinese in which the population are informed that the conclusion of the Russo-Chinese treaty is a sign of the friendly relations between the two republics. China has always studied the greatest possible neutrality towards Russia. The arrival of diplomatic and commercial representatives of Soviet Russia in China is a proof that China and Russia live in friendship and harmony.

ANOTHER CASE OF INFERIORITY

What Einstein, and Europeans in General, Think of Culture of White America.

What Professor Einstein thinks of America, as stated to a correspondent of the Rotterdam Courant, who interviewed him July 7 in Berlin: "Women dominate the entire life in America. Men think of nothing but work. They are nothing but the little play-dogs of the women, who spend their money in a reckless manner."

"It made a ridiculous impression on me to observe their excitement over a theory of which they understood nothing. I found it comic."

"People in America are so colossally bored. After all, there is so little for them there. What poverty, intellectual poverty!"

"They do everything that is the fad of the passing moment. In that way they throw

themselves upon the Einstein theory. They are glad when something is given them with which they can play and over which they can enthuse."

"My impressions of scientific life in America? To compare the general scientific life in America with Europe is nonsense."

SEEING THE LIGHT.

Orators and writers of high and low degree are ringing the changes on the preservation of "American meals." The words sound in my ears all of the time, and would confuse me if I could not see through the sham of all of it. From the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the fall of the Confederacy the paramount question was Slavery, the slave system, and slaves vs. free labor. There was no idealism about it. Sordidity and brutality was its name.

After the Slave system was whipped but not wiped out, the question of the Rights of Capital and the Rights of Labor, still a question of bread and butter with no idealism in it, became paramount, and is so now over the question of which shall rule the Nation and rob the masses of the people at their sweet pleasure and they may yet have to fight it out as the Free Laborites and the Slave Laborites fought it out forty years ago.

America has no idealism. It was always sordid and brutal. It has become a Nation of Profits of the Profits. Money is the National God.—T. Thomas Fortune in the Amsterdam News.

THANKS! BUT SINCE IN AGREEMENT WHY THE OPENING SARCASM?

One of the perfervid orators at a recent meeting of the African Blood Brotherhood in this city to protest the Tulsa race riot said in the course of his address:

"We can well dispense with white leadership in our organizations. Too many organizations, such as the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, with a large Negro membership, are controlled by whites. Instinctively, the white people will not permit Negroes they control to bring their social problems to the front."

This is hard on the N. A. A. C. P., but it is nevertheless true. White leadership of Negro organizations serves as a check to Negro aspiration and initiative. White leaders will not lead the Negro to manhood and independence to the prejudice of the white race. White leadership, political or civic, of Negro organizations is an "agreement with death, and a covenant with Hell." Even geese have one of their own species to lead them. A cat would make an unsafe and uncertain leader of rats, and a fox could hardly be trusted to lead barnyard fowl. Nobody has ever heard of a Negro leader for white organizations, why should there be white leaders for Negro organizations, religious, secular or otherwise? It isn't natural, practical nor desirable, and wherever the practice obtains, it is a virtual confession and admission of doubt as to the ability of the Negro to lead himself.—Bruce Grit in the Negro World of July 9, 1921.

Book Review

A FREE UNION: A Comedy of Free Love.
By Mary Marcy. Published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., 341 East Ohio street, Chicago.
Price 50 cents.

There is somewhat of every one of us in this little one-act play. It is a sketch based on the eternal struggle for sex freedom—sanctioned or unsanctioned by social codes—in which logic plays no part whatever, but in which the little god of Comedy disports himself, playing strange pranks with all of us. We do not think the modern man or woman lives who can read or hear this play with a straight face. It is in the manner of the celebrated Viennese playwright, Arthur Schnitzler, full of action and humor from the rise to the fall of the curtain.

Can Love be "free?" Or is all that touches the heart of man a binding tie? We can not say, but this little play will give you something, first, to laugh over, and, perhaps, in the silence of your sanctum, something to ponder over also.

This comedy is suitable for Little Theatre production or Dramatic Club work.

Correspondence

New York, June 17, 1921.

The Editor,

The Crusader Magazine,
2299 Seventh Ave., New York City

Dear Sir: Knowing how anxious you always are to get news of the progress of our people, we deem it expedient to send you for publication or comment, a copy of a certified accountant's report on the financial condition of our company—a concern entirely managed by colored people.

Hitherto, we have maintained a policy of reticence in regard to our operations, believing in the adage, "Empty vessels make the most noise." Thus we have been able, whenever we had to give out a statement, to say something that was surprisingly pleasant to our supporters and friends; and so it is now.

Thanking you in advance, we remain,

Yours courteously,
Inter-Colonial Steamship & Trading Co.
S. Roach, Secretary.

A statement that any man or woman can understand.

INTERCOLONIAL STEAMSHIP AND TRADING CO.

Financial Statement as of June 6, 1921.

| Assets. | |
|--|---------------|
| Floating Assets— | |
| S. S. Intercolonial appraised value | *\$100,000.00 |
| Furniture and fixtures— | |
| New York office.....\$ | 220.50 |
| Yallahs office..... | 50.00 |
| Kingston office..... | 100.00 |
| Total furniture and fixtures (conservatively appraised) | 370.50 |
| Trading Assets— | |
| Food (Yallahs depot).....\$ | 200.00 |
| Food (Kingston depot)... | 4,492.00 |
| Inventory (coal on vessel) | |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 30 tons at \$15..... | 450.00 |
| Due from Kingston office (account stock subscriptions received by them)... | 5,077.51 |
| Capital stock subscription due—N. Y. District..... | \$10,890.65 |
| Kingston District..... | 5,835.67 |
| Cuba District..... | 1,184.80 |
| Elsewhere | 1,691.09 |

Total subscriptions unpaid. 19,602.21

Total assets..... \$130,192.22

Liabilities and Capital.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Liabilities— | |
| Notes payable—Due stockholders | \$ 7,379.70 |
| Accounts payable..... | 5,543.28 |
| Sundry Creditors— | |

| | |
|--|----------|
| Due crew (account wages).\$ | 4,000.00 |
| Officers and office salaries. | 1,600.00 |
| Cuba agent (account advances) | 4,000.00 |
| Kingston (account advances and expenditures), | 3,980.00 |

Total sundry creditors (estimated) 13,580.00

Total liabilities..... \$26,502.98

Subscriptions to capital stock (unpaid—see contra) 19,602.21

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Capital— | |
| Capital stock paid in and issued—27,503 shares at \$1.00 par value.....**\$ | 27,503.00 |
| Subscriptions to capital stock partly paid in (stock certificates unissued): | |
| N. Y. District..\$ | 5,388.57 |
| Cuba District.. | 1,181.40 |
| Kingston Dist.. | 5,077.51 |
| Elsewhere | 845.55 |
| | 12,493.03 |

Total capital stock part in and partly paid in.....\$39,996.03

Surplus paid in and earned. 44,091.00

Total capital and surplus.. 84,087.03

Total liabilities and capital \$130,192.22

* The S. S. Intercolonial was purchased in June, 1920, from the United States Shipping Board at a total cost of \$16,720.33, and was appraised as of June 6, 1921, by MacPherson and Schroeder, New York, to be worth \$100,000.00. The account has therefore been shown at its appreciated valuation.

** This represents 27,503 shares of capital stock issued at par \$1.00, but sold at an average price of \$.6404 per share.

(Signed) OSCAR WINKLER.

Certified Public Accountant, State of New York, 276 Fifth Avenue, New York.

"AMERICA'S IRELAND."

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1921.

Editor The Crusader:

Dear Sir: When I arrived at Sanchez as a private in the Marine Corps I thought that I was doing a great thing for my country, and that God himself smiled down from the heavens

in approval. I thought that I was "saving the natives from themselves," and that I was civilized and they were barbarians.

But I soon discovered that they were more cultured than the military "Americans," and the purpose of us fellows down there was to guard American interests; that is, guard the loot of the robbers. We were a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

I was in the battles which brought the island under martial law. In those battles we killed and wounded many and suffered very few casualties ourselves, for we were far better equipped than the Dominicans, who had mostly French Mausers and Blunderbuses, while we carried Springfield rifles, Colt and Bennet Mercier machine guns. We cut one old man in half with one of them.

But not only the natives but the marines, too, suffered. Some of them were thrown in a pit at Monte Christi by their officers, and there forced to languish day after day, with the scorching sun beating down upon them and centipedes crawling over them, until one day they mutinied, led by a big private named Kuhar, and forced their officers to wait on them and shine their shoes. The mutiny was quelled and Kuhar imprisoned, accused of being a Socialist agitator.

A drunken native once was beating his little boy with a chair, but the sergeant in charge of my patrol would not let me stop him.

Dominican patriots were imprisoned for life or shot because they were filled with the spirit that thrilled the founders of America and those who were with MacSwiney in Brixton.

They fought against the tyranny of us American "Black and Tans" who were like the "Black and Tans" in Ireland and at Amritsar, Ireland, but we knew no better.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) EDWARD J. IRVINE.

THE GARVEYITES AND THE BIBLE.

Editor of The Crusader:

Sir: The readers of the Negro World have been having quite a hot controversy in the Forum of that publication because some bold and progressive spirit ventured the assertion that no divine authority or inspiration was ever given the clever propagandists who wrote that eulogizing history of the Jewish people, the Bible.

As usual in religious controversies the arguments of the more religious have been that there should be no argument at all on such matters. (Which would, of course, save them the embarrassment of defending the indefensible.) This highly aulogic and not too authentic history of the Jewish race should be accepted hook, sinker and all as of divine inspiration and, logically, the race it eulogizes (often at the expense of Truth and the Negro) should be acknowledged as the greatest procession that ever came down the pipe of Time—the people whom a partial God chose from among all his creation to be his special pets and creatures. And to reject the Bible as of divine inspiration or authority is considered by these religious fanatics as tantamount to a declaration of non-belief in the existence of a Supreme Being.

It is a pathetic indication of the limitations of the New World Negro to see Garveyism, the

cult of racial fanaticism, which claims to reject everything alien, still in the most degrading bondage to an alien philosophy and designating of all the holy books, the eulogizing history of the Jewish people as the ONE, the MUST-BE-IT, the unimpeachable revelation of the divine mind toward its creation. It is bad enough that the New World Negro should be willing to sacrifice the vast strategic advantage that would be his in a solidarity of faith with the Southwestern Asiatics and the majority of non-pagan Africans for the sake of a silly adherence to the use of the Christian designation for the Supreme Being. (For surely it is inconceivable that the oft-exposed hypocrisies of practical Christianity could be the deciding factor in his decision to remain servile to the conquerors' faith.) It is bad enough that the New World Negro should continue in blind adherence to the Christian Church which acquiesces in his persecution, exploitation and oppression, and is in open agreement with the caucasian theory of Negro inferiority, and that he should give never a thought to Mohammedanism, the religion that fearlessly preaches and whose adherents honestly practice the equality and brotherhood of all Mohammedans—black, white, yellow, brown, etc. But why make matters worse by the "love me, love my dog," dictum that he who does not believe the Bible a work of divine inspiration cannot believe in the existence of a Supreme Being?

Hoping you will give space to this letter,
I am, Yours, etc.,
NEW NEGRO.

LIBERIA LOAN.

May 21, 1921.

The Editor of The Crusader,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Editor: It is reported that in response to Mayor Moore's greeting, President King of Liberia said that Liberia had high ideals, and that it was to present those ideals and ask the aid of the men of his race in America toward the advancement of Liberia that he had come to this country.

That the Supreme Court Justice Johnson, of Liberia, addressing a large crowd, explained just how the \$5,000,000 will be expended.

That the Plenary Commission is seeking \$5,000,000 in contributions (sic?).

Two questions, naturally arise, viz.: When, and in what manner, will President King and his commission present those ideals to the colored people of this country, or lay before them the financial needs of Liberia, with a view of obtaining from them the loan which the commission is here to negotiate?

Secondly: What plan will he adopt to obtain the required amount? Voluntary contributions or guarantee bonds?

There is no reason in the world why Liberia, rich in natural resources and favorably situated geographically, cannot imitate France, Belgium and other countries in raising loans on the continental plan, viz., by Premium Bonds. By this plan the interest pays off the debt.

City of Paris to Float a New Loan.
(Apropos)

Through the office of the commercial attaché at Paris it is learned that the Prefect of the Seine has submitted to the municipal council his report on the floating of a 1,800,000,000-franc loan, the principal of which has already

been approved by the council. The returns of the loan are to be used for improvements on the streets, schools and for new public works. This loan will be a premium bond issue, redeemable in 60 years, bearing interest at 5% per cent., and free from all present and future taxes.

Now, looking at this matter from different angles, it seems to me that had such a course been adopted, the Liberia Loan would have been subscribed to with alacrity.

It is never too late to mend, however, and I throw out this suggestion in good faith, believing that:

"Who holds a mirror to my face,
And hiding naught, ne'er fails to trace.
My faults—my smallest blemishes within,
Who friendly warns, reproves me if I sin;
Although he seems not so, he is my friend."

A tour of 400 or more creditable American colored people to Liberia, in order to inspect that country and report their impressions and opinions, is a most excellent move.

Two years ago I read to a number of colored persons here Dr. W. H. Heard's paper on Liberia, and suggested a similar scheme, but as they could not see eye to eye with me, nothing was done.

In the hope that this letter might do some good I enclose my card and subscribe myself.

Yours courteously,

WELL WISHER.

"GOAT ALLEY."

June 27, 1921.

Editor of Crusader,
2299 Seventh Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir: By chance I received one of the circulars sent out by your office of the Forum to be held in Lafayette Hall next Wednesday evening to begin a propaganda of African Blood Brotherhood.

I am in favor of any proper movement calculated to procure the equal social status for the Negro people as citizens, and I believe in bringing this about by any means within our power.

I beg to call your attention to the well known picture called "The Birth of a Nation" and a play now at the Bijou Theatre called "Goat Alley."

These two enterprises have done and are doing more to mould public opinion against the Negro than any other thing brought to my attention which has happened since the Civil War of 1860-65.

I regret that I am not able to finance myself in the necessary operations I have in mind to crush forever the white man's vile and dangerous political propaganda instituted by the Ku Klux Klan, now finding support in the North through economic relations established through marriage and industry and kept at white heat through these agencies.

The remedy is in our hands, and I trust the meeting may find ways and means to bring it about.

Attached is a list of names and addresses of people who may be interested.

Hoping your efforts may succeed, I am,

Very truly yours,

GEO. W. ROYALL.

FROM OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT.

18 Chapel Street, Gosport,
Co. Hampshire, England, S.
June 27, 1921.

Once again I am dispatching you by this mail some newspapers—The Daily Herald, the British Labor organ, and a picture paper owned by the world grabbers.

You will notice some items in one of these issues I have marked off regarding the colored troops in Germany. A request has been sent to the "Great Smuts" by his race ladies of South Africa asking him to protest the presence of the colored troops in the Rhineland. His response to that request should be a lesson to our race.

The contaminated race, as we are looked upon now, thanks to the white people's gratitude after that had allowed us, the contaminated race, to kill and bleed the German whites and also to die in our thousands for the cause of saving Paris from the "savage Huns." Yet today we are not looked upon as even fit to watch the Rhine, where there is no fighting to be done, we, the colored fighters, can go to Hell-o-go-land now that's the fighting is over.

To settle all these white critics, why don't they discharge all their colored soldiers? Why not have white soldiers in the colonies? Because in the next war these colored soldiers may revolt!

The King of England on his visit to Ireland appealed to forgive and forget. But Nature only forgives and forgets when she is asleep, and when that day arrives for our race to take up arms against the oppressor there will be no white ensign, or hands up, or prisoners of war. There will be no time for forgiving and forgetting!

Our motto and inscriptions will be these, which I have discovered in studying will be appropriate and appealing, also applying to all of us, great and small, of African blood, as follows in capital type: I. H. S.—I. N. R. I. I shall interpret these letters by giving you a sketch of a banner for our race the world over. See sketch—A loyal son of Africa.

CLIFF A. BROWNE.

The Franco-American Prize Fight.

July 3, 1921.

I don't think Dempsey is such a great man-cater as they want the world to believe he is. Bigger and stronger than Carpentier he yet could not whip him until Carpentier became a cripple, and then took a couple of rounds to do it in. I don't see where his great fighting ability comes in.

Again, I understand that Dempsey is half Indian and, therefore, he cannot be claimed by the white race as their champion. Nor is he really world champion until he is willing to meet the Negro fighters. And why should Dempsey be permitted to draw the line against a race that fought and bled on the battlefields of France when Dempsey was hiding in a ship-yard at home?

Jack Johnson's name is in every one's mouth over here.

Is there any Negro heavyweight that can come forward as an opponent for the title of the British Empire, now held by one Joe Beckett?

CLIFF A. BROWNE.

LINCOLN THEATRE

Direction
Illustrative Amusement Co.,
Lenox Avenue at 135th Street, N. Y. City

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PROGRAM ARRANGED BY ROMEO L. DOUGHERTY

Editorials

(Continued from Page 11)

ored persons are waiting upon the public without protest as chauffeurs, waiters, elevator men, etc., etc.—this twisted logic has not even the shadow of an excuse at College Station, where 90 per cent. of the patronage are colored people, who would much prefer to have colored clerks waiting upon them.

The colored voters of this country have been told much nonsense about the "traditional friendship" of the Republican Party for the Negro. And while that party, since its return to power a short time ago, has repeatedly knifed the Negro, both openly and covertly, we are wondering whether the knife of treacherous "friendship" will be applied even in so minor and elementary a matter as a square deal for the colored post-office employes and whether the present intolerable conditions at College Station will be allowed to continue under the administration of our "friends."



DONALD MELBOURNE,

Who graduated last June as a Doctor of Chiropractic from the New York College of Chiropractic.

He is the first colored student to graduate from any chiropractic school in New York State.

The exercises were held at the Aeolian Hall followed by a banquet and ball at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

Great Britain, having failed to graft her rule on the Arabs of Mesopotamia and Syria, now proposes the erection of a string of weak Arab states under British "protection" in those districts.

The Co-operative

Rochdale Principle No. 1

A Rochdale business is run on a strictly cash basis. The members know that if their goods are not on their shelves, the money that represents those goods is in the till. They always know how they stand. They never lose customers by having to remind them of the favors they have formerly granted them in the form of credit. The cost of bookkeeping and of collecting debts is avoided. It is those who pay as they go that go safely.

Rochdale Principle No. 2

The refusal of Rochdale stores to cut prices enables them to avoid a number of evils. They escape the bad feeling from other dealers that comes of price-cutting. They are not tempted to make up on other articles what they have taken off from the prices of their "leaders." They avoid the danger of bankruptcy that is incurred when price-cutting is continued and when the reduction is not made up on other articles. They treat all customers alike. So far as their influence prevents price-cutting they save the community from having to pay increased prices after the price war has driven out the weak competitor and given a monopoly to the strong.

Rochdale Principle No. 3

Rochdale stores allow only one vote to each member. This prevents those with the larger investments, the "big fish," from swallowing up the smaller ones. The widow's mite is safe in a Rochdale store for it gives her as much in its management as a millionaire can exercise. No matter how much money a man might put in, he would have but one vote, and, therefore, could not control the venture because of his money. And no matter how many per cent. the venture might make in the year, the big man's money would draw but 5 per cent. In a Rochdale money is servant, not master. It cannot vote.

Rochdale Principle No. 4

Rochdale stores give the earnings, over above original cost of goods operating expense and 5 per cent. on capital, to the customers—the people who really support the store. The result of this principle is to turn back to the people the profits, privilege and power that go with the control of trade volumes. Were this principle practised throughout the business world, there would be no wars. The tragedy described as "a rich man's war" and "a poor man's fight" would be averted. Modern wars are always fought for control of trade areas—for profits. If the profits went to the customers, the dealers could finance no more wars.—The Co-operator.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS FOR THIRD INTERNATIONALE

CHICAGO, April 18.—Chicago Socialists have voted in favor of the Moscow Third Internationale, it was announced today following the balloting of delegates from Cook county to the National Socialist Convention in Detroit, June 25.

J. Louis Engdahl and William F. Kruse, representing the radical wing of the party, were elected. Seymour Stedman, Socialist Vice-Presidential candidate in 1920, who stood for qualified indorsement of the movement.

THE NATION'S CALL

By Amy V. Prime.

"White men only, white men only,"
Is now the nation's call.

And yet our boys, too, fought and bled
and died

For Democracy for all.

"Democracy," you say. "Democracy."
What meanest thou?"

Freedom of Thought, of life for all?

No, no; for "White men only."

Search ye the battlefields, one and all,

What find ye, white men only?

Search the homes bereft and sorrowing,

Find ye white homes only?

But list! Hear ye another call!

"Buy bonds, buy bonds for Victory,

Lend ye your dollars, one and all."

Let them buy, yes, but "white men only."

Loss of life when an elevator dropped at terrific speed from the tenth floor of a building at No. 6 West 32d street, New York, was averted by the presence of mind of Samuel Spencer, colored operator, who applied emergency brake and brought the car to a sudden jarring stop just below the third floor.

In the opinion of Viscount Grey, England is facing the problem of revolution more seriously

than ever. "New war would destroy Europe. If you say Peace League is Utopia, my answer is: 'I prefer chances of Utopia to certain destruction.'" And there are some Negroes who are in favor of the League and disarmament.

John Reed, American correspondent and poet, who died in Moscow three months ago made a fervent appeal just before his death for the Negro in America, and begged that the Second Congress of the Communist Internationale make it easier for the Negro in America to enter the Communist ranks.

London has a "workless army of million and a half."

According to the Lagos Weekly Record (Lagos, Nigeria) the British Governor of Nigeria has ceased to recognize officially Eleko Eshugbayi as head of the House of Decem because the Eleko deliberately declined when invited by his British Assininity to make a full and public repudiation of certain statement made on the Eleko's behalf in England by Mr. Herbert Macaulay.

ENGLISH AS IT IS SPOKEN TODAY

"Wassatchoogot?"

"Afnoonnos Lassditiion."

"Enthinkinnut?"

"Naw. Nothininnut 'cept lasspechroset's Lottarot."

"Donsayso? Wossweatherpredickshun?"

"Sesrain. Donbleevetho. Funthingthis-wethernevkintellwossgunnado."

"Thatright!"

WISE NEGROES WILL

Organize for Self-Defense Against Wanton Attacks!
Enlist for Protection With the

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A peace-loving, but red-blooded organization functioning for the protection of Negro lives and the advancement of Negro Rights!

President Harding says, It's Up to Us:

"The Negro race, to come into its own, must do the great work itself....."

"No government can wave a magic wand and take a race from bondage....."

".....One of the great difficulties of popular government is that citizenship expects government to do what it ought to do for itself."

Negroes! It's Up to Us to Organize for Self-Protection!

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Castries, St. Lucia,
August 18, 1919.

(To Mr. Anthony Crawford).

Sir: Unexpectedly I got from you a magazine entitled THE CRUSADER. I took great pleasure in reading same and have been much stirred to energy to cement our fellows to such a magnificent purpose to which you have so nobly achieved. The magazine has been out of my possession since the first two days and I have not had the opportunity of seeing it again as yet. Our people seem to be a bit on the alert and we are about to open a co-operative association and I think, if they have not yet done so, they will in the near future attach themselves to you and your co-workers. I take also this opportunity of enclosing order for one year's subscription. I have heard about the race movement in the United States and I hope it will cause those of us who are interested in the cause to give their aid and co-operation.

SAMUEL O. THOMPSON.

LIBERIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM

All hail, Liberia, hail!
This glorious land of liberty
Shall long be ours.
Tho' new her name,
Green be her fame,
And mighty be her pow'rs.

In joy and gladness,
With our hearts united,
We'll shout the freedom
Of a Race benighted.
Long live Liberia, happy land,
A home of glorious liberty by
God's command.

All hail, Liberia, hail!
In union strong, success is sure,
We cannot fail.
With God above.
Our rights to prove
We will the world assail.

With heart and hand our country's cause
defending,
We'll meet the foe with valour unpre-
tending.

Long live Liberia, happy land,

The Sheik's Prayer

By BEN E. BURRELL.

A voice to prayer calls;
And on the sand the sunset glow is red;
Within the mosque's bare walls,
There rises soft above, a prayer, priest-
led.

O Allah, great of old!
To Thee and Thee alone each lift a
voice;
Thine eyes us all behold;
And in Thy power and might our souls
rejoice.

Upon our African coasts
All Europe's devilish armaments de-
scend;
Fill'd with their hellish beasts,
Us to unholy rule they seek to bend.

Deep is our nation's night;
But deeper yet the night that is come,
When comes the hellish fight
For land and temple, love, life, peace,
and home.

Allah! We gird our sword!
No alien's serf shall ever our children be;
Our arms shall be our word,
Until our Africa, our love is free.

O Allah—hic—Akhhbar!
Black as we are we still shall be as men;
Curtain'd by racial war,
O let Thy muezzin call to peace again.

SNAKES RUN FROM GARLIC

In traveling through the swamps of Liberia
the natives rub their bare feet with garlic, and
the smell is such as to send scurrying into
the glades the most venomous reptiles.

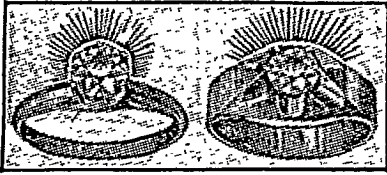
Following his success in arranging a trade
agreement with Great Britain on behalf of his
government, Leonid Krassin, former Russian
Soviet trade envoy to London, plans to visit
the United States and Canada next month, it
is reported from London.

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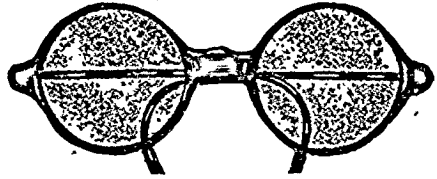
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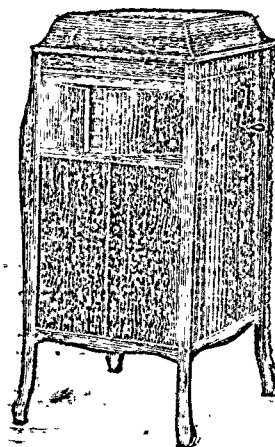
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In order to achieve the above outlined purpose the African Blood Brotherhood delegation and other delegates of this Congress have adopted the following manifesto to the delegates of the Second Negro International Congress meeting in New York City during the month of August, 1921, to serve for their guidance during this history-making Congress.

MANIFESTO

The world is in the throes of unrest and transformation. Empires crumble into dust, kingdoms are overthrown, misery, starvation, pestilence and strife are stalking in the wake of the Great World War. The slaughter of millions for the benefit and advantage of profiteering capitalists has aroused the indignation of all the exploited and oppressed, new alignments take place, new ideas sweep the world, new organizations and powers arise. It is useful and necessary for us, the Negro people, to properly understand this situation, and to make it serviceable for our emancipation to foster the divisions in the camp of the enemy and make alliances that strengthen those that are with us.

The Negro People being a great Race, inhabiting many lands and continents, cannot escape the changes and vicissitudes of the situation. More than any other people they suffer from the tyranny and degradation of Imperialism. Nearly all of their countries on the African and American continents suffer the oppression of foreign capitalists and their governments. Thus Africa is partitioned among the big white Powers, all of whom keep up a well-equipped and strong army in their respective "colonies" to keep our people in subjection and to exploit them mercilessly. On the American continent the same situation is developing. One after the other the free Negro republics are being subjugated by American marines who establish a rule of terror, brutalising and torturing our people. To openly revolt against these conditions while Capitalism is still in power in the big white countries would be equivalent to the committing of suicide. It is a rank illusion to imagine that by moving from one "colony" to another our people can escape oppression, for the same oppressor awaits us everywhere, always ready to mercilessly subjugate and exploit us, and even those few Negro countries which have retained a measure of freedom are dependent upon the toleration of the Big Powers and will no doubt be subjugated like all the others as soon as the Capitalists' greed for profit requires it.

There is but one great exception which stands out as a beacon of hope to all the oppressed.

The old autocratic despotism in Russia was overthrown after the defeat in the World War, and the oppressed took charge of the government. The new government which represents the interests of the former oppressed class: the workers and peasants, is conducting an aggressive struggle in behalf of the oppressed in all lands. It is fighting French and British as well as American Imperialism, it is liberating the oppressed small nations from the yoke of the big oppressors, it grants full freedom and self-determination to all oppressed upon their liberation. It has entered into treaties of brotherly protection with dark-skinned Persia and Afghanistan, Yellow China and Nationalist Turkey. It has also given genuine independence to Latvia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and hapless Armenia. The Workers' Republic of Soviet Russia recognizes that the world cannot exist half slave and half free, half in capitalist bondage and half in Communist freedom. Therefore, Russia's interest and many acts in behalf of the liberation of the Darker Peoples. Soviet Russia is to-day the greatest menace to Imperialism. Her doctrine of freedom and equality for all peoples is diametrically opposed to the doctrine of exploitation, oppression and degradation of England, France and the United States. Because of this, Soviet Russia is fanatically hated and viciously attacked by the capitalist press and pulpit of those countries. But Negroes of the World! Be not misled! Remember that the day the European workers arise in "armed insurrection" against the capitalist exploiters of black and white toilers will be the day of your opportunity to conquer power and seize control on the continent of Africa. On that day, Negroes of the World, we must see to it that Negro troops are not available as "White Guards" to crush the rising power of the workers' revolution! On that day, Negro Comrades! the cause of the white workers will be the cause of the black workers, the cause of a free Africa the cause of a Europe freed from capitalist control.

Under the lead of the new power which has arisen in Russia there are millions of determined, well-organized, well-disciplined revolutionists before whom the Capitalists and Imperialists tremble in all lands. The revolution of the oppressed and exploited of their own race threatens to shake into dust their power. The only certain way, and therefore the best way, of reducing the enemy is to besiege and destroy him in his own land. Only then will the peoples in the "colonies" be able to successfully rise and free themselves from their aggressors. To attempt to fight our

enemy without allying ourselves with all those forces that are seeking his destruction would be to destroy all hope of early success. For us, of our own accord, to choose the tactics he would have us choose would be the height of folly.

The A. B. B. challenges anyone to deny the correctness of this analysis. This being so, what shall be the task, of the Negro People? What shall be their stand in relation to the World Situation? Their task shall be to ally themselves with the oppressed of all lands even now forming into one mighty army to accomplish the abolition of the exploitation, oppression and tyranny of the Capitalist Powers and to effect the establishment of a Commonwealth of free Republics, where each people according to its own choosing shall enjoy the blessings and good things of Life.

Thus, this Congress shall devise means to organize and prepare our people so that they shall be ready when needed to defend themselves, that they may be ready after the downfall of Capitalism to establish their own governments.

This Congress must devise means to raise and protect the standard of living of the Negro People.

This Congress must take a stand and devise means to stop the mob-murder of our People and to protect them against sinister secret societies of cracker whites, and to fight the ever expanding peonage system.

Out of this Congress there must emerge a federation of all existent Negro organizations, molding all Negro factions into one mighty and irresistible factor, governed and directed by a Central Body made up of representatives from all the major Negro organizations.

Unless these things are accomplished our people will not be able to display their solidarity and their strength, will not be able to make effective preparation, and this Congress will have been in vain and its every delegate disgraced!

SUPREME COUNCIL,
THE AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD
A FULL AND IMPARTIAL REPORT OF THE CON-
VENTION WILL BE CARRIED BY THE SEPTEMBER
CRUSADER MAGAZINE.

Our delegates at the Convention are:—

W. A. FLEMING
BEN BURRELL

L. C. CAINE.
ORRY N. DEIBOL.

TO NEW NEGROES WHO REALLY SEEK LIBERATION

To The Delegates of The Second Negro International Convention
And to The Negro Race in General

THE GREAT BLACK Race is waking up to its strength with new longings for freedom and a determination to win for itself its rights as a People to live and prosper and enjoy the blessings of civilization. This new will for freedom and liberty manifests itself in the desire to organize into one strong body the Negro People so that they may as one man fight oppression, peonage and slavery wherever found.

There are gathered at the Second Negro International Convention the leaders of our people from many organizations and many lands. May everyone of those present show himself worthy of his People, may everyone go forth from this congress proud of his record in the fulfillment of his duty to his race, may they go forth preparing our people to be ready for the occasion with a stern determination to bring nearer the day of emancipation.

Negroes of the World! To be equal to the occasion there must be but one purpose, and one organization with a strong discipline, and a strong center, whose commands must be obeyed. This organization must prepare our People for the manifold struggle. It must protect their lives, their material interests; it must educate and advance the cultural life of the Race, it must develop the fighting spirit of our people and keep high their morale. To accomplish these things there must be a clear evaluation of the forces of the enemy, his strength, his weaknesses, his methods of struggle, and out of a sound understanding of the enemy's position and strategy, there must evolve a plan and a program that will unite those worthy and proud of the Race into one army with one principal purpose: the emancipation of our People from oppression, bondage and slavery, and be it said here by us once for all: **WOE TO THOSE WHO SHAMELESSLY FOR THEIR OWN PERSONAL AGGRANDIZEMENT AND GLORY SHALL TREAT LIGHTLY THE HONOR AND WELFARE OF THE RACE.**

NEGRO CONGRESS BULLETIN AND NEWS SERVICE

Published Every Week During the Second International Negro Congress
By the African Blood Brotherhood, from its offices at 2299 Seventh Avenue, New York City, Phone 2056 Morningside.

VOL. I NO. I

AUGUST 6, 1921

Whole NO. I

Plan of Having All Negro Organizations in a Mighty Federation To Make Race a World Power is Supported By Many Leading Delegates

The program offered by the African Blood Brotherhood, especially the plan pertaining to the formation and the necessity of one all powerful Negro World Federation, composed of all Negro organizations, is arousing considerable enthusiasm among the delegates to the Second International Negro Convention now in session at Liberty Hall, New York.

While Mr. Garvey and other officials of the Congress have not yet publicly declared their attitude on the matter, Mr. Garvey and several others when privately approached, expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the plan. Most of the delegates approached received the idea with enthusiasm, some expressing themselves as already having it among the measures they propose to press for adoption by the Congress.

Many of the delegates were also interested in other portions of the Manifesto, such as those planks calling for the devising of means to organize and prepare our people; to raise and protect the standard of living of the Negro people, to stop the mob-murder of Negroes, whether members of our organizations or not, and to protect them against sinister secret societies of cracker whites. A number of delegates were interested enough to call at our headquarters at 2299 Seventh Avenue for further information on certain of the planks contained in the Manifesto.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL DEMANDS LIBERATION OF AFRICA

(From "Moscow" of June 22, 1921)

I have been asked for a short "einleitung" for South Africa in honor of the Third Congress. The Indian and African movements do not count for much in the great struggle now pending. But in the Indian and African masses? There we have the grandeur of the Communist International. For the first time Africa and India can say "I know that my Defender liveth."

The Second Congress had no appeal to these vast masses of the exploited. The respectable politics of the aristocracy of Labor never took them into account. Just as the white worker of Africa imagines that he can overthrow his masters and get a sort of Soviet Rule without the native by his side, so the European workers who are still misled by Amsterdam imagine that they can ignore the masses of Africa and India. But the Communist International imposes a mightier test than mere lip service to Soviet Rule. It brings in all toiling humanity and says to the white worker, not only of South Africa, but of all lands: Solidarity with the black working masses is the first step to emancipation.

And these toiling masses of India and Africa have heard the voice, the voice of Soviet Russia and of its great offspring the Communist International. They lived in great darkness. Their ancient weapons of the spear and the assagai were broken in their hands by the machine of capitalist industry, and the future offered nothing but the prospect of slavery in perpetuity. But the cry

of the Petrograd workmen in 1917 was "Long live the Socialist Republic in all Countries!" and this cry is still travelling to the uttermost ends of the earth, to the lowest layers of the toiling people. And they are moving in response to that call. This is the excelling greatness of the Communist International, the most tremendous, most world-wide combination in human history. Long live the Communist International which shall be the union of the toilers, of the earth!

IVON JONES.

THE RESULTS SO FAR

While nothing substantial or positive has been accomplished thus far by the Congress, the signs are encouraging. The delegates are all of them intelligent and unselfish persons and are in a receptive mood to all suggestions and motions bearing on the important subject of the liberation of Africa and the redemption of the Negro race. Then too, this Congress right at the opening took a step far in advance of anything done by the first Congress when it adopted Parliamentary rules as every convention of self respecting men and women must. The working machinery of a convention are its committees. Without them any convention is just so much buncomb and lost time. The most important of these committees is a Program Committee whose duty it is to reform program and tactics in accordance with the experiences gained since the last convention. Issues change as well as tactics, conditions and ideas and a program shall always embody the best of them. Such a committee must not be composed of too many men. At a large congress twenty are quite enough. Needless to say, such a committee must really represent all the organizations present at the congress.

Another important committee is a Constitution Committee to draw up rules and laws for the efficient and honest administration of all funds, etc. Such a committee is indispensable for a sound organization. The powers of the various officials and committees must be defined to prevent usurpation, arbitrariness and dishonesty.

There must also be a Resolution Committee to express in proper language the attitude of the Congress towards various problems and organizations.

And, of course, there must be an Auditing Committee to audit the accounts of the last year and during the coming year and to render an impartial report to all concerned. This committee is absolutely necessary to ensure honest administration. No paid officials should be elected to this committee, but only disinterested members and known opponents to the present administration. This committee must be elected, not appointed.

A wholesome sign at the Congress is the detection of many delegates to root out dishonesty in the movement. Several delegates threatened not only to throw out dishonest ones, but

to put them in jail for usurpation and mismanagement of funds whether this accusation is correct or not it is absolutely necessary, in the interests of a healthy organism which all people can respect and to which the Negroes of the world can rally, that all such charges be investigated and the findings made public.

FOR A FEDERATION OF NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS

Prerequisite to a powerful Negro Movement is the spirit of racial and national assertion and pride. To the end of attaining national independence and racial equality everything else should be subordinated, and every true Negro patriot will fight for the ideal of a free Negro People. Those who do not, are outcasts and hopeless slaves.

To achieve liberation all the militant and true Negro organizations must be united in a strong federation, each of them in their particular field, serving and preparing our people in the respective fields of activity required to bring about our emancipation. In this connection we may well learn from the Irish. All organizations in Ireland combined into one federation, the Sinn Fein. Within the Sinn Fein were included the Irish Labor and Farmer organizations, the protective and military organizations, each of them having a particular task to perform. The protective and military organizations prepared the Irish youth militarily to protect their people. The Labor and Farmer organizations defended the standing of living, higher wages, shorter hours and security of employment. The other organizations performed other useful tasks, all working unitedly towards one purpose: to shake off the yoke of the oppressor. The Irish in the United States organized themselves powerfully and supplied the fighters in Ireland with money, military equipment, organizers, speakers and writers. And so did the Irish in other lands. Now, after relieving their liberation from the yoke of England they may decide again to settle their own home quarrels. The Negro Race being much more numerous, surely could do at least that much. Connections should be established and agitation organized to unite the various tribes of Negro people, especially the advanced ones, into an organization with a common purpose. The American Negro, well-organized, could help his African brother just as the U. S. Irish help their brothers in Ireland. The similarity of the situation is apparent with the difference that the American Negro himself would have to fight for his freedom and rights in this country, and that Africa is less developed industrially and its Negro population would have to be handled differently.

Let us out of this Congress unite with a real, realistic program for the race in general as well as for the liberation of Africa with special consideration for the American group which patently must furnish the leadership and the ammunition for the fight in the Fatherland: Africa.

Know Your Enemy, Then Give Him H—

To effectively fight our enemy we must know just who is our enemy. It will not do to scatter our forces and wear down our strength on the shadow, when we should be striking at the body that casts the shadow. Nor would it be wise or statesmanlike to antagonize forces that may have remained neutral in the struggle, or to alienate those who, because of common hatred of the enemy and therefore having an identity of interest with us in that we both seek his destruction, could be utilized as valuable allies. It would not be good statesmanship to stand by and let our enemy crush the other forces that are opposing him, and then turn on us when, by co-ordinating our blows with their blows, we could bring about the utter and speedy destruction of the enemy.

Honorable Delegates and Deputies to the Second International Negro Congress—are we right or wrong? Can anyone deny the truth and soundness of the above statements?

And who is our enemy? Who is it that is exploiting us? Who is it that is disseminating lies about us, denying us our glorious heritage of ancient African civilization and branding us as inherently and hopelessly inferior? Who is it that in the schools, in the prostituted press and in the pulpit sets the minds of white children and of white workers against us? Who was it that tore our ancestors from their native African soils and brought them across the Atlantic to be sold into slavery? Who was it when it was no longer profitable to rob Africa of her natives went to work and robbed the natives of their land? Why, the institution that profits by these things. The institution that profits

black workers as in Africa and the United States, and black workers against white workers as scabs in the United States and, in a military way, in Germany in 1920-21. It was this same institution that tore our ancestors from Africa for the profits that could be made in human blood and agony. This same institution it was that demanded the partition and economic exploitation of our fatherland. It is this institution that has hampered Liberia and attempted the conquest of Abyssinia and has set every stumbling block in the way of the two great Negro steamship companies; the Black Star Line and the Intercolonial S. S. and Trading Company. This institution it is that is supporting the anti-Negro and anti-Labor "American Legion" and the vicious and no less sinister "Ku Klux Klan." And this institution is: CAPITALISM! Capitalism and its holy progeny the imperialist governments of England, France, etc., and the abominable League of Nations which has been formed to underwrite their thefts and to oppose our efforts for the liberation of the African peoples from the deadly effects of Capitalism and the horrors of European (Syphillisation) 'Civilization.'

And these our enemies—Capitalism and the capitalist-imperialist powers—are all in deadly fear of Soviet Russia. Soviet Russia who has voluntarily freed the slaves of Czarist Russia, stopped the persecution of the Jews and aggressively championed the cause of all the oppressed! Soviet Russia who has helped Persia to drive the British enslavers into the sea and has voluntarily given back to Persia all that the old regime took from her. Soviet Russia and the Communist Third International (with its millions of active revolutionists throughout the white world) who have made it a condition of affiliation that its members in the capitalist countries must whole-heartedly and actively support the fight for liberation of the oppressed in the "colonies." These radicals would not go to Russia to fight against the Russian workers, and they won't go to Africa to fight against the African workers.

Can the Honorable Delegates of the Second International Negro Convention be so remiss in their duty to the Negro Race or so cowardly and servile in their mentality as to fail to give to Soviet Russia and the Third International the hearty thunderous endorsement of the Congress?

This we cannot believe. The Honorable Delegates, are men and women of intelligence and of fearless spirit and will, we feel sure, prove equal to all the expectations of the race in the weighty task with which they are faced.

**KNOW YOUR ENEMIES!
CULTIVATE YOUR FRIENDS!
LONG LIVE OUR FRIENDS!
DOWN WITH OUR ENEMIES!
HURRAH FOR THE GREAT NEGRO RACE!
ON THROUGH HELL ITSELF, FOR THE LIBERATION OF AFRICA!**

Get copy of the Constitution of the African Blood Brotherhood, 20 cents a copy from our headquarters at 2299 Seventh Ave.

Read the July and August numbers of The Crusader, to find out the part played by the A. B. B., in Negro defence at Tulsa, Okla. On sale at headquarters and news stands.

**The Hottest Magazine
In Negrodom!**

THE CRUSADER

(Official Organ of the African Blood Brotherhood)

Fighting Unceasingly and Fearlessly for the Liberation of Africa and the Protection of Negroes Everywhere!

A Wonder Magazine

ALL NEWS STANDS

SUBSCRIBE!

The September 'Crusader' will carry

Washington D. C.
Sept 4-21

File
800
61-826
searched

Mr Geo. F. Ruck
Dept of Justice
Washington D. C.

NOTED
G. F. R.

Sir:

Friday night I had a three
hour conference with Cyril Briggs
going into the organization of the
A. B. R. on more of a military
basis. It is planned that the groups
be in the following numbers,
eight, twenty four and one hundred
in other words a squad, platoon
and company but the names of
these respective groups, such as

2

tribe etc. will be given later
when he has had time to think
it over. This will be done so as not
to appear military. During our
talk Briggs showed me a
catalogue for a Thompson sub
machine gun and said that
later he expected to be able to
get some funds and purchase
two of these guns so I may
teach the members the nomen-
clature of these guns. During our
talk he said that had it not
been for the famine in Russia
he would have been able to

get all the funds he needed. He said he was now trying to get in touch with Moscow direct in fact he said had it not been for the famine in Russia there would have been a bomb set off in this country that would have opened the eyes of the world. Our conversation finally got around to the communist in this country and he said that the communist had approached him but he had thought best to let them alone at present. He said that when the communist approached him, to assure him

of their strength in this country they said that they were going to get Haywood to Russia in spite of all the Dept of Justice and the government could do. This he said was about two weeks before Haywood left the country and after Haywood had gone they came to him with a "what did I tell you". Briggs said as soon as he could get some funds he was going put one or two good field agents in the field for the purpose of organizing especially in the south and the west. He wanted to know if I would accept one of these jobs. He said that they planned to establish

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rifle clubs all over the country but not under the name of the C. R. B. this would give the members the right to have arms in their homes especially in the south Calisthenics clubs would also be established this to keep the men physically fit, Austria he said had adapted these methods, Briggs said he knew a Japanese in Harlem that he thought was a agent for the Japanese government and that he was trying to get in touch with the Japanese government through this Japanese. He said it was useless to try and work through the councils as they were too

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suspicious. Briggs said that when he could get some funds he would establish communication with the Turkish, Indian, and Egyptian Unionist and if funds permitted would send an agent to these countries. He said there had been planned a congress in Moscow at which, leading of this country would have been sent by an underground system after this congress had met this news would have been given to the world and it is supposed that the news would have caused a great deal of worry on the part of this government.

but economical conditions in Russia had changed everything.

Briggs is a radical of the worse sort and the only thing that is keeping his organization to so few numbers is the lack of funds but I think he is now trying to get in touch with some organization that can furnish the funds but at the same time I am sure that some organization is now furnishing the funds for the printing of these bulletins, circulars and hand bills that he has printed from time to time.

He plans to go to Jersey City next Sunday, ^(11th of Sept.) and distribute hand bills. I would advise that Briggs be watched until such time as we could establish where and when he meets these other parties or party.

Briggs said that he would shortly depose Reid as port commander of New York as Reid never attended meetings any more. He inferred that this job would be given to me.

Briggs is very hostile towards Garvey because Garvey has ignored his communication and also because none of Briggs'

propaganda against Garvey seems
to have done Garvey any harm.

Friday morning I met Attorney
Mathews and Cleveland Fargies
on the street and Mathews was
telling me that a man by the
name of Anderson in the New
York office of the Dept of Justice
and had asked him what about
the \$4000 (four thousand dollars)
that Garvey had paid to get back
in the country. Mathews said
that he told Anderson to make
inquiries at Washington and
he would learn how Garvey
got back in the country. Mathews

~~Mathews~~ then said. They have
been after this boy here, referring
to Jacques and then Jacques said
that he had received a telegram
signed by a man Alexander
whom he did not know asking
him to come to Capt Cochburn's
a man formerly in Surveyor's
employ office; but before going
he had come to attorney Mathews
office and Mathews had given
him some advice and had
sent a man along with him
as a witness. Jacques said
when he got to Cochburn's office

there were several men there
some of whom he did not
know and that they tried to
get him to make an affidavit
against Garvey but as he had
been advised by Matthews he
would not make one. Another
reason I think Jacques would not
make this affidavit is because
Garvey owes Jacques some money
and he thought that if he made
this affidavit he would stand
little chance of getting it although
Jacques told me that someone
had told Garvey that he had
made the affidavit and that

Garvey and his sister, Amy Jacques, Garveys secretary, had driven him out of their office. I know that Jacques does not come to the office when Garvey is there. Last Tuesday morning Edgar Grey came up to me and asked me where he could locate Jacques as he was very anxious to see him. I think this fellow Grey is working both ends from the middle and is double crossing everybody he comes in contact with. He let some thing slip the other night when he was talking to me that leads me to believe

so, in that he was telling me
how much furniture Garvey
had in his flat but that in his
opinion it was a bunch of junk,
which was true, but it showed
me he had been there, but at the
same time he tries to make me
believe that he hates Garvey.
When I asked him what was he
doing in Garvey's flat he said
Garvey had sent for him as a
"little business" Garvey is such
a liar that I don't believe anything
he says.

Respectfully

800

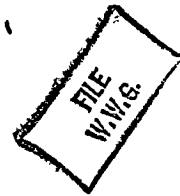
New York *W.M.*
Sept 23-21

Mr Geo F. Ruck,

Dept of Justice,

Washington D.C.

61-826



Sir:

I have been holding my report in hopes I would be able to get hold of Crichlow's report to send you. There is no chance at present of getting the one that Crichlow has but I have been trying to get the one that Garvey has. For two nights I have searched Garvey's files but was unable to find it. I must be at Garvey's house as it was delivered to Garvey there by Crichlow. However I

Garvey has given up² ^{hopes} of getting this report
some time in the future. ~~W. B. D.~~

Garvey has decided to keep the
laundry open a little longer. You
will remember I told you that it
would close this week. Yesterday he
hired a new manager who claims
he can make the laundry pay.
Garvey knew that to close the laundry
would have a very bad effect on
his members here in New York so
he decided to keep it open even at a
loss.

Now sir I have just come in from
a meeting of the African Blood
Brotherhood and I learned from
Briggs that he is starting a very
vigorous campaign against Garvey.

You will remember several weeks ago I reported that if Briggs was unable to join hands with Garvey, Briggs would start a campaign against him. In this month's issue of Briggs' magazine he has several articles on Garvey calling Garvey everything but a gentleman. The magazine will be out Tuesday. Will send you a copy. Briggs wants me to furnish him with the names of the presidents of the large divisions of Garvey's organization so he can send them a copy of the magazine. Now sir I can do this if you say so. It will certainly be a blow at Garvey and will no doubt cause him some worry, but of the

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two evils Briggs and saying it is
hard to say which is the worse.

Briggs said to night that he expected
by December to be able to start a
weekly paper. Briggs brought a letter
to the meeting to night that will be
sent to all of the Posts of the A. B. B.,
this letter contained the plans for the
organizing of the calisthenic clubs
and rifle clubs as reported by me
several weeks ago. I tried to get this
letter as it had the seal of the organization
on it. Briggs gave me the letter to
read and I tried to make him forget
it but before we left the room he
asked me for it. The letter was signed
"Executive Council" The letter spoke of the
Pershing Post in Chicago gaining 20

5
mainly new members also that the
Post commander at New Orleans La
would be relieved because of his
inability to duty. The only way
I know of obtaining the address
of these post is by watching Briggs'
mail. There is no excuse I could offer
for wanting to know the address of
these different post without creating
suspicion and that I don't want to do.
Briggs was worried to night over eight
white men in an automobile Sunday
night looking for his office. He seems
to think they were government agents.
He says he learned of this Monday
night. Enclosed you will find a chance
bill that Briggs is circulating about
Garvey and the A. B. B.

6

You will also find enclosed opinions
of J. C. Gill the man I was running
for Provisional Vice President of Africa
He was at Cornell under the name of
Clarke, he writes under the name of
Gordon, and travels under the name
of Gill and I understand, neither of
which is his real name. He lives in
apartment 52. at the South West corner
of 7th ave and 141st st. I have never
met his wife but I understand she
is white. He is about 30 yrs old 5 ft 7 or 8 in
swarthy complexion, long black hair
that has been straighten and worn
brushed back, black mustache, black
eyes. about 150 lbs. very erect carriage
mostly dresses in blue serge suit
always carries ^{black} brief case with letters

J. C. S. in gold. I think this ~~may~~^{will}
would stand as investigation. You
will remember I reported his
presence here several months ago.
I feel very much disappointed at not
being able to get that report of
Cricklaw's also that letter that Briggs
had tonight but it was just impossible.

Respectfully
"800"

Mr. Rush if you will arrange for me
to get one of those small Corona
typewriters I would appreciate it very
much.

One God!**One Aim!****One Destiny!**

PARENT BODY

Universal Negro Improvement Association

MARCUS GARVEY

President General

AND

FRED R. TOOTE

Secretary General

SIR WILLIAM FERRIS, K. C. O. N.

Asst. Pres. General

African Communities League

J. B. YEARWOOD

Asst. Secy. General

G. E. STEWART
ChancellorUNIVERSAL BUILDING, 56 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

"He created of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth"

AFRICAN REDEMPTION FUND

HELP THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY!

HELP THE NEGRO RACE TO ESTABLISH ITSELF.

HELP THE NEGRO TO REDEEM HIS MOTHERLAND AFRICA!

FIVE DOLLARS OR MORE CAN BE GIVEN TO HELP THIS CAUSE.

Dear Friend:

New York192.....

I approach you with this letter-list in the name of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, asking you for a contribution of five dollars or more toward our "AFRICAN REDEMPTION FUND." Our organization is endeavoring to raise a large fund for the purpose of conducting its work for the redemption of our Motherland, Africa, and to help the Negro Race generally.

For three hundred and fifty years, the Negro has been oppressed, and is still suffering. We desire to help ourselves to political Freedom in Africa, and industrial, educational, and Social freedom everywhere. We are working for the Freedom of Africa, even as the Irish work for the Freedom of Ireland, the Jews for the Freedom of Palestine, and the Indians for the Freedom of India. Every person is asked to contribute five dollars or more to this fund, to help us win Liberty, hence I here and now ask you for your contribution. If you love human liberty; if you believe that all Races should be free; if you believe that the Negro should have a country of his own; if you believe the Negro should have justice; if you believe the Negro should be given the chance to develop himself, then please write your name, address, and amount of your contribution on attached list.

The Contribution that you write on attached list is to be sent immediately to the Headquarters of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and a certificate of loyalty and devotion to the Cause of Human Liberty, will be sent you on its receipt, with the autograph signatures of the Provisional President of Africa, the Secretary General, and High Chancellor of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and your name and amount will also be published in the first issue of the "Negro World" after the money is received at Headquarters, it will also be published in a Universal Register to be circulated all over the world so that succeeding generations may know those who have contributed to the cause of human Liberty.

Thanking you for your kind contribution, and praying God's blessing for you, with a successful future,

Yours sincerely,

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION INC.

President General

Secretary

Mail form when Repaid
2/4/18
G.W.

Office of the
UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

56 West 135th Street,
New York, N. Y.,
U. S. A.

DEAR FELLOW-MEMBER AND COMRADE:

The time has come for each and every member of the **UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION** and of the race to do his and her duty for the redemption of Africa. Africa means everything to the Negro at this time. The entire world is re-organizing itself, and all races and nations are endeavoring to secure themselves against threatening disaster. We of the **UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION** are making a desperate effort to do everything possible to protect the entire Negro race. Nothing has ever been done to protect the Negro; hence, he is lynched and burned and abused and reduced to industrial peonage and serfdom in all parts of the world. But the **UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION** is now making an effort to make of Liberia, West Africa, a great commercial and industrial commonwealth as well as to start industries in different parts of the world for employing the millions of Negroes who will be thrown out into the cold in another short time when the other races have organized themselves thoroughly in their own self-protection.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association is, therefore, raising a Loan of \$2,000,000 from its members, in amounts of \$20, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80, \$90, \$100, \$200, \$300, \$400, \$500, \$600, \$700, \$800, \$900, up to \$1000, bearing an annual interest of 5%, for the periods of 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, 5 years up to 10 years, for the purpose of financing its great industrial program.

You are, therefore, requested through this letter to do your very best in subscribing for a Loan. Send in immediately for your Loan to whatsoever extent you can afford. This is a time when every Negro must do something for his own salvation and for the protection of his children and future generations. All of us cannot indulge in "watchful waiting," as it will never take us anywhere; but we must make efforts to bring about conditions satisfactory to ourselves.

God Almighty in his own plans preserved the Negro up to this time. We ought, therefore, to unite in one great body for the purpose of founding a nation sufficiently strong to protect us. The cry, therefore, is "Africa a Nation One and Indivisible."

But before Africa can be sufficiently strong to protect all the peoples of the world with her navies, her armies, her great parliaments and her great industries and commercial prestige, we of the present generation must work for its realization. Hence, no member of the **UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION** or member of the race will have any excuse for not doing his or her duty at this time.

As you receive this circular, send in immediately for your Construction Loan to the **UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION**. Write to the office, 56 West 135th Street, and secure your Loan immediately.

With very best wishes for your success, I have the honor to be,

Your humble servant,

(Signed) **MARCUS GARVEY**,
President General.

P.S.—Your money in the bank used by another man in his own business will not help you. Your money in the hands of your own organization and your own race, using it in your own way, will help you to become economically independent and nationally to become a better and stronger man. If all the Negroes of the world were to have their money in the banks of other races, those banks would loan their own race that money to build up themselves, and the Negro who used would be just as poorly off as he was before he lodged his money in the bank. The **UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION** use what surplus cash you send in for the benefit of yourself and for the building up of a nation of your own. In the form of checks or money orders if possible.

MAILED 21/1/1917
RECORDED
EDW

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASS'N

BORROWING

\$2,000,000

from its Members.

To Start Building a Nation for the
Negro Peoples of the World

READ ABOUT IT AND HELP WITH A LOAN

Factories, Mills, Educational Institutions,
Churches, Theatres, Railroads, Docks
and Farms have to be built in Liberia

BY THE

Universal Negro Improvement Association

ALL NEGROES ARE RELATED BY BLOOD.

All the Negroes in America, Canada, the West Indies, South and Central America, are descendants of the native Africans who were robbed from Africa three hundred years ago. All of us were taken into this Western World to work as slaves, during which period of time we came in contact with the white man's civilization. Out of this contact, we have developed a civilization that has become thought-compelling. The world at large acknowledges the intellectual worth of the present-day Negro. The present generation of Negroes is far removed from the slaves of one hundred years ago. The Negro mixes with a civilization that he understands and is able to cope with, when he does apply himself.

Today the world is undergoing a change. The political boundaries of humanity are being readjusted; and in this readjustment, every Race is endeavoring to find a home sufficiently secured as to protect its own integrity. Hence, the cry of Ireland for the Irish, Poland for the Poles, Palestine for the Jews.

AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association—the greatest Negro organization in the world—is now making the cry of Africa for the Africans: those at home and those abroad who were torn from her bosom three hundred years ago and worked for two hundred and fifty years as slaves in this Western hemisphere, but who are today to be numbered among the civilized peoples of the world.

CIVILIZED NEGRO MUST FOUND A GOVERNMENT.

With the civilization of the Western Negro, we must found a Government of our own in Africa and build up a new civilization by which the Race may shine out as the leaders in the great ethnic principles of life.

STRONG COMMERCIAL STATE IN LIBERIA.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association has laid its plans for the redemption of Africa by first building up a strong industrial and commercial state in Liberia, West Africa. Liberia was established over one hundred years ago as an independent Negro Republic by run-away and freed Negro slaves from America. This country is dominated by all colored people. The President and entire Government are colored and no white man can be a citizen of the country.

EDUCATE NATIVE TRIBES.

It is now, therefore, for American, West Indian, South and Central American and Canadian Negroes to buy Liberty Loans in the Universal Negro Improvement Association and help to build up Liberia as a strong and powerful African State. Through the Colleges and Universities of Liberia, we hope to educate all the Native Tribes of Africa in the higher principles of self-Government.

Buy a Construction Loan for \$20, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$400, \$500, \$600, \$700, \$800, \$900, \$1,000, at 5 per cent interest annually. Loan it for 2, 3, 5 or 10 years.

WHY YOU SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR BONDS.

Each and every Negro should subscribe to the Loans of the Universal Negro Improvement Association for its constructive work in Liberia, because (1) Railroads are to be built for the purpose of linking up the entire country; (2) Schools and Colleges must be built for the higher training of the populace and for the present and future generations of Negroes who will settle in Liberia; (3) Churches must be built for the spiritual worship of all those who will settle in Liberia; (4) Factories, and Mills must be built for the purpose of finding employment for the millions who will repatriate themselves to the grand old country; (5) Docks must be built for the purpose of accommodating the ships of the Black Star Line; (6) Farms must be laid out for the agricultural development of the country; (7) the coal, iron, silver and gold mines of Liberia must be exploited for their hidden wealth; (8) a greater Government must be built up in Liberia so as to command the respect of the world.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR A LOAN.

All these and many more reasons are sufficient to convince each and every Negro that it is to his and her advantage to subscribe for the Universal Negro Improvement Association's Construction Loan.

If you desire freedom, you will subscribe for a Loan.

If you desire to stop lynching and burning, you will subscribe for a Loan.

If you desire to stop Jim-crowism, you will subscribe for a Loan.

If you desire to stop segregation, you will subscribe for a Loan.

If you long to see the Negro respected, you will subscribe for a Loan.

If you would like to see the Negro have a flag of his own, you will subscribe for a Loan.

If you would like to see the Negro having a Nation sufficiently strong to protect him in any part of the world, you will subscribe for a Loan.

If you desire to see the Negro boy or girl with a future, you will subscribe for a Loan.

By subscribing for these Loans, you will raise the standard of the Negro commercially, industrially, politically and socially.

You can subscribe for a Loan in the following amounts: \$20, \$40, \$100, \$200, \$300, \$400, \$500, \$600, up to \$1,000.

All the members of the Race who subscribe for a Loan of from \$50 to \$100 will receive the Bronze Cross of African Redemption. All of those who subscribe for a Loan of from \$100 to \$500 will receive the Silver Cross of African Redemption. And all those who subscribe for a Loan of from \$500 to \$1,000 will receive the Gold Cross of African Redemption.

GOLD CROSS OF AFRICAN REDEMPTION.

The Gold Cross of African Redemption will be to Negroes what the Victoria Cross of England has been to Englishmen and the Iron Cross of Germany has been to the Germans. There can be no excuse for each and every Negro not supporting the Universal Negro Improvement Association's Construction Loan.

If you are a member of this great Organization, send in immediately to the Universal Negro Improvement Association, 56 West 135th Street, New York, N. Y., U. S. A., and ask for a Liberian Construction Loan in any of the above amounts.

With very best wishes,

Yours Faithfully,

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

THE HOUR FOR UNIVERSAL ACTIVITY.

The hour has struck for universal activity among the Negro peoples of the world. It is for them now to concentrate on the building up of a great industry of their own. It is of no use for the Negro to continue to depend on the good graces of the other Races of the world, because we are now living in a selfish, material age, when each and every Race is looking out for itself.

ALL NEGRO PEOPLE SHOULD UNITE THEIR FORCES.

Because of the scarcity of all that tends to human happiness and human comfort, the Negro should at least make a desperate effort to build up great industrial plants and institutions of his own. The world is large enough for him to operate in; and above all other places. Africa now opens up a golden field of opportunity for each and every progressive Negro who desires his own advancement.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

All the Negro people of the United States of America, the West Indies, South and Central America and Canada should unite their forces and support the Universal Negro Improvement Association's Construction Loan for the building up of Liberia so that the Negro can at least boast of one great State able to protect him whether he lives in America, the West Indies or any other part of the world.

Let us have a great Government. Let us help to build it. Now is the time for each and every Negro to pledge his labor, his wealth and his education for the building up of a great country of his own.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association asks you, therefore, to support this Construction Loan. By supporting the Loan of \$2,000,000 we will be able in another couple of months to report such progress in Liberia as to make each and every Negro's heart feel glad in every part of the world.

**Write to The Universal Negro Improvement Association,
56 West 135th Street, New York, N. Y., U. S. A.**

If you desire Liberty you will subscribe for a Loan.

CUT OFF AND MAIL

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Universal Negro Improvement Association,
56 W. 135th Street, New York, U. S. A.

Dear Fellow Members

I hereby subscribe for a \$..... Loan for years at 5 per cent. interest annually. This money I loan will help to build up a Government of our own.

NAME

CITY

STATE

I think I neglected you one of these before

Mr. GARVEY and the A.B.B.

The African Blood Brotherhood believes that Negroes, to wage an EFFECTIVE struggle for liberation, must be UNITED: To successfully oppose the evil machinations of our myriad enemies, to successfully wage our fight for liberation THERE MUST BE UNITY.

For this reason the A. B. B., accepted the invitation which Mr. Garvey through the press issued to all "Colored Churches, Lodges, Organizations, Clubs and Fraternities" for the Second International Negro Congress at Liberty Hall, New York, which we were led to believe was to be a genuine all-Negro Congress: "an international Convention of the Negro Peoples of the World" through their various organizations, and accordingly we sent a delegation to represent us at the Congress.

We carried to the Congress IDEAS and a cordial SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION. We were FRIENDLY. But we demanded that the Congress function in the interests of the Negro Race who were hoping for so much from it, and not for the gratification of selfish personal ambitions. We suggested that it get down to work and formulate a program for the Negro Race in its Fight for Liberation; that it devise means to organize our People to the end of stopping the mob-murder of our men, women and children and to protect them against sinister secret societies of cracker whites and fight the ever-expanding Peonage System; that it devise means to raise and protect the standard of living of the Negro People; that it take steps to bring about a federation of all Negro organizations, thus molding all Negro factions into one mighty and formidable factor, governed and directed by a Central Body made up of representatives from all member organizations.

And when twenty-five days had gone by and the Congress had done nothing along these very essential lines, the A. B. B., had printed and distributed among the delegates a Program formulated by us to meet both the general needs of the Negro Race and the specific needs of the geographical sections into which it is divided. We offered this Program for the Consideration of the delegates and to show that we had not asked of the Congress anything that was impossible when we asked that it formulate a program to meet the growing needs of the Negro People. AND TWO HOURS AFTER THE APPEARANCE OF THE BULLETIN CARRYING OUR PROGRAM THE AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD WAS DENOUNCED BY MR. GARVEY AND ITS DELEGATION EXPELLED FROM THE CONGRESS!

Why did Mr. Garvey prevent the A. B. B., delegation from presenting its program?

Is Mr. Garvey really in earnest when he talks about the liberation of Africa? Would he really like to engage in the struggle for Liberation? Or is he too busy Resurrecting Mediaval Systems and Titles and making of the Glorious U. N. I. A., Movement a Tinsel Show and a Laughing-Stock to give Time to Real Efforts in the Liberation Struggle? What does Mr. Garvey mean by pledging Negro loyalty to the United States Government and giving that Government a blanket endorsement for all its Future Wars, whether those wars be against friendly Soviet Russia, racial Japan, China, or Haiti; and whether the U. S. Government take steps to protect Negroes in their Constitutional Rights or Refuse, as in the Past, to take such Steps? What does he mean by advising Negroes to "be loyal to all flags under which they live?"—How can Negroes

liberate Africa if they remain loyal to Great Britain, France, Belgium and other European plunderers? Has Mr. Garvey a "yellow streak" that he has not denounced the continued presence and savage acts of United States Marines in Haiti? And lynchings and race riots in the United States? Why has not Mr. Garvey given support to the idea proposed by the A. B. B. of organizing Negroes for self-defence and protection? Why has he ignored the invitation of the A. B. B., to a conference looking to closer co-operation between the two organizations? Why has he tried to make the Congress believe that it was to legislate for a government in existence, rather than to formulate a program for the liberation of an enslaved and oppressed people? Why has he proposed a useless and expensive Bureau of Passports and Identifications? Why has he opposed a motion to give permission to U. N. I. A., divisions to buy (or lease) and operate farms wherever feasible for the purpose of supplying employment and keeping down the cost of living? Why has he ignored the Mohammedan and Ethiopian Movements in Africa—the two greatest factors working for liberation in that continent? Why has he persistently refused to come out against the proven enemies of the Negro Race? Why has he failed to endorse the proven friends of the Negro? Why has he ignored the suggestion of the A. B. B., for a federation of all Negro organizations in order to present a united front to the enemy? Is Mr. Garvey in earnest? Or is he just tinsel-mad?

The A. B. B., stands ready as ever to co-operate with all organizations working for Negro liberation. The major aim of the U. N. I. A., and A. B. B., is the LIBERATION OF AFRICA. True, the A. B. B., goes further in declaring as its major aim: "IMMEDIATE PROTECTION AND ULTIMATE LIBERATION FOR NEGROES EVERYWHERE." And we put the first principle in practice at Tulsa, where according to the Associated Press, the A. B. B., "directed the race riot." The A. B. B., also has the advantage of the U. N. I. A., in having a DEFINITE PROGRAM, both general and specific, for the guidance of its members and the race as a whole, and a carefully considered set of TACTICS for use in the actual struggle. In the main, however, the major aim of both organizations is identical. And for this reason there should be co-operation and fraternity between the two organizations. The A. B. B., has clearly demonstrated its desire to co-operate. We refuse to engage in intra-racial strife that would weaken the race. We are too busy fighting the enemies of the Negro to fight any Negro save on a matter of principles. We offer co-operation. We seek co-operation. We ask sober consideration for our plan of a federation to include all Negro organizations. In the meantime we invite every RED-BLOOD-ED NEGRO, EVERY NEGRO, PROUD OF HIS RACE AND WILLING TO DEFEND ITS HONOR, to join the African Blood Brotherhood, the great SECRET, PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE RACE. You do not have to give up your other organizations. But you should be a part of this great Movement for "IMMEDIATE PROTECTION AND ULTIMATE LIBERATION OF NEGROES EVERYWHERE."

(Signed) THE AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

National Offices: 2299 Seventh Avenue, New York City

The Crusader Magazine

IS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE A. B. B., AND SELLS AT 15 CENTS A COPY, \$1.50 A YEAR IN U. S., \$1.75 OVERSEAS. THE HOTTEST MAGAZINE IN NEGRODOM. SUBSCRIBE!

ONE FOR ALL, ALL FOR ONE

APPLICATION BLANK

I, the undersigned Negro and proud of it, being fully cognizant of the value of organization and convinced of the necessity for a Negro organization created for IMMEDIATE PROTECTION AND ULTIMATE LIBERATION OF NEGROES EVERYWHERE, and recognizing in the historic AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD the protective organization par excellence as demonstrated at Tulsa, etc., and the most effective Negro organization working for the liberation of the Negro Peoples of the world as evidenced by the success that have already repaid the energetic application of its intelligent program, and further realizing the need of secrecy, centralized authority and enlightened and courageous leadership do hereby make application for membership in the said AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD and do hereby pledge myself, if accepted for membership, to energetically advance the interests of the AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD and the sacred Cause of Negro Protection and Liberation for which it fights, and to faithfully carry out the mandates of the SUPREME COUNCIL of the organization and give due respect and obedience to all my officers and courageously oppose lynching, jim-crowism, mob-violence and all forms of oppression.

In witness of my earnestness in making application and my willingness to abide by the laws of the organization, I do hereby affix my true signature.

.....
Signature of Applicant

.....
Signature of Officer

.....
Address

A. B. B.

Members' Dues Card



(To be Issued to Members Only after Enlistment Fee and First Month's Dues have been paid).

No. 114.....

Post 1004.....

Date of Enlistment 7/24/1914.....

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| Jan..... | Jan..... |
| Feb..... | Feb..... |
| Mar..... | Mar..... |
| Apr..... | Apr..... |
| May..... | May..... |
| June..... | June..... |
| July..... | July..... |
| Aug..... | Aug..... 25 |
| Sept..... | Sept..... |
| Oct..... | Oct..... |
| Nov..... | Nov..... |
| Dec..... | Dec..... |

A. B. B.

Members' Dues Card



(To be Issued to Members Only after Enlistment Fee and First Month's Dues have been paid).

No.

Post

Date of Enlistment.....

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| Oct..... | Oct..... |
| Nov..... | Nov..... |
| Dec..... | Dec..... |

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GFR-MMP

September 23, 1921.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GRIMES.

61-826

I was advised last Sunday by confidential informant "800" of the following information:

The Negro Factories Corporation, one of Garvey's enterprises will close its last business running establishment this week. 800 advised me that in all probability they will continue to sell stock in the Negro Factories Corporation, after their last factory has closed. He was instructed to secure the names and addresses of persons to whom stock was sold through the mails, after this last so-called factory had closed, and to secure such evidence as would assist the Government in their prosecution of Garvey for violation of the postal regulations.

800 also advised me that CHRITCHLOW, the representative sent by Garvey to Monrovia, Liberia, had returned and was in great difficulty with Garvey because he had not been paid his salary while in Monrovia, which now amounted to about \$1300. Chritchlow advised our man that Garvey had not a chance to bring about his so-called Monrovia settlement, as the British Government would make every possible effort to keep him and his followers out of there. Our informant advised that Chritchlow has submitted a complete report to Garvey, on the situation in Liberia, and that he (our informant) will endeavor to secure a copy of same and forward it to this office for our information.

Our informant suggests that an agent of the New York office interview J. D. Jordan, 585 Barkner Street. Jordan is a disgruntled member of Garvey's organization and would in all probability have important information to submit concerning Garvey's movement.

INDEXED

FILE
W.H.G.

It is generally understood around headquarters at New York, that Garvey is going to Europe in November, provided arrangements can be made with the State Department, whereby his return to this country will be secure.

I am attaching hereto, literature and circulars which 800 turned over to me. Your special attention is directed to the attached copy of 800's membership card in the A.B.B. (African Blood Brotherhood). Special precaution should be taken in the handling of this card in order not to expose it, as his number is given on same.

Please return this memorandum to me after you have noted its contents and taken the necessary action, as I desire to place same in our confidential file.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature, likely "G. Z. R.", is written in dark ink. The signature is stylized and appears to be written over a horizontal line.

To
Approved
Vice President

Ad. to
J A : H E C. G I L.
says:

WJH

Dean Charles H. Hall, Cornell University (1912): "...I happen to know something about his family, and am aware that it is a good one, with high standing for intelligence and character...He is a man of rather unusual linguistic gifts, speaking with propriety and even elegance French, English, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and German. He is a man of excellent character and correct conduct, of much diligence, and I have pleasure in recommending him to your favorable consideration. He is certainly, in every way, one of the most capable men of African blood whom I have known."

Mrs. A. B. Comstock, head of the Bureau of Nature Study, College of Agriculture, Cornell University, (1912): "...He is a young man of excellent practical ideals and the highest character.... Anyone who knows him would never dream of his doing dishonorable things or yielding to vice in any form. In manner he is very pleasant and he has many friends here at Cornell, both among the professors and the students. He has great force of character and great determination and has made himself felt in many directions during his stay here."

JOHN BIGSLOW, (1911): "...I have read your communication with special interest. I would be glad to assist in the promotion of your ideas. Please accept my congratulations..."

George W. Hasmyth, Ph.D., President, International Federation of Students, (1912): "...I had a long talk with Stanton while in Paris and added my praise to the high opinion which he already had of you. There is no doubt that he would make an opening for you if he could get the Journal International started."

Solon Menos, Minister of Haiti, Washington, (1912): "...Your merits are not unknown to me. I entertain the best wishes for your success."

The daily Araldo Italiano, New York, Oct. 6 (1912): "...We know of a young student of Cornell University, of African blood... We invited him to write an article, which appears below, in our language... a notable thing for a foreigner, a man of another race."

Oswald Garrison Villard to Dr. Felix Adler (1912): "...I have known about this young man and have been most favorably impressed by everything I have heard." To J.C.G. (1913): "...I think your letter on behalf of the Colored Democrats and citizens is the finest thing of the kind that I have ever read. I showed my copy to Mr. Tamulty, who assured me that he would not fail to bring the original to the attention of President Wilson."

William B. Halo, of the World's Work, (1912), later confidential adviser to the State Department and President Wilson on U.S. policy in Mexico and the Caribbean countries: "...You have interested me very greatly and I certainly wish that I could be of service to you."

Earl S. Harrison, head of the Department of Spanish, mercia, High School, Brooklyn, N.Y., (1916): "...Intelligent and conscientious. Thoroughly conversant with the art of North and South America."

Mail Room when
received 2/4/91
EJW

For Vice-President

AS to
J A I M E C. G I L.
says:

W.B.W.

(2).

Robert J. Frost, Principal New Lots Evening High School, Brooklyn, N.Y., (1916):- "He is an able teacher and a thorough gentleman in every respect. I regret that he has severed his connection with us owing to his determination to engage in business."

A Spanish-American Minister to Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, (1919):- "I have read your work with special interest. You know how to express your ideas in a vibrant style, at times with fine irony, and you have the moral integrity to launch your ideas before the public without fear of the consequences... At bottom you sustain lofty principles, diffuse generous ideas and make righteous propaganda. All this is an apostolate which does you honor."

Another Spanish-American Minister, Rio de Janeiro, 1920:- "I have the pleasure of informing you that I have been advised that the copies of... were duly received and that, after having been translated (from Portuguese into Spanish) the autograph copy which you dedicated to the President of the Republic was read by him with great interest and satisfaction."

An Asiatic Minister, Rio de Janeiro, 1919:- "... Please accept my sincerest thanks for your booklet, which I have read with immense interest and pleasure."

Deutsche Zeitung (German Daily), Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1917:- "Your work is magnificent... Our columns are always at your disposal."

Jornal do Brasil, Rio, 1919:- "... The author exposes the inconsistency of the attitude assumed by certain peoples in international relations as compared with their own national characteristics... The essays constitute a monumental brief against President Wilson."

A Uniao, Catholic organ, Rio de Janeiro, 1919:- "... Shows the evils of race prejudice in the United States and calls upon our Government and the heads of families to guard against its introduction, with the accompanying barbarities of lynching, in this country. The little book contains many passages which might well be reproduced in these columns."

Jornal Portugues, Rio de Janeiro, 1919:- "... The author has a frankness of affirmation which does him special honor. The book is worthy of a place in the best libraries, by reason of the high concepts which it expresses."

A Brazilian industrialist and authority on economic and social questions:- "... Permit me to congratulate you on the elegant form of your writings and on the sensible spirit of practical observation which distinguishes them." (1920).

An American editor, (1921):- "There is some pretty good thinking and some interesting writing in... but I regret to say that it is not the type of article suitable for the American Magazine."

Charles T. Hallinan, of the Chicago Tribune (1913):- "The box (of The Crisis, then edited by J.C.G.) does you credit all Sunday morning with it and found every page of it. It is the best piece of propaganda journalism in."

W.B.W.
2/4/31
E.W.W.

GER-IMP

September 26, 1921.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RUSSELL.

Will you kindly forward to confidential informant "800", a Corona typewriter.

The address of this informant can be secured from Mr. Ruch.

Very truly yours,

61-826

May-27- Left N. Y. 2:20 P.M. arrived Wash D.C. 7:40 P.M.
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Aug-20- Left N.Y. 5:05 P.M. arrived Wash D.C. 10:25 P.M. S.D.
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Sept 6- Left Wash D.C. 12:20 A.M. arrived N.Y. 6:20 A.M. S.D.
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Sept 17- Left N.Y. 5:05 P.M. arrived in Wash D.C. 10:25 P.M. S.D.
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STAFF:

CYRIL V. BRIGGS, Editor
REV. M. FRANKLIN PETERS, Associate Editor.
BERTHA E. BRIGGS, Business Manager
EMERSON L. KIRBY, Advertising Solicitor

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

Gertrude E. Hall, Theo. Burrell, Ben E. Burrell,
William H. Briggs, R. L. Rossi, Bertha De Basco,
C. Valentine.

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2135 Seventh Avenue

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE CRUSADER

Vol. V. No. 2

October, 1921

Whole No. 38

Cracker Kultur in S. Domingo

*Southern Ku Klux Methods Imported Into
Fair Caribbean Isle—A. B. B. Sends Protest
to Harding and to American Press*

From U. N. I. A.
Branch No. 26

EDITOR The Crusader: Sept. 7, 1921.
We are seeking your aid to expose as far as possible, one of the recent happenings here, almost too gross for a name. This is an example of now-a-days civilization. Do not believe that it's only in "the South" that the Negro suffers perdition and semi-slavery. Adding to the statement of Wm. P. Pickett, we continue the advocacy—"WHILE WRONG IS WRONG, LET NO MAN PRATE OF PEACE," and that's why we are appealing to the best Negro contemporaries (and do not spare the cost in feeling proud to be numbered among them) for help. We shall try to give to the best of our ability a brief and concise statement, leaving space for your opinion along with those of other valiant and ardent workers.

STATEMENT: As a co-operative body the Division No. 26 of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. is in harmonious working with a branch of the Independent Episcopal Church. Its president is the minister of said Independent Episcopal Church, whose origin is in the Church of the Good Shepherd of New York City, incorporated April 8, 1920. As is the custom of this branch of the Independent Episcopal Church to hold choir practice on Saturday nights, on Saturday, September 3, about the hour of 9:30 o'clock, they were practising when, suddenly they were stopped by several marine and civil guards. The captain of the group said, "You are arrested." The Rev. D. E. Philips asked, "Upon what grounds are we arrested?" For an answer the said captain in the person of an American said: "Shut your mouth. All we know is you are arrested." They were immediately taken from their building to the Police Station, and then a little later to the jail to await trial. There were seventeen persons in all who slept in confinement on Saturday and Sunday nights, three minors and fourteen adults. They are: Rev. D. E. Philips, Church Warden Anthony Bastian, Church Sisters N. Potter, J. Williams and Margaret Webster, Mercedes Dario, Violet Hollingsworth, Messrs. C. Haynes, E. Bridgewater, S. Carey, E. Esdaisle, choir members, and J. W. Butler, organist. These are church workers along with five members of the U. N. I. A. in the persons of C. Henry, 3d vice-president; Jas. Hally, general secretary, and J. Wells, J. Hicks and Rawlins. These five were not at choir practice. The general secretary was demanded from his home to deliver up articles of the association. They took almost everything that was in our

Liberty Hall, such as keys, books, documents and the chart. An inscription "AFRICA WE LOVE YOU. WE'LL FIGHT FOR YOU" was pulled down and stripped to a mince. The wine that was to be used at the celebration of the holy communion was drunk by them. You would be gentlemanly enough to believe, dear editor, that on reaching the prison that the ladies were placed by themselves and the gentlemen likewise! That would be misleading. The idea was to inflict the worst unthinking, inhumane punishment. Male and female were crammed in a small room, size about 15x9x7½. I shall not comment on this, as it speaks for itself from a standpoint of decency and in this season of the year. In this valiant little group was to be found a mother who had to leave her five children to the mercy of her captors. During these days one of the greatest difficulties is to get a morsel of food to them. Four days after, on Wednesday, September 7, they were taken to the Alcaidia for trial. NO PROSECUTOR APPEARED and they were sent back to prison! Mr. Editor, please help us find a term for a case of this kind? Finally, rumor says that the aim is to deport the "stone-walls" of this branch of the U. N. I. A., President D. E. Philips and J. W. Butler, 2d vice-president, they being out, the game is at a close. God knows how long they will be kept shut up until something can be dug up to bring against them for trial. Mr. Editor, can you help us? It is my earnest belief that you can, and will the more readily, when you remember that Force prompted by Revenge is merciless. We are,

Fraternally yours,
Div. No. 26, of U. N. I. A. and A. C. L.

NOTICE TO A. B. B. MEMBERS: Within fifteen days after you have paid your enlistment, or initiation, fee you should receive your membership card. This card is stamped with the official seal of the organization, and if you do not receive said card, duly stamped with the organization seal, you should make a request for same to the Post Commander. Upon his failure to see that you are given such card, communicate with the Executive Head at 2299 Seventh Avenue. All membership cards are issued from the offices of the Executive Head, duly stamped with the seal of the organization, as soon as the member's name and the amount of the enlistment fee allotted to the Supreme Council by the Constitution is received by the Executive Head.

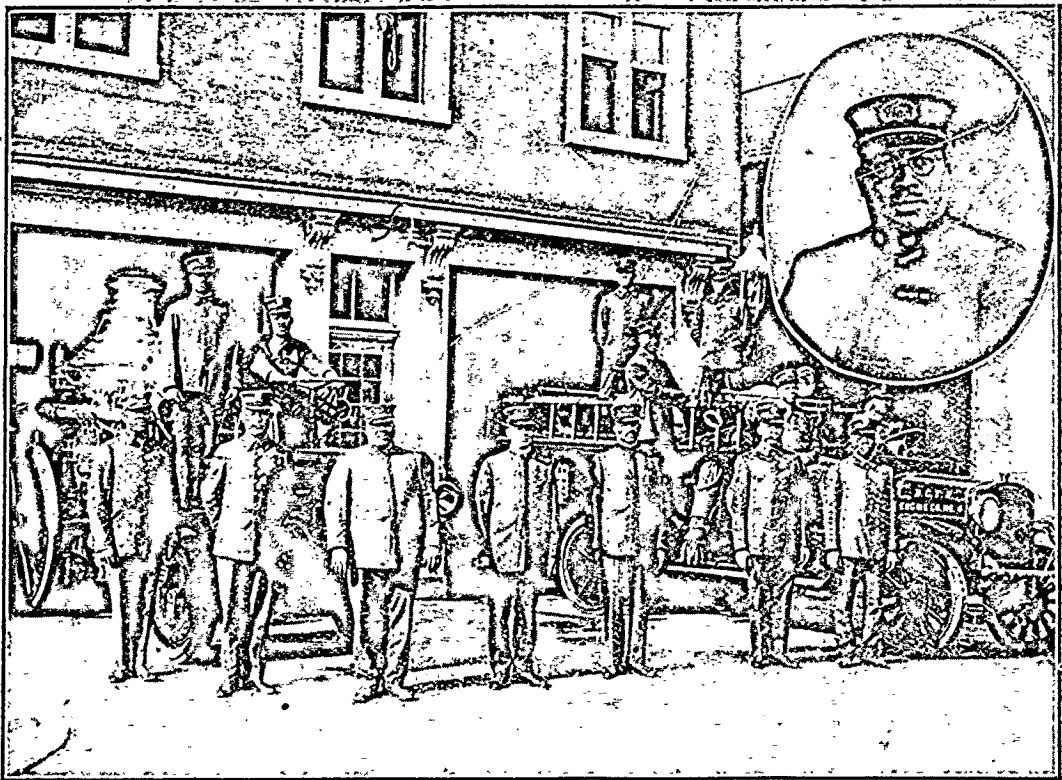
Washington's Colored Fire Laddies

They Have Their Own Company and Are Rated as Among the Bravest and Most Efficient in the Department

By
Washington Correspondent

FOR many years the Fire Department of the District of Columbia numbered but a very few colored men among its personnel, and the most of these held inferior positions, for regardless of the meritorious service rendered, whenever any of them were promoted the usual white man tactics were indulged in and they were ignored for the higher positions, while white employees who had seen less service and

ner, since retired, and obtained his endorsement for the project, whereupon he went to the Hon. Commissioner Louis Brownson to see what he thought of the project. The Commissioner was won over to the idea and promised Gibson, Key and Holmes that he would take it up with the Board of Commissioners. Later, the colored committee received the gratifying information that the board was unani-



NO. 4 ENGINE COMPANY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIRE DEPARTMENT
The colored fire-fighters of Washington, D. C., have established an enviable record and have the confidence and esteem of all officers of the Department and of the Washington Public whose hearts they have so often thrilled by their unhesitating courage and heroism. In the insert the colored captain of No. 4 Engine Company, Captain Charise E. Gibson.

were far less competent were promoted over their heads. Becoming tired of such treatment, Chas. E. Gibson, then a private, called the other colored members of the department together at his home and discussed the shabby treatment meted out to them. All of the colored members were drivers with the exception of Frank Hall who was at that time detailed to the Chief Engineer's office. The members decided to take their grievances to the Chief Engineer and ask for a colored house to themselves to be officered and manned by colored men. Private Gibson called on Chief Engineer Frank J. Wag-

mously in favor of the project and the colored company came into being on April 3, 1919, at 8 o'clock a. m. It occupied the house of old No. 3 Engine Company, on Virginia avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets.

Chas. C. Gibson, senior colored member of the department, was appointed captain of the company; J. G. B. Key, lieutenant, and R. J. Holmes, sergeant.

The colored company has made an enviable record for itself, and has won the highest commendation from the superior officers of the
(Continued on page 12)

"DAUGHTERS OF THE EVE AND DAWN"



MISS DELMA HOLLAND, a beautiful student at Hampton—we wonder how the professor can concentrate on his instructions, or can't he?—who recently visited New York and had her photo taken at Walter Baker's studio.



MISS BELL WATKINS of New York. Oh, yes, New York has it's beauties, too, as anyone will admit who once watches the Sunday Promenade up and down Seventh Avenue. It's Seventh Avenue now—not Lenox Avenue, as in the past.



MISS ETHEL MOSES, a belle of Philade'phia, and the daughter of Rev. W. H. Moses of that quiet city.



MISS C. WASHINGTON, a beauty of Norfolk, who recently visited New York to have her photo taken in the world famous Walter Baker studio.

Photographs from Walter Baker Studio, New York

EDITORIALS

"While wrong is wrong, let no man prate of peace"

IS NOT THIS TREASON?

Within the last two months a certain Negro leader has made for himself the following unenviable record:

He has treacherously repudiated Social Equality for the Negro and has unscrupulously appealed to all the worst passions of the white race for support of his claim of being the only living "Moses of the Negro Race"—the only Negro leader whom the whites should recognize—in exchange for his surrender of Social Equality for his race.

He has attempted to destroy the rich, historical inheritance left us by Toussaint L'Ouverture, Banneker, Frederick Douglass, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Moshesh of the Basutos (South Africa) and hundreds of other Negro leaders in politics, science, education, etc., etc., and in a letter to the editor of *The New York Tribune* (published by that paper on September 18) says that "they (Negroes) have done nothing praiseworthy on their own initiative in the last five hundred years," and repeats the white South's assertion that "they have made no political, educational, industrial, independent contribution to civilization for which they can be respected by other races."

He has given a blanket endorsement to the Government of the United States for all its future wars—regardless of whether that government recognizes our legal claims upon it for protection of our rights as citizens of the United States or continues in its stolid refusal to recognize those claims; regardless of whether that government goes to war with Black Haiti, Yellow Japan or some other colored nation or with friendly Soviet Russia, whose actions in behalf of the Liberation Struggle of the darker races speak louder than all the hypocritical protestations of friendship made by those nations who oppress us with one hand the while they make the "double cross" of their peculiar friendship with the other hand; regardless of whether the United States government goes to war in self-defence or to uphold the principle of White Supremacy so dear to the hearts of "100 per cent." white Americans.

He has advised Negroes to be loyal to all flags under which they live (when he could just as well have kept his mouth shut on the subject) regardless of the fact that

it is manifestly impossible for Negroes to be loyal to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, Italy and Spain, and still free Africa from the oppressive exploitation of those capitalist-imperialist plunderers.

He has refused to denounce the presence and murderous acts of United States marines in the island of Haiti.

He has attempted to divide the race along lines of color which would destroy what race unity we have so far achieved and substantially weaken us.

Is not any single one of these things treason—*treason of the blackest sort?*

The name of the Negro leader who repudiated Social Equality for the Negro, ignorantly attempted to destroy the race's precious historic background painfully woven in blood and sacrifice during the last five hundred years by Negro men and women in the Americas and in the Motherland, Africa, gave a blanket endorsement to the United States for all its future wars and pledged the loyalty of the American Negro under all and any conditions and circumstances; advised Negroes to be servilely loyal to the governments that rob and oppress them; cowardly refused to denounce the acts of the United States marines in the island of Haiti, and attempted to sabotage race unity—the name of that leader is *Marcus Garvey!* And every bit of the evidence of his treachery appears either over his own signature in the white press or is contained in his own personal organ, *The Negro World!*

Marcus Garvey has in the past, without cause and without evidence, branded every critic of his actions a traitor to his (?) 400,000,000 Negroes. With far greater cause and with ample evidence, is it not now time that Marcus Garvey was branded for the traitor to the Negro race that his shameless compromises and servile surrender of Negro rights clearly show him to be?

A FREE AFRICA

When the editor of *The Crusader* speaks of a free Africa—and it was the editor of *The Crusader* who, within the last decade began in the Americas the "Africa for the Africans" agitation which has since attained such tremendous proportions—he has in mind an Africa really and completely free. Not an Africa whose white capitalist-

imperialist bonds have been exchanged for the capitalist or feudal bonds of a *Negro Potentate*, with a piratical court and an antiquated system of knights, lords and other potential parasites upon the Negro workers. The editor of *The Crusader* visualizes an Africa in which the workers shall control, and shall produce wealth for themselves and not for parasites—an Africa in which there shall be no "GREAT rich men" and no miserable poor. An Africa such as there was before the misfortune of the white man's presence. An Africa such as still exists in certain inland territories where white rule is only nominal. An Africa in which the native system of Communism would reign supreme with such necessary additions to progress as the Machine Civilization of the Western World. The editor of *The Crusader* seeks no throne or office in the free Africa of his conception. He would be satisfied with the mere fact of African liberation and wisely organized power of resistance. And he is so much in earnest in the fight for a free Africa that he does not look upon the task of freeing Africa as exclusive to himself by right of some mysterious "Divine Decree," or by virtue of an election to the created-for-the-purpose office of "Provisional President of Africa"—both office and election being engineered at a convention at which the vast, overwhelming majority of the delegates happened to have come, not from Africa, but from the West Indies and the United States of America, and therefore could have no mandate from the African people to elect a "Provisional President" for them. To him, the important thing is to free Africa. He does not believe Africa can be freed by white men and he knows that it will take the entire man-power and mobilized intelligence of the Negro race to accomplish the task. He has neither the wish to, nor the illusion that he could hog the "show" of freeing Africa.

Another point that the editor of *The Crusader* would like to see clarified in the minds of those who have taken up his cry for a free Africa is that a free Africa should not mean that every Negro outside of Africa would have to go to Africa or that the Africans could not live abroad. The major cause that would send Negroes to Africa would be their desire to escape oppression in white lands. And if Africa was liberated and made powerful—either as one state or as several—this cause would no longer exist, since the citizens of a free, strong state are always able to live, without insult and without oppression, wherever

they please. Given a free strong Africa and the Negro's status would experience automatic elevation the world over. To what extent that status would be raised would be entirely dependent upon the degree of the power developed by the free Negro nations. There is therefore no need to confuse the issue of a free Africa with the issue of wholesale Negro migration to Africa. Negroes will have to go to Africa to establish connections and carry on propaganda and organize the natives for the Struggle. Negroes can go to Africa to better their economic conditions and to participate in "Government of the Negro, by the Negro, for the Negro." Africa, when developed commercially and industrially, could easily add to her own millions all the millions of Negroes now in other parts of the world. But—and this is important—given a free, strong Negro state (or states) in Africa and no Negro will have to go to Africa to escape oppression elsewhere.

GARVEY UPHOLDS KŪ KLUXISM!

Not since the day of Booker Washington has there been such shameful surrender of a vital guiding principle in the Negro Liberation Struggle, such servile kowtowing and catering to the worst passions of the Negro-hating white South as contained in Marcus Garvey's statement in the *New York World* of September 9, 1921. In that statement Mr. Garvey clearly maneuvers for white support in his self-appointed position as the only living "Moses of the Negro race," and, in a spiteful attack on Dr. DuBois, repudiates the latter's commendable claims to full race equality—social, economic, political, etc.—for the Negro race. Says Mr. Garvey:

The Universal Negro Improvement Association stands in opposition to the Pan-African Congress and to the leadership of Dr. Du Bois because they seek to bring about a destruction of the black and white races by the social amalgamation of both. The Dr. Du Bois group believe that Negroes should settle down in communities of whites and by social contact and miscegenation bring about a new type. The Universal Negro Improvement Association believes that both races have separate and distinct destinies, that each and every race should develop on its own social lines, and that any attempt to bring about the amalgamation of any two opposite races is a crime against nature.

Was there ever such servile surrender of a principle vital to the dignity and well-being of the Negro race and such absolutely rotten logic as contained in Mr. Garvey's statement? In the first place he twists Dr. DuBois' demand for full racial equality: social, economic, political, etc., into a de-

mand for social equality alone, and then he gives to the term social equality the false interpretation given it by Negrophobists of the worst type when he speaks of "social amalgamation"—intermarriage, miscegenation, etc.—as a certain consequence of social equality and condemns as "a crime against nature" the marriage of two beings of the same human stock, but of different color and characteristics due to the operation over thousands of years of certain climatic and physical influences. Next he speaks of Negroes settling down in communities of whites as if there's any "settling down" to be done to put Negroes in communities of whites! Negroes are already in such communities, and the need for full racial equality, including social equality, etc., would exist even if Negroes were all to go back to Africa. An independent Africa would have to have diplomats and commercial agents in white and other communities, and would have to be as emphatic in its demand for the general recognition of the principle of race equality as was Japan at the Peace Conference. Nobody can accuse the Japanese of trying to "settle down in communities of whites and by social contact and miscegenation bring about a new type." Yet it is a well-known fact that the Japanese are scrupulous guardians of their right to live where they please and to marry whom they choose.

There is no difference in the attitude of white Negrophobists who would deny social equality to the Negro as a mark of his alleged racial inferiority and the attitude of Mr. Garvey in repudiating the principle of social equality because it is at present advocated by a rival in the comedy of "We are the sole saviors of the Negro by Divine Decree." There is remarkable similarity, for instance, in the attitude of "Provisional President" Garvey and "Emperor" Simmons on the question of social equality for the Negro, as is easily apparent by a comparison of Mr. Garvey's statement with the following quotation from the New York *World's* expose of Ku Kluxism, Inc.:

"Social Equality Put Under Ban," is a set of resolutions (in the Searchlight, Atlanta, Ga.,) denouncing the Rev. M. Ashby Jones, a pastor and son of a chaplain in Lee's army, for permitting a Negro to attend an inter-racial committee gathering at his home and for calling that Negro "mister" in the presence of a "body of fair womanhood of Atlanta,"—said resolutions being boldly adopted by "Patriotic Societies of Atlanta," no address given. "White Woman Marries a Negro" heads a story from Omaha on page 2 of the same issue, and "Separate Cars for Negroes" takes up a whole column on page 3. "Look Out, Patriots!" shrills another headline on that page, "Enemy

Would Place History in Public Schools—Backed by Negroes and Catholics." On page 6 is another set of resolutions condemning President Harding for appointing a Negro, Henry Lincoln Johnson, as Register of Deeds, and indorsing the opposition made by Senator Watson of Georgia to the appointment.

In repudiating Social Equality for the Negro, Mr. Garvey has done no more and no less than "Emperor" Simmons, Hoke Smith, Ben Tillman, Vardaman and other Negro-haters. Hadn't his friends better appoint a guardian for Marcus Garvey—a guardian that will exercise an intelligent censorship over his unintelligent and maniacal ravings and servile surrender of Negro rights?

STUPID TACTICAL BLUNDERS

Bitter disappointment is in store for those who favored and supported the stupid tactical blunders made by certain leaders in the Liberation Struggle in mixing the necessarily unfriendly (to certain whites) propaganda of the Liberation Struggle with affairs of business enterprises that, at least in the beginning, would have to depend for support upon whites. By openly mixing business enterprises with the Liberation Struggle and its propaganda they at once invited attack and presented a vulnerable front for that attack. And neither the invitation nor the vulnerability has been ignored by the white business man.

These stupid tactical blunders have placed the morale of the entire Liberation Movement in jeopardy. Let those business enterprises fail and the morale of many now enthusiastic participants in the Liberation Struggle would be smashed. Business enterprises could have been launched supported without making known to the world the connection between such enterprises and the Struggle. Leaders prominent in the Struggle should have kept to the background in the staging of such business ventures. As it is such leaders really had no business ability and have done more to hurt the enterprises than otherwise. But even with business ability of the rarest sort they should have kept in the background upon the simple logic that the known presence in such business enterprises of men who were known, (*supposed* would probably be the better word!) to be working against white world domination would sooner or later draw the fire of the dominant white business world against the Negro enterprises with which they were connected.

We will be fortunate indeed if the inevitable collapse of some of these enterprises does not seriously set back the Liber-

ation Movement. Our only hope is in having the people recognize in time the serious tactical blunders that were committed and the certainty of failure under the specified circumstances.

THE WORKERS' PITIABLE PLIGHT

Five million jobless men and women walk the streets of the cities and towns of the United States. In a country where there is enough for all, millions are suffering the bitterest privation and facing actual starvation. Wages are being slashed at the same time that rents are being further increased and food prices again made to soar. The unemployed have been auctioned off—sold as so many slaves—in Boston and other cities. In New York such startling methods of calling attention to the terrible plight of the workers is tabooed by the Police Commissioner for fear, we suppose, of agitating the sufferers.

In Russia, too, there are hardships for the workers—but hardships coming not from "man's inhumanity to man," but from causes beyond the control of those in power: drought and the accumulated consequences of the brutal Allied blockade. In Russia, however, the Workers' Government is doing everything in its power to ameliorate the sufferings of the people. In the United States there is only hypocritical sympathy, while the screws are tightened on the workers—their wages slashed, their rents increased and nutritious food put far beyond their reach. In Russia the government moves in the interest of the workers. In the United States the government moves in the interest of the Capitalists with such measures as the Fordney Tariff Bill which had no small part in sending up the cost of living.

MR. GARVEY'S PLACE IS IN THE UNITED STATES

We are surprised to learn that Marcus Garvey, president of the Black Star Line, President-General of the U. N. I. A., President of the Negro Factories Corporation, etc., etc., is contemplating a trip to Europe this year.

In the present condition of most of Mr. Garvey's enterprises it appears to us that Mr. Garvey's place is right here in the United States for many months to come. Certainly his manifold duties as president of the Black Star Line, etc., etc., demand his presence here at this critical period in the history of those enterprises. Or is Mr. Garvey convinced that something is about

to happen and desires to be absent from the scene at the time it occurs? Is he seeking to establish an alibi to give himself the opportunity of afterward explaining that if he was here it would never have happened?

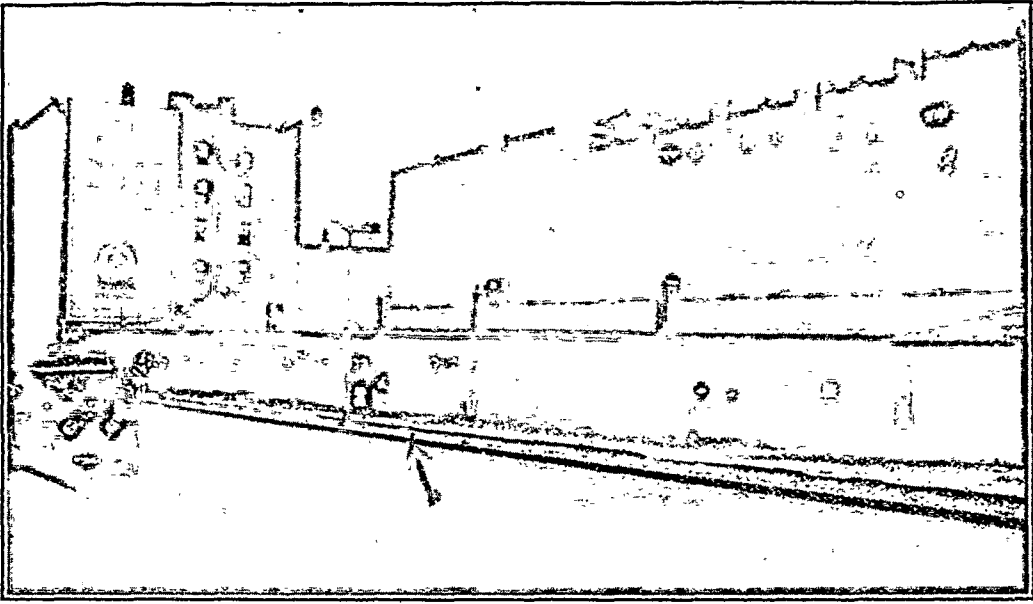
THE U. N. I. A. FINANCIAL REPORTS

The analysis of the financial report of the Universal Negro Improvement Association in this issue of THE CRUSADER, is as startling as it is informative. It reveals a state of affairs in the finances of the Association as to challenge the efficiency of its executives, give serious thought to its intelligent followers and check the truculent enthusiasm of its most fanatical adherents. The customary torrent of abuse and lies which is usually used by its chief spokesman to wash away justified criticism will not avail in this instance. Either the report is as analyzed or the publishers of it are incompetent. If they are incompetent (and the report proves the contrary) then they are guilty of deliberate misuse of funds by diverting them from the purpose for which they were solicited. Instead of solvency it shows a condition that is as near bankruptcy as can be without being declared so legally.

No doubt, Mr. Garvey will resort to his old practice of blaming some one else, but he, as president of the New York Division and President-General of the Association, its virtual dictator, cannot conveniently plead ignorance. True, he was away for some time, but the report covers much of the time when he was in control of affairs. At any rate this is no time for Mr. Garvey to go to Europe or Africa. He is needed here to assume the responsibilities of his many offices.

We await with interest an explanation, free from abuse and confined to the points made in Mr. Domingo's analysis.

We also look forward with pleasure and interest to seeing reports of the financial condition of the Black Star Line, the Negro Factories Corporation, and the African Communities League for the year ending 1921, published in the Negro World, in whose columns public support has been and is now being solicited for the above-named corporations. Or shall we have to procure these reports from the Secretary of State for New York? It is about time that the searchlight of investigation was turned upon the financial side of Negro organizations even as The New York World is turning it upon the Ku Klux Klan.



THE AULIC OF HIS MAJESTY—Liberty Hall, New York, where on the night of August 27, a "royal" Court Reception was held by His Majesty, the "Provisional President" of the Invisible "Empire-Republic" and knighthoods and even ladyships conferred upon the FAITHFUL, who are content to follow blindly and without question, so long as their Kontributions are forthcoming weekly from the Imperial Treasury, the President of the Empire—or is it the Emperor of the Republic? We humbly confess our inability to solve this jumble-puzzle. Anyhow, here's the first photograph of Liberty Hall to be published.

—Photo by our own Secret Service

WASHINGTON'S FIRE LADDIES

(Continued from page 6)

department. These officers are all proud of the record of the colored fire-fighters and will not hesitate to tell you that the colored company is as good as any company in the department. When they turn out on additional alarms they are very much in evidence, as was demonstrated a few weeks ago at 14th and Pennsylvania avenue at a second alarm fire. They were the third company due at the fire, but got there FIRST, and got water and a good position, so the uptown fire laddies will really have to hustle if they want to stay on a par with the colored fire-eaters. Since the installation of No. 4 Engine Company they have responded to 285 box alarms, 34 local alarms, 26 additional alarms, putting out 33,900 feet of hose and having a running time for the engine of 74½ hours up to September 5, 1921, besides attending to small fires that were extinguished with the chemical tank extinguishers, Johnson pump, etc. Capt. John H. Vinstein, the drill master of the department, says the colored men learned their drills quicker than their white comrades in every respect. The captain is proud of this company and boasts of its going further into fires and getting in as quick as any company in the city.

Chas. E. Gibson, the captain of No. 4 Engine Company, was appointed a private in the department on July 28, 1902, being the first colored man appointed for over twenty-three years. Soon after J. G. B. Key was appointed a private—on October 1, 1902, followed by R. J. Holmes on November 18, 1902.

GUESS WHO I AM?



MISS PLAINFIELD of Plainfield, N. J. Plainfield residents are left to guess her real name. Send in your guesses to "Guessing Editor," The Crusader, 2299 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

"Figures Never Lie, But Liars Do Figure"

Turning the Searchlight on Some Recent Figuring and Garvey's Repudiation of the Principle of Social Equality.

By
W. A. DOMINGO.

IT is a much frayed and time-worn aphorism that "figures never lie, but liars do figure." Sometimes a balance-sheet is a more valuable revealer of truth that is suspected by those responsible for its publication. Voluntary publication of a report or a balance sheet carries the clear implication that its publishers recognize that its contents are of public interest and as such subject to public scrutiny and criticism. Especially is this true when the publishers exhaust every trick of propaganda in trying to convince the public that the statement is true and, in that particular, different to those issued by other or similar organizations or institutions.

Ever since Marcus Garvey, president-general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, president of the African Communities League, managing editor of The Negro World, president of the Negro Factories Corporation, provisional president of Africa, etc., etc., rose into prominence as a race leader, he has sought to give the impression that all the enterprises of which he is virtual dictator, are typical and representative of the best efforts of Negroes. He has not advertised them as being merely so many Negro enterprises, but as being the only genuine undertakings of the race. Other enterprises are counterfeit; his are genuine. His thirty-one day convention is not a convention of his organization, but is tautologically described as an "International Convention of the Negroes of the World." With an ungenerousness that is despicable, and an unscrupulousness of methods that is beyond the pale of decency, he sends a cablegram broadcast to the world denouncing the Du Bois Congress in Europe as a fraud while glorifying the one presided over by him in New York as a Simon-pure, honest-to-goodness convention of the entire race.

Apart from the petty meanness of a rival resorting to "knocking," one cannot but be amazed at Mr. Garvey's interpretation of social equality; and above all interpreting the phrase in such a manner as to endorse the prejudiced white man's oft-repeated lie that miscegenation and social equality are one and the same thing. Let Mr. Garvey, Dr. McGuire, Rev. Eason and the swarm of paid officials of the U. N. I. A. repudiate the right of Negroes to be treated as equals in a world no longer individually, but socially, organized, and by so doing endorse segregation and its children: jim-crowism, lynching, disfranchisement, etc., if they will, but can dishonesty sink lower than for the Garveyites to pass a resolution on the subject at the 12th Regiment Armory on August 1, and send it broadcast to the world, giving the impression that it represents the sentiment of intelligent Negroes? No one will deny the right of the U. N. I. A. to oppose miscegenation or endorse social inferiority, for they should be the best spokesmen of their own concepts of anthropology and of what rights they are willing to forfeit while living in America! But it is unscrupulous, to say the least, for them to ascribe their own myopic views to all Negroes.

Not the least reprehensible of the many "fantastic tricks which make the angels weep" is the recent report of the parent body of the U. N. I. A. contained in the Negro World for August 13. Let us examine it a little.

According to the Chancellor's report the total receipts of the Parent Body from the alleged total of 4,500,000 members from September 1, 1920, to July 30, 1921, is \$90,048. Of this amount \$45,624.74 or over 50 per cent., went for salaries; cables and telegrams alone reached \$1,258, while traveling expenses were over \$5,000.

The receipts disclose the true membership of the organization, despite the President General's exaggerated claim of four and a half millions. Each member pays into the organization a death tax of ten cents per month, which is remitted to the Parent Body. The report shows that \$19,562.80 of death taxes were paid in during the ten months covered by the report which proves that the actual membership, far from being the millions of Mr. Garvey's fertile fancy, is less than 20,000! But according to the Auditor General, Elie Garcia, the amount that should have been collected is \$88,227.60, which subjected to examination reveals a membership of a little less than 90,000? Speaking then for less than one-fourth of his alleged 400,000,000 Negroes, how can Mr. Garvey honestly claim that his convention is any more genuine than Du Bois'? At least Du Bois has never been caught lying that the membership of the N. A. A. C. P. is forty-five times larger than it really is?

Another illuminating disclosure is that the bank balance of the Parent Body is only \$2,383, or \$17,179 less than the amount of money collected as death tax, which amount is usually held intact by fraternal organizations for the specific purpose of paying out death benefits. The Universal Negro Improvement Association is incorporated in the State of New York as a membership corporation and as such is no doubt subject to the law governing the limitation of the use of death tax to the purpose for which it is collected.

An item in the same report shows that \$3,993.37 was received as "Convention funds," yet nowhere is there an item of expenditure to show how much was spent on the convention, although the bank balance is less than the above-mentioned sum! Also, although local New York borrowed \$643.89, and sundry loans amounting to \$227.00 were made, yet neither sum is shown as being paid back to the Parent Body nor as being an account receivable! Nor is Liberty Hall entered anywhere as an asset of the organization!

So much for a swift glance at the Chancellor's report. Let us look at the Liberian Construction Loan. When this project was launched, in a signed front page letter addressed to "fellow men of Negro race," Mr. Garvey stated that it was for the purpose of erecting administrative buildings and constructing railroads in Liberia. The uninitiated believed it was to be loaned to the Government of Liberia,

and this view was amply justified by the utterances of prominent speakers at Liberty Hall. The loan netted \$144,450.58. Of this large amount only \$4,000, or less than 3 per cent. of the money raised, reached Africa! A saw-mill costing \$4,463 was, according to Mr. Garcia's report, still in Hoboken, N. J., on August 13.

But let us look at how the rest of the money was spent. Salaried officers and employers received nearly \$27,000, or more than three times the amount spent on Liberia, and nearly seven times the amount that has actually reached the country for which the money was supposed to be raised! Traveling expenses were \$10,872, which amount could have bought at least five of the wooden vessels now being sold by the U. S. Shipping Board! But the most surprising feature of the affair is the fact that \$80,994.20, approximately 9-16 or 56% per cent. of the money collected for Liberia, which did not go for salaries, etc., instead of being used to construct railroads or erecting administrative buildings, was invested in the Black Star Line and the Negro World! In other words, 20 times as much of the Liberian loan as actually reached Africa was invested in Garvey's enterprises in America! How good an investment is the \$34,440 of the amount placed in the Black Star Line can only be judged when the present market value of the stock of that concern is ascertained. Apparently the \$46,555.20 invested in the Negro World have magical qualities for yielding profit, for the Negro World is estimated by the signer of the report, G. E. Stewart, minister of religion, dispenser of truth and chancellor of the U. N. I. A., as being worth \$60,000! A Baron Munchausen-like profit of \$13,000 in a period of declined circulation among Negro newspapers!

The balance sheet, too, is an eye-opener. It might be remarked in passing that despite the great growth of the association claimed by its officers, the bank balance this year is less than that of last year for the organization's parent body. Last year it was \$3,324.31. This year

it is \$2,383. In order that assets may offset the liabilities of the association and that a condition of solvency should appear, the association is credited with Black Star Line and Negro Factories stock at par despite the fact that the former corporation has not shown a cent's profit since its founding, and the latter had a severe set-back in the closing down of its only "factory"—a millinery store—months ago! Indeed, according to rumor the "Shady Side," on which several thousand dollars were spent, is a wreck (certainly there have been no excursions advertised on that boat this summer) and, according to an uncontradicted report in the Brooklyn Standard-Union of Sunday, July 17, 1921, the "Yarmouth" has been seized from the Black Star Line by its former owners, The North American Steamship Company. The "Kanawha" being a yacht (now reported held up in Cuba because of boiler troubles, although several thousand dollars were recently spent to put in new boilers) cannot be expected to do much in the way of earning money in carrying freight and immigrants to Africa.

Also of interest is the fact that instead of marking off a reasonable portion of uncollected death tax, arrearage from branches, and uncollected checks as being dead and uncollectible, indeed, these items are credited as assets at their full face value. No depreciation is allowed upon either the building in Liberia or the furniture and fixtures in New York. Last but not least is the disclosure that contrary to the often printed statements of responsible officers of the U. N. I. A., the organization as such never owned a single share of stock in the Black Star Line until the funds of the Construction Loan became available!

Possible the newly conceived and launched African Redemption Fund might yield enough to redeem Africa by purchasing a huge block of B. S. L. and N. F. stocks. Certainly the above casual analysis of the various reports furnish proof or refutation of the aphorism referred to above: "Figures never lie, but liars do figure." Certainly some explanation should be forthcoming.

No Mollycoddleism in Bible

*Jehovah a God of War—Paradise Lies
Under the Shadow of Swords—No Place for
Serviles in Earth or in the Heavens*

Compiled by
WM. H. WILGUS

JEHOVAH of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel.—I. Sam. 17:45.

Jehovah, mighty in battle.—Psa. 24:8.

The Book of the Wars of Jehovah.—Num. 21:14.

The sword of Jehovah and of Gideon.—Judges 7:20.

If I whet my glittering sword and my hand take hold on judgment; I render vengeance to mine adversaries and will recompense them that hate me. I will make mine arrows drunk with blood and my sword shall devour flesh.—Deut. 32:41, 42.

Be ye therefore imitators of God as beloved children.—Eph. 5:1.

Blessed be Jehovah, my rock, who teacheth my hands to war and my fingers to fight. He teacheth my hand to war so that my arms do bend a bow of brass.—Psalms 141:1 and 18:34.

Now Deborah, a prophetess, . . . sent and

called Barak, the son of Abinoam, out of Kedesh-Naphtali and said unto him, "Hath not Jehovah, the God of Israel, commanded, saying, 'Go and draw unto Mount Tabor, and take with thee ten thousand men of the children of Naphtali and of the children of Zebulun? And I will draw unto thee, to the river Kishon, Sisera, the captain of Jabin's army, with his chariots and his multitude; and I will deliver him into thy hands.'" . . . And Barak called Zebulun and Naphtali together to Kedesh, and there went up ten thousand men at his feet, and Deborah went up with him. And they told Sisera that Barak, the son of Abinoam, was gone up to Mount Tabor. And Sisera gathered together all his chariots, even nine hundred chariots of iron, and all the people that were with him, from Harosheth of the Gentiles unto the river Kishon. And Jehovah discomfited Sisera, and all his chariots,

and all his host, with the edge of the sword before Barak.

"Curse ye Meroz," said the angel of Jehovah, "curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof, because they came not to the help of Jehovah, to the help of Jehovah against the mighty." Blessed above women shall Jael be. She put her hand to the tent-pin and her right hand to the workman's hammer, and with the hammer she smote Sisera; she smote through his head; yea, she pierced and struck through his temples.—Judges 4:4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15 and 5:23, 24, 26.

And he (a certain man of the sons of the prophets) said unto him (Ahab, king of Israel), "Thus saith Jehovah, 'Because thou hast let go out of thine hand the man (Ben-hadad, king of Syria) whom I had devoted to destruction, therefore thy life shall go for his life and thy people for his people.'"—1. Kings 20:42.

Now on the twelfth month . . . on the thirteenth day of the same, when the king's decree drew near to be put into execution . . . the Jews gathered themselves together in their cities throughout all the provinces of the king Ahasuerus, to lay hand on such as sought their hurt. . . . And the Jews smote all their enemies with the stroke of the sword, and with slaughter and destruction . . . and stood for their lives, and had rest from their enemies, and slew of them that hated them seventy and five thousand.—Esther 9:1, 2, 5, 16.

Therefore, set I in the lowest parts of the

space behind the wall, in the open places, . . . the people after their families with their swords, their spears and their bows. And I said unto . . . the people, "Be not afraid of them; remember the Lord, who is great and terrible and fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives, and your houses." And it came to pass from that time forth, that half of my servants wrought in the work, and half of them held the spears, the shields and the bows, and the coats of mail.

They that builded the wall and they that bare burdens laded themselves; every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other held his weapon; and the builders, every one had his sword girded by his side, and so builded.—Neh. 4:13, 14, 16-18.

The time will fail me if I tell of Gideon, Barak, Samson, Jephthah; of David and Samuel and the prophets; who through faith subdued kingdoms, . . . waxed mighty in war, turned to flight armies of aliens.—Heb. 11:32-34.

Compiled by Wm. H. Wilgus, Mt. Sterling, Ill., typewriter, preacher of the real gospel complete of the real Christ divine of the real Christ-built Church universal, internal, invisible and indivisible, and, therefore, an apostle of the whole of the truth regarding the whole of the duty of the whole of the man and the whole of humanity—"a prophet unto the nations" (see Jer. 1:5) in general and my own nation in particular, and a herald of the glad tidings of the universal fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man.

Program of the A. B. B.

*Offered for the Guidance of the Negro Race
in the Great Liberation Struggle.*

Issued by the
Supreme Council, A. B. B.

A RACE without a program is like a ship at sea without a rudder. It is absolutely at the mercy of the elements. It is buffeted hither and thither and in a storm is bound to flounder. It is in such a plight as this that the Negro race has drifted for the past fifty years and more. Rarely ever did it know exactly what it was seeking and never once did it formulate any intelligent and workable plan of getting what it was seeking, even in the rare instances when it did know what it wanted. It is to meet this unfortunate condition and to supply a rudder for the Negro Ship of State—a definite directive force—that the following program adopted by the African Blood Brotherhood is here-with offered for the consideration of other Negro organizations and of the race in general.

There is nothing illusory or impractical about this program. Every point is based upon the historic experience of some section or other of the great human family. Those who formulated the program recognized (1) the economic nature of the Struggle (not wholly economic, but nearly

so); (2) that it is essential to know from whom our oppression comes; that is, who are our enemies; and to make common cause with all forces and movements that are working against our enemies; (3) that it is not necessary for Negroes to be able to endorse the program of these other movements before they can make common cause with them against the common enemy; that the important thing about Soviet Russia, for example, is not the merits or demerits of the Soviet form of government, but the outstanding fact that Soviet Russia is opposing the imperialist robbers who have partitioned our motherland and subjugated our kindred, and that Soviet Russia is feared by those imperialist nations and by all the capitalist plunder-bunds of the earth from whose covetousness and murderous inhumanity we at present suffer in many lands.

AFRICA

Our Motherland, Africa, is divided by the Big Capitalist Powers into so-called "colonies." The colonies in turn are parcelled out to white planters and capitalists, some of them colonists, others absentee landlords. To this end the free life of the African peoples have been broken up

and the natives deprived of their lands in order to force them to work, at starvation wages, on the lands of these white capitalists. These planter-capitalists have settled down in our country to exploit the riches of the land as well as the labor of our people.

But our people were not tamely submissive and had to be subjugated. They refused to be exploited and rebelled and fought the invader in an unequal struggle. The invaders, armed with weapons of modern technique and precision as against the primitive and old weapons of our forefathers, were finally able to subdue our people. But not until many a "British square" had been broken and many a sudden disaster suffered by the forces of all of the invading capitalist Powers.

How We Were Enslaved

And the fight is not yet over. A people living in oppression may be compared to a volcano. At any moment it may rise like a giant and run its enemies into the sea. To prevent this eventuality the capitalist planters, with the aid of their home governments, have organized "Colonial Armies," formed and equipped according to methods of modern technique. And to conquer our militant spirit and win us to slavish acceptance of their dominance they brought in the white man's religion, Christianity, and with it whiskey. By the white man's religion our people's militant spirit was drugged; with his whiskey they were debauched. The white man's treachery the white man's religion and whiskey had as great a part in bringing about our enslavement as the white man's guns.

But in order to more intensively exploit our rich motherland and the cheap labor power of an enslaved people it was necessary to bring into our land certain machine industries and certain material improvements, like railroads, etc., and today we may witness, especially in the coast cities of Africa, the steady growth of modern enterprises. With the introduction of industrial equipment the African has learned to wield the white man's machines, his guns, his methods, and with the possession of this knowledge has grown a new hope and determination to achieve his freedom and become the master of his own motherland.

Hope Never More Justified

Indeed, the hope of the Negro people to free themselves from the imperialist enslavers was never more justified than at present. The home governments of the planter capitalists are weakening day by day, and are trembling under the menace of the Proletarian Revolution. The oppressed colonies and small nations are in constant rebellion, as witness the Irish, Turks, Persians, Indians, Arabs, Egyptians, etc.

While the interior of Africa is as yet barely touched by predatory Capitalism the tribes fully realize the danger they would be subjected to should the enslavers penetrate more into the interior. Under the leadership of the more able and developed Negroes in the coast districts, the tremendous power of the Negro race in Africa could be organized. Towards this end we propose that every effort shall be bent to organize the Negroes in the coast districts and bring all Negro organizations in each of the African countries into a world-wide Negro Federation. The various sections of the federation to have their own Executive committees, etc., and to get in touch with the tribes in the interior with a view to common action. The Supreme Executive Committee to get in

touch with all other peoples on the African continents, the Arabs, Egyptians, etc., as well as the revolutionists of Europe and America for the purpose of effecting co-ordination of action.

Must Organize Pan-African Army

Labor organizations should be formed in the industrial sections in order to protect and improve the conditions of the Negro workers.

No opportunity should be lost for propagandizing the native soldiers in the "colonial armies" and for organizing secretly a great Pan-African army in the same way as the Sinn Fein built up the Irish Republican Army under the very nose of England.

Modern arms must be smuggled into Africa. Men sent into Africa in the guise of missionaries, etc., to establish relations with the Senussi, the various tribes of the interior, and to study the topography of the country. The Senussi already have an "army in existence," a fact that is keeping European capitalist statesmen awake o' nights.

Every effort and every dollar should be spent to effect the organization of a pan-African army, whose very existence would drive respect and terror into the hearts of the white capitalist-planters, and protect our people against their abuses. Remember: MIGHT MAKES RIGHT — ALWAYS DID AND ALWAYS WILL.

AMERICA

Whatever interest the Capitalists displayed in the Negro was always motivated by considerations of cheap labor power.

It was early recognized that the Negro people were the most enduring in the world, and when the New World was discovered the rich exploiters organized expeditions to enslave our people and forcibly carry them into New World lands, there to build empires and create wealth where otherwise none would have been possible. This is the history of most of the Negro populations in foreign lands.

The Cause of the Civil War

In the United States, as is well known, the Negroes but a few decades ago were exploited according to the most crude and primitive system of exploitation: chattel slavery. This chattel slavery prevailed in the South, while in the North the modern Capitalist method of exploitation (wage slavery) prevailed. The two systems could not exist side by side and therefore the so-called war of liberation in which Northern Capitalists and their retinue, in a smoke of idealistic camouflage, went to war against feudal Capitalists in the South in order to decide supremacy between the two systems in the Americas. Northern Capitalists won and chattel slavery in the South was abolished with lurid speeches and glamor about Liberty, Democracy, etc.

But the Negroes were not to have even the comparative liberty which the great Capitalist Czars tolerate under the wage-slavery system. They were scrupulously disarmed, while their former owners with their henchmen remained armed. To repress all Negro aspirations for real freedom and suppress all desires to better their condition, secret murder societies like the Ku Klux Klan were organized by the former owner class who tortured and murdered secretly and in cold blood thousands of defenceless Negroes and many whites wherever the humanitarian instincts prompted them to champion the Negro's cause. And the victorious Capitalist "Liberators" of the North not only did not move a finger to enforce justice but

suppressed the facts of this terrible persecution of the Negro and his few white friends. Through years of terror exercised by these white cracker societies the Negro again became totally subjugated, and Peonage is the lot of many today in the Southern States, while many are lynched or massacred each year. Lately the New Negro has come upon the scene and in response to his rebellious spirit and that of the exploited in general we see the resurrection of the Ku Klux Klan.

Negro Migration

As a result of continued oppression and maltreatment in the South, many thousands of Negroes have managed to escape to the North, and today every big Northern city has a large Negro population.

The comparative freedom of the North is propitious for great organizations and cultural activities, and it is here that the vanguard and general staff of the Negro race must be developed.

A Great Negro Federation

In order to build a strong and effective Movement on the platform of Liberation for the Negro People and protection of their rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," etc., all Negro organizations should get together on a Federation basis, thus creating a united, centralized Movement. Such a Movement could be carried on openly in the North, but would have to be built up secretly in the South in order to protect those members living in the South and to safeguard the organization from premature attack. Within this Federation a secret protective organization should be developed—the real Power—to the membership of which should be admitted only the best and most courageous of the race. The Protective organization would have to function under strict military discipline, ready to act at a moment's notice whenever defence and protection are necessary.

Labor and Economic Organizations

Millions of Negroes have come North and are employed as laborers and mechanics, etc., in the various industries and Capitalist enterprises of the North. Being unorganized they are compelled to work at the meanest jobs and under the worst conditions. When depression in industry appears they are the first to suffer. The white workers, through their labor organizations, have not only compelled the capitalists to give them more money and a shorter work day, but also partial employment during slack times. And when better times arrive the white workers, through their organization, are ready to take full advantage of the situation. Negro workers, wherever organized in labor unions, have improved their living conditions, won shorter hours, more money and steadier employment, as witness the sleeping car conductors, the Negro Longshoremen in Philadelphia, etc. And since the strength of a people depends upon the degree of well-living by that people we must by all means strive to substantially improve the standard of living, etc. All worth-while Negro organizations and all New Negroes must therefore interest themselves in the organizing of Negro workers into labor unions for the betterment of their economic condition and to act in close co-operation with the class-conscious white workers for the benefit of both.

Negro Farmer Organization

The same principle applies to the small Negro farmers and farm laborers. They must get

together to resist exploitation as well as to protect themselves against peonage and other injustices. Wherever co-operation with white farmers is possible it is of course desirable.

Co-operative Organizations

There has developed among our people the naive belief that permanent employment, better conditions and our salvation as a race can be accomplished through the medium of Negro factories, steamship lines and similar enterprises. We wish to warn against putting too great dependence along this line as sudden financial collapse of such enterprises may break the whole morale of the Liberation Movement. Until the Negro controls the rich natural resources of some country of his own he cannot hope to compete in industry with the great financial magnates of the capitalist nations on a scale large enough to supply jobs for any number of Negro workers, or substantial dividends for Negro investors. Let those who have invested in such propositions tell you whether they have obtained either jobs or dividends by such investment.

The only effective way to secure better conditions and steady employment in America is to organize the Negro's Labor Power as indicated before into labor organizations. Every big organization develops certain property in the shape of buildings, vacation farms, etc. In prosperous times they may even develop co-operative enterprises such as stores, etc., but such enterprises must be co-operative property of all members of the organization and administered by members elected for the purpose. Under no circumstances should such property be operated under corporation titles written over to a few individuals to be disposed of at their pleasure. But experience has proven that such enterprises can only exist when the oppressed class is well organized. Without adequate organization an industrial crisis like the present would sweep them off their feet. But where backed by adequate organization the co-operative idea can be worked to advantage. Unlike the corporation, which lifts a few men on the shoulders and life-savings of the many, the co-operative is of equal benefit to all.

Alliances

There can be only one sort of alliance with other peoples and that is an alliance to fight our enemies, in which case our allies must have the same purpose as we have. Our allies may be actual or potential, just as our enemies may be actual or potential. The small oppressed nations who are struggling against the capitalist exploiters and oppressors must be considered as actual allies. The class-conscious white workers who have spoken out in favor of African liberation and have shown a willingness to back with action their expressed sentiments must also be considered as actual allies and their friendship further cultivated. The non-class conscious white workers who have not yet realized that all workers regardless of race or color, have a common interest, must be considered as only potential allies at present and everything possible done to awaken their class-consciousness toward the end of obtaining their co-operation in our struggle. The revolutionary element which is undermining the imperialist powers that oppress us must be given every encouragement by Negroes who really seek liberation. This element is led and represented by the Third Internationale which has its sections in all countries. We should immediately establish contact with the Third

Internationale and its millions of followers in all countries of the world; To pledge loyalty to the flags of our murderers and oppressors; to speak about alliances with the servants and representatives of our enemies, to prate about first hearing our proven enemies before endorsing our proven friends is nothing less than cowardice and the blackest treason to the Negro race and our sacred cause of liberation.

It is the Negroes resident in America—whether native or foreign born—who are destined to assume the leadership of our people in a powerful world movement for Negro liberation. The American Negro by virtue of being a part of the population of a great empire has acquired certain knowledge in the waging of modern warfare, the operation of industries, etc. This country is the base for easy contact with the whole world, and the United States is destined, until the Negro race is liberated, to become the center of the Negro World Movement. It is in this country, especially, that the Negro must be strong. It is from here that most of the leaders and pioneers who will carry the message across the world will go forth. But our strength cannot be organized by vain indulgence in mock-heroics, empty phrases, unearned decorations and titles, and other tomfoolery. It can only be done by

the use of proper tactics, by determination and sacrifice upon the part of our leaders and by intelligent preparatory organization and education.

To be kidded along with the idea that because a few hundreds of us assemble once in a while in a convention that therefore we are free to legislate for ourselves; to fall for the bunk that before having made any serious effort to free our country, before having crossed swords on the field of battle with the oppressors, we can have a government of our own, with presidents, potentates, royalties and other queer mixtures; to speak about wasting our energies and money in propositions like Bureaus of Passports and Identifications; diplomatic representatives, etc., is to indulge in pure moonshine and supply free amusement for our enemies. Surely, intelligent, grown-up individuals will not stand for such childish nonsense if at all they are serious about fighting for Negro liberation! We must come down to earth, to actual practical facts and realities and build our strength upon solid foundations—and not upon titled and decorated tomfoolery.

The Caribbean section of the program dealing with West Indies, South and Central America will be published in the November Crusader.

"Ben Gitlow Is Gone"

*Workers' Nominee for Mayor of New York
Exiled from Political Scene.*

By
MRS. KATHERINE GITLOW.

ROBBED of the few privileges they managed to be favored with at Sing Sing, Ben Gitlow and Isaac Ferguson have been removed to Auburn prison.

Friday morning, September 2, Anna Rubin and I went to Sing Sing, at Ossining, N. Y., to see Ben Gitlow. It was a very hot day. The cars were crowded and the valise which I carried, filled with eatables, made my lot much harder. We were glad when we arrived at our destination. As usual, we gave our names to the clerks and were admitted, through two iron doors, into the visiting room. There we were met at the door with these words: "Ben is gone." At that moment I could hardly grasp their meaning. A prisoner at the door said kindly: "He's gone, Mrs. Gitlow, with thirty-six others, this morning to Auburn." I retained my composure. I wanted to find out whether any others of the political prisoners had been transferred and learned that Isaac Ferguson accompanied Ben Gitlow to Auburn.

Returning by train to New York City, the thought came to mind that it is the same "Iron Hell" which is suppressing the West Virginia coal miners and fights for the open shop which now has put its grip upon the workers' nominee for Mayor of New York City, Ben Gitlow. They have taken him away—far away, so that he shall hear nothing and know nothing of the workers' campaign. They have removed him so that his advice and ideas may not be transmitted to the workers of New York City. They sent Isaac Ferguson with him as an excuse to cover their motives, but we, the conscious workers, understand very

well the workings of the outgrown capitalist system. They became scared, the cowards, and ordered the workers' choice for mayor sent away so that their minds may be at peace.

I pictured to myself these two men, determined to go on with what they believe to be right. I see them, side by side, shackled with iron chains to other prisoners, so-called criminals, some degenerates, the product of this capitalist system; guards with loaded guns at their sides. The heat is terrific; they are crowded into a train; the journey is very long. I can see Ben, with his jaws set, determination in his eyes, fully aware of the reasons for the trip. I can see Ferguson, smiling ironically, thinking: "You cannot stop the march of the workers. It will go on until victory is assured."

The conductor yelled "125th street!" I awoke from my thoughts. Anna and I parted in silence. I remembered my membership on the Relief Committee of the National Defense Committee, my duty being to see that class war prisoners are provided with comforts and necessities. In fulfillment of that duty I sent two telegrams of cheer to Gitlow and Ferguson and telegraphed them money.

Workers of America must help the National Defense Committee so that the true fighters for the working class may be provided an adequate defense and with prison comforts. Send your donations to Edgar Owens, secretary, National Defense Committee, 7 Bank Street, New York City. New York City sympathizers are asked to send their contributions to Mr. Geo. M. Duncif, treasurer, 208 East Twelfth Street, New York City.

While Negroes Idly Dream

With a satisfied smile on his face Colonel Simmons gave out the following terse interview after he had read the report printed elsewhere regarding the progress of the work in his absence:

"I am not at all surprised at the report, but I am of course gratified. I have never for one moment doubted that if God gave me strength and "men" with which to lay before America the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan that it would sweep the nation as nothing of its kind has ever done.

"The Ku Klux Klan has not yet started to work. The enemies of the organization have been howling and back-biting and snapping at everything they could see or hear, and lying slanders have been spread broadcast about the organization and its leaders and its proposed work and present activity.

"For the edification of those who do not know allow me to say that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan has not yet started to work, and may not do so for at least one year. We are merely organizing at the present time and we do not intend to start any definite activity until we have sufficiently organized to make sure of success.

"To those who love fireworks—rhetorical and otherwise—allow me to suggest that they wait quietly until the Ku Klux Klan passes through its organizing period and actually starts work. The attacks on us that have so far been launched will appear insignificant when the atmosphere becomes surcharged with the shrieks of the enemies of law and order, constitutional principles, and real Americanism, as these forces feel the tightening grip of the Klan around them, and they come to the realization that they are whipped. It will be then, and not till then, that the real anathemas will be hurled at the organization and its leaders, but it will have as little weight and do us as little harm as all the lies that have been spread broadcast up to the present time.

"And those who have deliberately maligned and slandered us are going to awake some day to a very unpleasant situation. We are keeping records and making plans. The day of our activity has not yet arrived."—Emperor Simmons' threat in the "Searchlight," the Klan's recognized organ, printed July 2, 1921, and photograph of paper's title.—Reprinted in the New York World, Sept. 13, 1921.

NO DOUBT BUT YE ARE THE PEOPLE

(With sincere apologies to Kipling)

No-doubt but ye are the People—your throne is above Common Sense,
Whoso speaks in your presence must say acceptable bunk;
Bowing the head in worship, bending the knee in fear—
Bringing the bunk well smoothen—such as a Fool should hear!

Ye stop your ears to the warnings—ye will neither look nor heed—
Ye set your ease above all else, and your lusts above the need,
Because of your witless learning and your fear of Sacrifice;

Ye grudge yourself to the service and steep your souls with Bunk.

After Tulsa ye returned to your trinkets, ye contented your souls
With the knickerbockered fools at the plate and the muddled oafs at the goals;
Given to strong delusion, wholly believing a lie, Ye saw that the Race lay fenceless, and ye let the years go by
Waiting some easy wonder; hoping some saving sign—
Idle—openly idle—in the lee of the forespent Line;
Idle—except for your boasting—and what is your boasting worth
If ye grudge a mite of service to the greatest Cause on earth?

Prepare! ye fools, prepare! Organize for self-defense
So ye shall bide sure-guarded when the restless lightnings wake
In the womb of the blotting hate-cloud, and the pallid races quake;
So, at the haggard trumpets, instant your soul shall leap
Forthright, accoutred, accepting—alert from the wells of sleep;
So at the THREAT ye shall summon—so at the NEED ye shall send
MEN, not mobs or serviles, trained and taught to the end;
Cleansed of servile panic, slow to dread or despise,
Humble because of knowledge, mighty by sacrifice
But ye say, "It will mar our comfort." Ye say "it will offend the whites";
Do ye wait for the leaden rain ere ye learn how a gun is laid?
For the low, red glare to southward when the roasted victims burn?
(Light ye shall have on that lesson, but little time to learn.)
Will ye possess some dance-casino, and lustily even the odds,
With waltz, with schottische, with one step and with shimmy?

Arid, aloof, incurious, unthinking, unthanking, gelt,
Will ye loose your dancing-schools to flout them, till their dance-defeated columns melt?
Will ye pray them, or preach them, or print them, or ballot them back from your homes?
Will your preachers issue a mandate to bid them burn no more?
Will ye rise and dethrone your leaders (because ye were idle both).

Stupidity by Ignorance chastened? (Indolence purged by Sloth)
No doubt but ye are the People; who shall make you prepare?
Also your gods are many, no doubt but your gods shall aid;
Idols of greasy altars built for the body's ease, Proud little brazen Baals and talking fetishes; Teraphs of sept and party and wise wood-pave-ment gods—

THESE shall come down to the battle and
snatch you from under the rods?
From the gusty, flickering gun-roll with view-
less salvoes rent,
And the pitted hail of the bullets that tell not
whence they were sent,
When ye are ringed as with iron, when ye are
scourged as with whips,
When the meat is yet in your belly, and the
boast is yet on your lips . . . *

On your own heads, in your own hands, the sin
and the saving lies.

CIVILIZATION

With all your Christian churches
And all your lofty creeds,
With all your modern progress
The heart of man still bleeds.

With all your law and order
Which you proclaim a cure,
You've doubled greed and hatred,
The world is more impure.

With all your boasted culture
Your armies you have led
To scientific slaughter
And left ten millions dead.

With all your talk of Justice
And grand Democracy,
The weak are still exploited
And robbed of liberty.

If hypocrites amongst you
These statements would deny,
Let them come forth and answer,
And I will ask them why

Are Africa and Ireland
Beneath the tyrant's feet,
Deprived of rights and freedom,
That, which all men hold sweet?

Why are unhappy Egypt
And India kept down;
Enslaved, forced to contribute
Toward an alien crown?

And what of valiant Haiti,
Whose liberty has fled;
Because of Southern Crackers—
What of her murdered dead?

What of your leading nations,
Their mob-rule and unrest;
Their crimes, which are increasing,
Which has the Bible blessed?

Tear down your Jim-crow churches,
Burn up your lying creeds;
And find a true religion
Which you'll express in—deeds!
ANDREA RAZAFKERIEFO.

THEY DID NOT KNOW

They did not know that I was there
And witnessed all they did and said;
Nor did they hear me laugh aloud
At some who mourned me, now, when dead.

I saw the friends and relatives
Who had neglected me in life
Come to my funeral to weep
And offer comfort to my wife.

Somebody sang my favorite hymn,
And to the organ's doleful strains
I saw a long procession come
For one last view of my remains.

The Browns, the Jacksons, Smiths and Hills—
Folks who had slandered me for years—
Around my casket sadly passed,
Their mournful faces bathed in tears.

It seemed most every person there
Brought flowers. It was nice of them,
But ah! who knows? I might have lived
Had I but had the price of them!
ANDREA RAZAFKERIEFO.

JOURNEY'S END

Down de "Big Road" all alone,
I'se jes' toddlin' long;
Do' go vely fas' des days,
Laigs done gone all wrong.
Has to stop an' res' my load
Evhy li' ways,
But chile, hit'll all be ovah soon—
Jes' a fu' mo' days.

Down de "Big Road" all alone,
Dey's someone callin' me;
I cain heah hit night an' day,
Bye-um-bye I'll see.
Fu' w'en I reach de journey's en'
An' down my load I lays,
We'll be happy, happy, happy—
Jes' a fu' mo' days.
J. ARTHUR JOHNSON.

The Gang Spirit

I'm a Ku Klux Kleagle,
And I feel quite regal
In my uniform so white;
And I treat 'em rough,
With a lot of guff
And I stay out late at night.

In my muslin nightie
I give folks a fright-ie
You can nightly hear my yelp;
I'm just spoiling for a fight,
But be sure you get this right:—
I have to have allotuv help!

H. M. LOTT, in the Globe.

BOOKS RECEIVED

WITH THE RED HAND IN FRANCE. By
Monroe Mason and Arthur Furr. Cornhill
Publishing Company, Publishers. Price, \$2.

THE ISOLATION PLAN, With Annexes on
the Covenant. By William H. Blymber.
Cornhill Publishing Company, Boston. Pub-
lishers: Price, \$2.

THE SCIENTIFIC SIDE OF THE NEGRO
PROBLEM. By Harold E. Simmeljaer.
George R. Jordan, New York, Publisher.

THE CIVILIZATION OF THE ANCIENT
EGYPTIANS. By A. Bothwell Gosse.
"Through the Eye" Series. Price, \$1. Bren-
tano's.

A CALL

By
BEN BURRELL

O brethren, is the battle-cry in vain
Flung far and wide to you of Afric's blood,
To raise the Ethiopian flag again,
And build today where older structures stood?
O brethren, shall we falter in the way?
Shall Ethiopia crumble in the dust?
Or shall we seek the flaming path today,
And seared and scarred defend our holy trust?

O comrades of our dark, mysterious race,
Throw back the tidal flood of human hate!
Advance, and look the future in the face,
Carving a pathway to a glorious fate,
Wherever duty calls be there to do
Whate'er our fathers did in days of old;
Was there yet knighthood bolder or more true?
And are there deeds more worthy to be told?

O dark-hued children of the dawn and eve,
Ye whom of old the gods desired to bless,
And gave thee joy where other men would grieve,
Oceans of love, gardens of happiness;
And from the earth, the path the tropic sun
Moved thro' unending, ever year on year.
They gave thee, so the ancient legend run,
With spring eternal, and their god-like care.

That thou shouldst be more noble than the rest
Of mortals, thou shouldst ever nobler grow;
Thrust out all evil, forward, and be blest
With Knowledge, whence all good things move and flow;
With Truth that is eternal, and controls
Wisdom the parent force of Liberty,
Whose torchlight flames from all the noble souls
Who know to die that others might be free.

Typewriter First Used by Negroes

*Another Great "Invention" of Today Traced
to Africa's Mysterious Shores—An
Historical Survey.*

By
THEO. BURRELL.

SOME time ago I was asked to make an historical survey of the typewriting machine, now commonly called the "typewriter." The request came as a surprise to me from the fact that I had never before given it a thought, and to my knowledge there was hardly any literature on so vast a commercial commodity. My researches, however, have taken me to the libraries and patent offices of many lands and for the benefit of Crusader readers I now find myself in a position to relate some of the facts I have discovered. The present use of the typewriter by Negro students and their commercial houses have been so enormous that it has attracted the attention of the manufacturing houses.

As far back as the records will permit, I find that the typewriter was first used by North African Negroes! Wealthy black men of that period, so far off, possessed tedious and crude machines (taken in comparison with what they are today) made of seasoned hard ebony well known to the Old Continent. So far as I was able to learn the framework was in keeping with the present models. Signatures were engraved on seals as well as other necessary inscriptions were engraved and embossed on wooden blocks. These, when needed, were placed into the mechanical woodwork, which, smeared with suitable coloring matter of which they were adepts, was transferred to paper. Here, then, is the beginning of one of the greatest commercial inventions.

In far away China I also caught glimpses of a rather crude but serviceable engine used to make impressions of characters on paper. Nothing tangible came into record until during the seventeenth century when a Mr. Henry Hill, engineer of the New River Company of England, obtained patent for a machine which he said he "had brought to perfection at great pains and expense," an object, in my opinion, very little, if any, in advance of those of the early North Africans, the purpose of which was to impress letters on paper as in writing. There were no drawings submitted by him while applying for letters of patent, and I further believe that his hazardous duties as an engineer did not permit very much time to indulge in an elaboration of the work. There is also evidence that many minds in France were occupied on the means of mechanical writing, and there are certain fragmentary records which clearly indicate strenuous efforts had been made in this direction. Such a thing as an embossing machine was invented in France in 1784, and a Mr. Burt took out the first American patent in 1829, of which there is no record. He called his invention a "typographer." There occurred, however, a great fire in Washington in the year 1836, and all records and descriptions of the machine were destroyed. Back in France, in Marseilles, M. X. Progin invented what he termed a "typographic machine or pen." The most successful of typewriting machines today have not departed very much from his principle. Progin's machine stimulated other inventions and in

1843 Charles Thurber patented an invention of which the Remington Company of Iliion, New York, holds the model and original instructions. These all seemed so tedious to operate that the few who used them became tired of mechanical writing, until 1844 the Rev. W. Taylor, F. R. S., of York, England, exhibited a typewriting machine made by one of his parishioners named Littledale. The principal object of this machine was to emboss the required letters for the use of the blind, and there is some evidence that a slip of carbon paper was also interposed between type and paper so that an impression was made in color for the use of the sighted. No drawings exist of this invention. In 1845, Prentice, editor of the "Louisville Journal," wrote to a friend informing him of the invention of Dr. Leavitt of Kentucky. He wrote in part:

"A friend of mine, a very ingenious man, has just invented a typewriter. I thought you would like to see a specimen of the work."

Here, then, is evidence that the machine invented was capable of doing work. Yet nothing else remains of such an early effort. During the years 1847 to 1856, Mr. Alfred E. Beach, editor of the "Scientific American," invented a number of machines. They did not, however, advance any on the previous inventions. Fairbank's Calico Printer, a machine which printed various patterns on fabric was invented in 1848. Pierre Foucauld, a blind pupil of the Institut des Aveugles of Paris, invented a machine for the use of those who shared his terrible affliction. This was exhibited in Paris in the year 1849 and was awarded a gold medal. In the next year, the Board of Encouragement of Paris also conferred a medal upon him. A number of Faucauld's machines were sold for about \$100 each. The machine, however, soon disappeared from the market because of its bulkiness. In 1850, Eddy of Baltimore, Md., obtained a patent for a printing machine, which was in reality a typewriter. At this period two other machines appeared and as suddenly disappeared from the market. The inventors were Messrs. Hughes and Marchesi. In 1852 John Jones of Clyde, New York, had issued to him a patent for a machine which seemed in all respects to anticipate the course of later inventions. During the very year the greatest scientific researcher of that day, Sir Charles Whatstone, lectured before the Society of Arts in London, invented a working typewriter, a model of which can be found in the famous South Kensington collections. This machine has a keyboard identical with that of the piano.

In 1857 a Dr. William Frances, of New York City, invented the first typewriter used with an ink ribbon. In 1861 Thomas Hall, of New York City, invented the first portable typewriter. The first practical writing machine, however, was invented in 1870 by G. W. N. Yost, which passed all tests, and is now embodied in the modern Remington typewriter.

Such is the evolution of the typewriter, king of commercial enterprises, first made and used by Negro hands!

Garvey Shows His Hand

Dominating Convention, He Expels A. B. B. Delegation He Invited Because They Demanded More Progress and Less Tomfoolery

Publication Authorized by
Supreme Council, A. B. B.

THE African Blood Brotherhood believes that Negroes, to wage an effective struggle for liberation, must be united. To successfully oppose the evil machinations of our myriad enemies, to successfully wage our fight for liberation there must be unity.

For this reason the A. B. B., accepted the invitation which Mr. Garvey through the press issued to all "Colored Churches, Lodges, Organizations, Clubs and Fraternities" for the Second International Negro Congress at Liberty Hall, New York, which we were led to believe was to be a genuine all-Negro Congress; "an international Convention of the Negro Peoples of the World" through their various organizations, and accordingly we sent a delegation to represent us at the Congress.

We carried to the Congress ideas and a cordial spirit of co-operation. We were friendly. But we demanded that the Congress function in the interests of the Negro race who were hoping for so much from it, and not for the gratification of selfish personal ambitions. We suggested that it get down to work and formulate a program for the Negro race in its Fight for Liberation; that it devise means to organize our people to the end of stopping the mob-murder of our men, women and children and to protect them against sinister secret societies of cracker whites and fight the ever-expanding Peonage System; that it devise means to raise and protect the standard of living of the Negro people; that it take steps to bring about a federation of all Negro organizations, thus molding all Negro factions into one mighty and formidable factor, governed and directed by a central body made up of representatives from all member organizations.

And when twenty-five days had gone by and the Congress had done nothing along these very essential lines, the A. B. B. had printed and distributed among the delegates a program formulated by us to meet both the general needs of the Negro race and the specific needs of the geographical sections into which it is divided. We offered this program for the consideration of the delegates and to show that we had not asked the Congress anything that was impossible when we asked that it formulate a program to meet the growing needs of the Negro people. And two hours after the appearance of the bulletin carrying our program the African Blood Brotherhood was denounced by Mr. Garvey and its delegation expelled from the Congress!

Why did Mr. Garvey prevent the A. B. B. delegation from presenting its program?

Is Mr. Garvey really in earnest when he talks about the liberation of Africa? Would he really like to engage in the struggle for liberation? Or is he too busy resurrecting mediæval systems and titles and making of the glorious U. N. I. A. movement a tinsel show and a laughing stock to give time to real efforts in the liberation struggle? What does Mr. Garvey mean by pledging Negro loyalty to the United States Government and

giving that government a blanket endorsement for all its future wars, whether those wars be against friendly Soviet Russia, racial Japan, China, or Haiti; and whether the U. S. Government take steps to protect Negroes in their constitutional rights or refuse, as in the past, to take such steps? What does he mean by advising Negroes to "be loyal to all flags under which they live?" How can Negroes liberate Africa if they remain loyal to Great Britain, France, Belgium and other European plunderers? Has Mr. Garvey a "yellow streak" that he has not denounced the continued presence and savage acts of United States Marines in Haiti? And lynchings and race riots in the United States? Why has not Mr. Garvey given support to the idea proposed by the A. B. B. of organizing Negroes for self-defense and protection? Why has he ignored the invitation of the A. B. B. to a conference looking to closer co-operation between the two organizations? Why has he tried to make the Congress believe that it was to legislate for a government in existence, rather than to formulate a program for the liberation of an enslaved and oppressed people? Why has he proposed a useless and expensive Bureau of Passports and Identifications? Why has he opposed a motion to give permission to U. N. I. A. divisions to buy (or lease) and operate farms wherever feasible for the purpose of supplying employment and keeping down the cost of living? Why has he ignored the Mohammedan and Ethiopian Movements in Africa—the two greatest factors working for liberation in that continent? Why has he persistently refused to come out against the proven enemies of the Negro race? Why has he failed to endorse the proven friends of the Negro? Why has he ignored the suggestion of the A. B. B. for a federation of all Negro organizations in order to present a united front to the enemy? Is Mr. Garvey in earnest? Or is he just tinsel-mad?

The A. B. B. stands ready as ever to co-operate with all organizations working for Negro liberation. The major aim of the U. N. I. A. and the A. B. B. is the liberation of Africa. True, the A. B. B. goes further in declaring as its major aim: "Immediate protection and ultimate liberation for Negroes everywhere." And we put the first principle in practice at Tulsa where, according to the Associated Press, the A. B. B. "directed the race riot." The A. B. B. also has the advantage over the U. N. I. A. in having a definite program, both general and specific, for the guidance of its members and the race as a whole, and a carefully considered set of tactics for use in the actual struggle. In the main, however, the major aim of both organizations is identical. And for this reason there should be co-operation and fraternity between the two organizations. The A. B. B. has clearly demonstrated its desire to co-operate. We refuse to engage in intra-racial strife that would weaken the race. We are too busy fighting the enemies of the Negro to fight any Negro save a matter of principles. We offer co-operation. We seek

co-operation. We ask sober consideration for our plan of a federation to include all Negro organizations. In the meantime we invite every RED-BLOODED NEGRO, EVERY NEGRO PROUD OF HIS RACE AND WILLING TO DEFEND ITS HONOR, to join the African Blood Brotherhood, the great PROTECTIVE, FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF THE RACE. You do not have to

give up your other organizations. But you should be a part of this great movement for "IMMEDIATE PROTECTION AND ULTIMATE LIBERATION OF NEGROES EVERYWHERE."

(Signed) THE AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD.

International Office: 2299 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Ku Kluxism Exposed

Significant Points in Exposure of Sinister,
Secret Cracker Organization

From the
New York World's Expose

THE KLAN FORCES US TO PROTECT OURSELVES. ENLIST WITH THE A. B. B.

"THE original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., modestly begun five years ago, has become a vast enterprise, doing a thriving business in the systematic sale of race hatred, religious bigotry and '100 per cent' anti-Americanism."

"Efforts are being made to spread the poison of Ku Kluxism in the army and navy."

"Also to reach the hundreds who flew during the war and the thousands then awakened to active interest in aviation, the promoters of the Klan last spring formed in Atlanta an adjunct order headed by 'Emperor' Simmons and known as 'The Invisible Planet, Knights of the Air'."

"The Klan organizers go out instructed to make their first drive to secure city, town and village authorities as members, and to centre their efforts also on judges of local and circuit courts and the police forces. In the weekly news letter sent out from Atlanta by Imperial Kleagle Clarke for circulation among Klansmen, the success achieved along these lines is boasted as the reason why in so many places the Klan has ventured to work openly without fear of interference and as an incentive for pushing forward the work of setting up an invisible Klan-controlled super-government throughout the country."

"Ku Klux Klan Used Army and Navy Club (New York City) Address to Peddle Memberships in Campaign by Mail."

"U. S. Officials in the Ku Klux Klan"—"Many United States Government representatives in the various States, it has been ascertained are affiliating with the Ku Klux Klan. Postmasters and special agents of other branches of the Federal service have joined Klans."

"Members of Congress show considerable caution in discussing the Ku Klux Klan, and some, for various reasons, will not talk about it at all."

"Republican Floor Leader Mondell of the House is one of those who turned down an invitation to express his views."

Representatives Hayes (Rep.) and Hawes (Dem.) of Missouri and Mapes (Rep.) of Michigan pleaded ignorance of the Klan or its purpose."

"35,000 Memberships Sold in New York City."

"One of the most important statements in the World story of this morning is the reference to the refusal by the World of the Ku Klux Klan advertisement, placed through an advertising agency, whose head is an impor-

tant member of the present administration. It only goes to show how deeply rooted are the fangs of the viper and the power of money to reach those holding the most sacred trusts."—(From a letter to the World.)

"Mrs. Tyler placed the Klan on record as being against all Sinn Fein propaganda in the United States."

"The Klan is also against all labor agitators, although Mrs. Tyler said they were not opposed to organized labor. They have no political affiliations, but Mrs. Tyler admitted that when a political question affected the principles of the Klan the organization would automatically vote as a political unit. They are also opposed to Socialists and radicals of all sort and bar them from the organization."

"Klansman who is describing in a press telegram the meeting near Philadelphia on the night of August 25, when 149 candidates were 'naturalized.'"

"Klan Predicts Enemies of 'Law and Order' Will Shriek When Ku Klux Tightens Grip and Opposition Realize They Are Whipped."

"The Imperial Chaplain is one Rev. Caleb A. Ridley, otherwise identified as pastor of the Central Baptist Church of Atlanta and chairman of the Dixie Defense Committee, which has been active in Atlanta and other communities where leading white and Negro citizens have been attempting to approach the South's race question on the 'Atlanta Plan' basis of inter-racial councils."

"Samples of Propaganda—"

"Negroes Must Serve on Chain Gangs Now" is the head of a box on page 1, August 6 (The Searchlight). "Negro Mob Clubbed by New York Police" is an article on page 1, on July 23; and on the same page "Social Equality Put Under Ban," is a set of resolutions denouncing the Rev. M. Ashby Jones, a pastor and son of a chaplain in Lee's army, for permitting a Negro to attend an inter-racial committee gathering at his home and for calling that Negro "mister" in the presence of a "body of fair womanhood of Atlanta,"—said resolutions being boldly adopted by "Patriotic Societies of Atlanta," no address given. "White Woman Marries a Negro" heads a story from Omaha on page 2 of the same issue, and "Separate Cars for Negroes" takes up a whole column on page 3. "Look out, Patriots!" shrills another headline on that page, "Enemy Would Place History in Public Schools—Backed by Negroes and Catholics." On page 6 is another set of

resolutions condemning President Harding for appointing a Negro, Henry Lincoln Johnson, as Register of Deeds, and indorsing the opposition made by Senator Watson of Georgia to the appointment.

"To cite further examples from the teeming supply would be tedious and unnecessary. Mixed in with the items tending to reveal the Negro population of the country in an unfavor-

able light are similar attacks on the Jews and foreigners whom Imperial Chaplain Ridley also officially lumped in as he rambled."

"Woll, Union Chief, Warns Labor Against Vicious Ku Klux Klan."

"Irish Cheer Klux Expose."

"Klux Admits and Takes Glory in Lashing-Tarring and Feathering Texas Suspects; Affixes Official Seal to Detailed Story."

News at a Glance

BRIGGS SAYS GARVEY LIES

New York, Sept. 12.—Cyril V. Briggs, editor of The Crusader Magazine and executive head of the African Blood Brotherhood, a protective Negro organization having for its motto the legend "immediate protection and ultimate liberation of Negroes everywhere," issued the following statement yesterday in answer to Marcus Garvey's claim at Liberty Hall, New York, on the night of September 4, that Mr. Briggs and his associates were "operating under the auspices of the Communist Party":

"When Marcus Garvey attempts to meet with lies and cheap abuse the logical arguments and reasonable questions put to him by the African Blood Brotherhood out of a sincere desire on the part of that organization to clarify certain issues which are not the personal property of Marcus Garvey but are, despite his impudent presumption, the common problems and property of all persons of Negro blood and Negro pride, he is merely running true to form. It is with mud-slinging that he has attempted to meet all arguments from others in the past. When he made the statement that 'Briggs and his associates who are operating under the auspices of the Communist Party want us to be iconoclasts' Marcus Garvey was lying—and knew he was lying!—in more ways than one. Myself and associates are neither operating under the auspices of the Communists Party nor do we want Mr. Garvey or anybody else to be iconoclast 'to destroy everything we come into contact with; smash up governments and destroy capital.' We merely advocate the proposition that 'since it is under the capitalist-imperialist system that Negroes suffer, we must boldly seek the destruction of that system, and to that end seek co-operation with such other forces—Socialism, Bolshevism, etc.—that are engaged in war to the death with Capitalism.' Mr. Garvey, in his genius for confusing issues, has confused 'capital': accumulated wealth; with 'Capitalism': the control of the machinery of production by the few.

"As to destroying governments we are not seeking the destruction of governments as such. We do not advocate, for example, the destruction of the Liberian Government. We do, however, advocate the encouragement of all forces inimical to the imperial governments of the countries which have partitioned and subjugated the African continent. We look upon the weakening or destruction of those governments as one of the surest means whereby the liberation of Africa can be achieved. We emphatically object to the premise that Negroes owe any loyalty to such governments. Mr. Garvey, on the other hand, evidently thinks that Negroes can be loyal to the governments of the European plunderers and yet liberate Africa from the control of those same governments."

Colored Woman Doctor Decorated

Newport, R. I., Sept. 15.—The Reconnaissance Francaise, a bronze medal, has been awarded by the French Government to Dr. Harriet A. Rice, colored, for her services in French military hospitals during the war. The medal reached her today through the French Embassy at Washington. She is a graduate of Wellesley College and of the Woman's Medical College in New York City.

FRENCH PEOPLE REMEMBER OUR BOYS

Vermillion, Sept. 22.—According to the director of the International Exchange here at Vermillion, South Dakota, there are many French people, particularly young ladies, who are seeking correspondence with interesting young men of America. They wish especially to remind the boys that France has not forgotten them for their brave deeds of valor, and the friendship that has been endeared by the memories of their sojourn. Many of the young ladies who have asked for correspondents are students and they wish to exchange ideas with American students on various subjects, such as art, literature, music; and on topics pertaining to other subjects mutually interesting. The young ladies, some of them, make it emphatic that they wish to correspond with the brave colored boys as well as with the white boys; for they say that they do not wish even one American to think that he has been forgotten.

GREEKS ADMIT DRIVE FAILURE

London, Sept. 17.—Venizelists here take a gloomy view of the present state of Constantine's military operations, saying that the King has taken desperate chances for a spectacular success and has now definitely failed. They place the Greek losses, most of which they think were avoidable, at 30,000 men.

An early collapse both at the front and in home politics is predicted.

GREEKS NOW WANT "LEAGUE" TO MEDIATE

Geneva, Sept. 15.—Suggestions tending to bring about mediation between Turkey and Greece have been made in League circles by persons connected with the Greek delegation.

The news from Asia Minor and North Africa is distinctly encouraging. In Asia Minor the Greek offensive against the Turks has proved a sad failure, and the Greeks have given up their "drive" against Angora, the capital of the Turkish Nationalists. In North Africa the Moors are continuing to smash the Spanish positions, and before Spain can concentrate sufficient forces to recoup her loss of prestige the rains will begin and any advance of the

Spaniards will be impossible until after the rains are over. In the meantime, the brave Moorish patriots will be able to consolidate their victories and prepare for the bitter struggle that will begin when the rains are over—unless something happens to the tottering Spanish throne in the interim. Should the Spanish radicals gain control at home it is certain that they will tolerate no war of conquest on the Moors.

Fully thirty per cent. of the embattled miners of Mingo county, W. Va., were Negroes.

FRANCE FOR SALE

News-Dispatch.—In reminding the Harding administration of the value of the support of France in the settlement of the Pacific differences as against Japan, and perhaps as against Great Britain, M. Viviani will be able to point out that the League of Nations is now going very well, and that if France is to abandon advantages she is receiving under the league she ought to receive something in substitution. This, obviously, would bring up the question of France's indebtedness to the United States.

MANASSAS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL SUMMER SESSION A SUCCESS

The Eleventh Summer Session of the Manassas Industrial School was a genuine success. No similar session in the history of the institution has attracted such a large number of teachers. The Teacher Training Course, which was conducted under the Department of Public Instruction, Commonwealth of Virginia, attracted more than 200 teachers from many counties in the State. Through the magnanimity of the educational authorities, a special opportunity was offered to members of the colored race to pursue courses leading toward Second, First and Elementary Professional Certificates.

The flourishing summer school must be largely attributed to the sterling leadership of Mr. Edward D. Howe, director. Principal Howe, through intense publicity, was able to inspire 197 teachers to study through the hot weather and to take their examinations. Every cottage, dormitory and room was filled up with seekers of knowledge. Each county in northern Virginia was well represented and also various other counties of the State.

The regular term begins September 27. Mr. Prince L. Edwoods, of New York City, has been elected vice-principal for the coming year.

A. B. B. Activities

There has been a rush to the protective folds of the A. B. B. as the Negro learned through the New York World expose the immense strength of the Ku Klux Klan, not only in the South but in the North as well, and of its members in high national and state offices, in the militia, the police force, the navy and army of the country. Applications have poured in so fast that the clerical staff of the organization has been swamped with work for the past three weeks.

A weekly news service of A. B. B. activities, Supreme Council's rulings, orders of the day, etc., has been organized to keep all posts in good standing fully informed of the work of the organization.

A monthly service will be issued to members who constitute isolated units in territories not yet well-organized. These members are asked to communicate with the executive head should they fail to receive this monthly news-letter.

A feature of the African Blood Brotherhood, little stressed heretofore, is that the organization easily has the grandest lineage of any of the fraternal orders now in existence, dating as it does from Ancient Egypt and continuing uninterrupted through various parts of Africa and today existing in Central Africa in the splendid ceremony of Blood-Brotherhood for centuries practiced in that part of Africa. An article on this phase of the A. B. B. will be carried in the November Crusader.

All organizers and post commanders bear credentials and commissions on the letter head of the organization and stamped with the A. B. B. seal. Beware of frauds!

Correspondence

SALVATION OF THE NEGRO

No. 1021 Harris Street,
Vicksburg, Miss.

Sept. 12, 1921.

Mr. Editor of The Crusader:

The gentleman and a man of race pride and of very deep and broad thoughts:

After reading the indictments in your valuable magazine for September, I now answer your question.

The salvation for the American Negro is to organize a Territory Corporation.

There may be one more, that is the great act of God in our behalf.

The corporation should be led by the best men as promoters. These promoters should agree on the price for a share and request the twelve millions of Negroes to take out shares.

The Public Corporation funds should be deposited until organized to do business, on interest, under an agreement that all money should be returned if not organized and used for said purpose. We must colonize somewhere.

Yours truly,

(Signed) NATIONAL STAR.

WHY DISTURB THE KIDS?

(A word for the faithful followers of Don Quixote de Africa and his daring pranks.)

Dear Mr. Editor:

This is to rebuke you for your heartlessness—your cruelty in trying to deprive those intellectual babes and sucklings (who so earnestly swallowed all the lies and nonsense of Marcus Garvey) of their iridescent dreams of African dukedoms and other ranks and dignities, right down to knighthoods (I had almost written nighthoods).

You forget that

"Where ignorance is bliss,

'Tis folly to be wise."

Then why not let the infants enjoy their happy thoughts, their ribbons, buttons and other decorations? Children must be entertained with nursery tales, and given dolls and other toys to amuse and distract them. Then why disturb the kids. You heartless man.

Yours truly,

AN OLD MOTHER.

"Too Late Now!"

Negro Politicians, Kicked Out of Republican Party, Call National Meeting—Predictions of Crusader and "The Whip" Come True

With Reprint of
Editorial Predictions

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—The rising tide of resentment against the Republican party is gradually nearing its crest, according to observations made by politicians throughout the country.

As a result, a national meeting has been called to meet in Washington simultaneously with the reassembling of Congress. It is intended to ask the Republican party plainly just where the race stands, and getting an unfavorable reply, to take steps for future action.

Started in Virginia

The movement to demand recognition was started in Virginia, where the "lily-white" organization refused to recognize regularly elected delegates, and forcibly ejected them from the convention. Joseph R. Pollard is directing the fight in that State, and John Mitchell, banker and editor of Richmond, has come forward as candidate for governor. A full State ticket has been put in the field.

New Party in Louisville

Dissatisfied with treatment accorded voters in Louisville, a new party has been formed, known as the Lincoln Independent party. A full city and county ticket has been put into the field. Editor Warley is at the head of the movement, and predicts that the new party will poll 100,000 votes in that city.

The unrest has reached as far down as Georgia, where a full State ticket has been put into the field from the governor down.

The action of the insurgents is due to the fact that the Republican party has generally ignored pre-election promises throughout the country, and has thrown them, bag and baggage, completely out of the party.

The New Administration

(Note: This editorial appeared in the March Crusader which appeared on the stands shortly after President Harding was inaugurated. We leave it to our readers to judge whether or not it was a good forecast of the present "new-old" treachery of the Republican party. The Crusader was one of the few Negro publications to oppose the Republican party in the last Presidential election. The Crusader advised Negroes to vote the ticket of either the Socialist party or the Farmer-Labor party—any ticket but that of one of the old parties. Negroes, however, fatuously credulous as ever. They swallowed "bait, hook and sinker" all the lies of the politicians. And now, for their reward, they are being KICKED OUT of party which they had not manhood enough to leave of their own accord.)

The new administration is bound to prove a disappointment to those credulous souls who, oblivious to the fact that the Republican party has held power before and has left the Race Problem where it found it upon its induction into power, are expecting a solution to the race problem because of the return to power of the Republicans.

The new President may be ever so anxious to ensure to the Negro the rights and opportunities of American citizenship, and yet still

prove a disappointment, if, as is quite certain, his party should refuse to sanction his efforts along these lines. The Republican party, it must be remembered, was voted into power on a platform that contained no definite promise whatever to the Negro. It has therefore no platform promises to keep with the Negro. And how little interest it has in having ensured to the Negro his rights of American citizenship is easily seen by its acts of commission and omission against the Negro in past periods of power. To go no further back into the long history of Republican back-sliding and double-dealing than what occurred within the last year: it was a Republican Congress that defeated the resolution making illegal jim-crowism in interstate travel; it was a Republican Congress that defeated Representative Tinkham's resolution to cut down Southern representation in Congress until the South should admit the Negro to the franchise.

No matter how favorably disposed President Harding may be toward the Negro, he will be under the handicap born of the party system, American race prejudice, and also—and not least—that arising from the story that he has Negro blood in his veins. This story—false or true—will act as a great deterrent to any noble impulses he may have to do the Negro race a good turn. President Harding knows full well that his election was only accomplished because the mass of the voters happened not to have been convinced by the story that he had Negro blood in his veins. For him, by any act markedly in favor of the Negro, to convince prejudiced white America, would be to sign his own death warrant so far as his public career, his social ties and his business affairs are concerned.

President Harding's cabinet contains not one man markedly friendly to the Negro, and several known to be unfriendly. Hays and Daugherty are friends in the political sense. Both, however, are in positions where they can greatly help the Negro, if so inclined. Hays as Postmaster-General can remove the handicaps with which prejudice has beset the colored post office clerks throughout the country, carried to such lengths that at the College Station, New York, for example, there is not a colored window clerk, in spite of the fact that the business of this station is over ninety per cent. colored. Daugherty as Attorney-General can do wonders in the way of extending protection to the Negro through the strict enforcement of the law of the land. For this purpose no additional laws are needed. The Constitution of the United States guarantees the right of every American to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The various State constitutions also do as much, and in some instances go further along specific lines.

But already there are signs along the Potomac of a great double-cross deal being prepared by the Old Guard Republicans for the simple, credulous Negro, with the acquiescence, at least, of the new administration which, for this reason, will bear watching.

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PROGRAM ARRANGED BY ROMEO L. DOUGHERTY

Beware the Ides of March

(Reprint from Chicago Whip, issue of March 12, 1921)

Note: This editorial appeared in the Chicago Whip shortly after President Harding was inaugurated. In the light of President Harding's present attitude, and the apparent inclination on the part of the Republican party to throw the black man out of its ranks, this editorial was a remarkable forecast.

Just as the strange admonition rang dramatically into Caesar's ears, so does it ring into ours—"Beware of the Ides of March!" Just as many and even more reasons for heeding it exist. The month of March brings into the affairs of all Americans new methods, new policies and new administrative officers. New problems and new hopes confront this new regime. Beware of false prophets, beware of political Judases, beware of unfounded hopes and "the friends" who have already received our favors.

It is not conducive to clear thinking and intelligent action to pin our faith absolutely in the new President. The beautiful ideal of Americanism is one thing and in its practical performance is another. The golden rule and the brotherhood of man are certainly fundamental conceptions of what our government SHOULD be. May be, these golden principles are the essence of what our government is GOING to be. Yet, what our government IS NOW, should be the consideration from which to build, expectations and the mustard seed of faith with which to remove the mountains of lynchings, disfranchisement and embarrassing economic privation.

The new President is not going to change our form of government. He is not going to adopt measures drastically or diametrically different from those of the Republican predecessors. The "high finance" supporters of this party put Mr. Harding in office. We might add parenthetically—with our assistance. His political record reflects his general inclination. He is a machine man of politics. Mr. Harding has never been a reformer or a revolutionist. The government will look the same, feel the same, and probable act the same as far as his tenure of office concerns it. For all beneficial purpose to us, he will more than likely leave the government as he finds it. The Ides of March open a term of office for Mr. Harding for at least four years, but let us place no faith in any single individual. It is our task—a task for a race of MEN to put ourselves on an equal footing with other people. Be not deceived by the Ides of March.

Not many moons ago, America was highly incensed by the terrible indictment that could be drawn against a white man, that is, to "call him a Negro." Any unprecedented favors to black people or even a firmer dispensation of justice to them will cause the old breath of scandal to be blown all over the land of the free and the home of the brave. An astute politician will dodge this inconvenience. They say our President is a good politician.

That "Lily-white Republicanism" is to play an important part in silencing the black man's voice in political questions is manifested by the appointment of a leader of the Lily-whites from Virginia to an important committee. If the Republican party now going into control of affairs is already proclaiming itself a white man's party the witch will do well to shriek

into the ears of all black Americans her ancient admonition of "Beware of the Ides of March!"

During this period of unemployment, the eyes of starving America are raised, with all hope to the new President, just as bleeding, brutal Belgium raised hers to Woodrow Wilson. But let us not be deceived. For fifteen millions of white Europeans are waiting to come over and get such jobs as we have. We were the last to be employed and the first to be discharged. Organized capital is going to protect its own interests. Its interests are now wrapped up in the Republican party, which controls exportation and importation, and not with the black people. Our economic expectations should be tempered with common sense. Beware of the Ides of March!

As the new administration begins to unfold its policies, the "scales will fall from our eyes." The futility of our vote in the last election should be considered. As our "leaders," who tipped their eloquence with running fire in the campaign speeches for the Grand Old Party, now are to be seen in Washington begging, pleading, crying for jobs for themselves. We should calmly reflect on these leaders who have exploited our votes for their own personal unworthy gain. We should realize that unless something is done for the whole race that we are the goat.

At this time we should be preparing to end this political exploitation. We should close our ears and our political ranks from all such evils and influence. Let us expect nothing and receive no disappointments. Let us face the issues intelligently, and forget all about Abraham Lincoln's party, and plan to support only those who give real performances and no illusory promises. Beware of the Ides of March!

FACTS, FUN AND FANCIES

? ? When ? ?

It's news to the editor of The Crusader that when he travels in the South he "passes for white." Since Marcus Garvey knows that much, will he please give us the additional information of when the editor of The Crusader has traveled in the South and what part of the South? The editor of The Crusader remembers going as far as Buckroe Beach, Virginia, once, with his wife, where for two weeks they lived at the colored hotel at Buckroe Beach and visited friends at Hampton and elsewhere. Of course, several times, as on the street cars and on the boat back to New York we refused to be jimmied and fought it out to a standstill. Does that, in Mr. Garvey's twisted mind, appear like "passing for white?"

Some Escrow!

Putting money in "escrow" is an absolutely safe affair for everybody but Mr. Garvey. Recently Mr. Garvey put \$12,500 "in escrow," and now it's disappeared. Mr. Garvey knew so little of how to go about putting money "in escrow" that the firm with whom it was placed has divided his \$12,500 with a steamship company whereas under proper arrangements, not a cent of the money should have been touched until the steamship for which Mr. Garvey had been negotiating and which was at the time in Asiatic waters had been delivered to Mr. Garvey's concern in New York harbor. Some Escrow!

More Wobbling Leadership

Garvey and Ferris, Admitting Fear of Jail Governs Their Actions, Too Cowardly Even to Publish Over His Own Signature the Uncompromising Statements of Briggs Which They Themselves Dared Not Make.

THE following letter was mailed "registered" to Ferris and Garvey on the afternoon of September 9. Since that date two issues of the Negro World have appeared, but the letter has not been published. Readers can draw their own conclusion:

AN OPEN LETTER TO MARCUS GARVEY AND HIS MAN "FRIDAY"

September 19, 1921.

Sir William H. Ferris, M. A., K. C. O. N.,
Literary Editor, Negro World,
56 West 135th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Sir: In the Negro World for September 3 you attempt to explain away the cowardly, compromising and pussy-footing tactics of Marcus Garvey (to which the editor of The Crusader called attention in one of the bulletins issued by the African Blood Brotherhood during the recent convention) by daring the editor of The Crusader to "in the September issue of his journal state that in the event of war between the United States and Japan, the American Negroes should join arms with Japan and that the American Negroes should form a Japanese and anti-American society." You add that should he make this statement he "would then discover how long the American Government would tolerate disloyalty."

The following statement, made by the editor of The Crusader, not in the September issue, because that number was already on the stands as you probably were aware at the time you wrote your challenge, but in the December, 1920, issue of that magazine, will, I believe, prove to your readers that the editor of The Crusader does not expect of Mr. Garvey a higher spirit of service and sacrifice than he himself is willing to display. The statement follows: (I hope you will not prove too cowardly to print on MY responsibility, and above my signature what "the editor of The Crusader" long ago dared to say, and dares hereby to reaffirm.)

"With such possibility (war between the United States and Japan or between the United States and Mexico) confronting us the time is here for plain speaking regardless of consequences. No race-loyal Negro can neglect to define the Negro's duty in eventuality of war between white United States and colored Japan or Mexico. And no manly Negro will mince his words in the definition. The editor of The Crusader here and now defines that duty as **NOT TO FIGHT AGAINST JAPAN OR MEXICO, BUT RATHER TO FILL THE PRISONS AND DUNGEONS OF THE WHITE MAN (OR TO FACE HIS FIRING SQUADS) THAN TO SHOULDER ARMS AGAINST OTHER MEMBERS OF THE DARKER RACES.** The Negro who fights against either Japan or Mexico is fighting for the white man against himself, for the white race against the darker races and for the perpetuation of white domination of the colored races, with its vicious practices of lynching,

jim-crowism, segregation and other forms of oppression in opposition to the principle advocated by Japan of Race Equality, and these are things that, we are convinced, no loyal Negro will do."

The editor of The Crusader reiterates that "the Negro has had enough of pussyfoot leaders. Men who are not prepared to suffer imprisonment, deportation or exclusion for their opinions have no right to advance themselves as leaders of an oppressed people." The editor of The Crusader is more concerned in the fight for "immediate protection and ultimate liberation of Negroes everywhere" than in side-stepping issues to escape imprisonment, deportation or other punishment for alleged disloyalty. The editor of The Crusader considers that the Negro owes no loyalty to a government that is disloyal (by acquiescence in his oppression, etc.) to the Negro. Loyalty begins on the part of the government toward the citizen, not on the part of the citizen toward the government. Until a government proves loyal to the Negro, the editor of The Crusader sees no reason for preaching loyalty of the Negro to that government, and the vision of prison cells, etc., has no power to make him emulate Marcus Garvey and Major Moton in preaching such servile loyalty.

If the editor of The Crusader prefers to carry on his fight for the present in the United States rather than go "to Jamaica and attempt to raise an army to throw off the English yoke" it is because he is convinced that it is in this country that the Negro must first be made strong in order to enable us to make an effective fight against our oppressors. The struggle, as the editor of The Crusader sees it, is for **IMMEDIATE PROTECTION AND ULTIMATE LIBERATION FOR NEGROES EVERYWHERE.** Raising an army in Jamaica to throw off the British yoke from an island that cannot stand by itself and can as easily be blockaded into submission as reconquered by the sword would be as futile as nursing a bankrupt steamship company or talking about using its battered tubs to transport a few scores of legionnaires dressed in Jamaican "dog-catchers" uniforms to Africa in face of the British fleet, though admittedly not quite as ridiculous as the newer proposition of using the "Mysteries of Africa" to free that continent from an occupation by aliens which the "Mysteries of Africa" were not able to prevent.

I further submit, sir, that if Mr. Garvey had not the courage to preach exclusive loyalty to the Negro race (that is, of viewing every question from the point of its possible benefit or injury to the Negro race) he certainly was not faced with the necessity (unless it be indeed true that he sold his race to prevent his exclusion from this country?) of preaching Negro loyalty to oppressive white governments. If he dared not tell the American Negro that in event of war between the United States and Japan he should preferably fill the prisons of the United States than fight against the arms of Nippon, he also had no racial necessity (and

personal necessities should not be allowed to count above racial necessities!) to give the United States a blanket endorsement for all its future wars whosoever those wars be against—whether against Negro Haiti, yellow Japan or some other member of the colored world; whether in self-defense or for the purpose of crushing legitimate Japanese ambitions and maintaining white supremacy. What servile fear, what despicable cowardice prompted Marcus Garvey to make that pledge of loyalty in the name (but, thank God, without the mandate!) of a people so sorely oppressed with the acquiescence (mostly silent, but often openly) of that said government to whom he pledged their unqualified loyalty?

In your editorial you also say:

"To be a loyal citizen in the sense that one does not attempt to undermine the government by acts of violence or to send arms and ammunition to restless colonies does not mean that one can do nothing at home or abroad to right wrong, redress grievances and alleviate conditions. The Anti-Slavery Movement, the Temperance Crusade and the Woman's Suffrage Movement in America shows what the pulpit, platform, press and pen can do to right wrongs. One can be loyal to the government under which he lives and still plead the cause of bleeding Africa, still go there as missionaries and educators, still enter into trade relations with her, still develop her commercially and leave the rest to Father Time. Africa will be redeemed, not so much by outside interference as by the development of the African himself. The process of evolution will work in the case of the African as it has in the case of men of other races and nations and climes."

Quite a radical departure, indeed, from the revolutionary preachments and forcible liberation doctrines by which the fearless and earnest membership of the U. N. I. A. was attracted to the leadership of Marcus Garvey! What becomes of the promise to drive England out of Africa, France out of Africa, etc., etc.? The liberation of Africa and the righting of the wrongs done the Negro race are then to be left to the "pulpit, the platform, press and pen!" No effort is to be made to "send arms to restless colonies!" Our kindred in Africa are to be left to the tender mercies of the Boers, Belgians and other European murderers and plunderers in Africa. We are henceforth merely "to PLEAD the cause of bleeding Africa" and leave the rest to Father Time! Was there ever more cowardly surrender of "sacred principles?" Yet in another article from your pen in the same issue of the Negro World you declare, in a review of Mr. Barnes' book:

"Mr. Barnes in his conclusion, however, strikes a rather pessimistic note regarding the redemption of Africa—a thing which he considers not an impossibility, but hardly a probability in the present disorganized and indifferent state of Negroes, a condition which Mr. Barnes offers no way out favorable to Africa, when he advises Negroes in foreign countries to conform to the laws of the countries they are in, and lose no time with Africa, which is owned by European nations."

It is to laugh! In one article you defend Mr. Garvey's cowardly advice to Negroes to be loyal to the white governments having or claiming jurisdiction over them. You uphold Mr. Barnes' views and say that the liberation of Africa must be left in the hands of Father Time and to evolution (in opposition to revolution)

and in another article in the same issue you deplore Mr. Barnes' views. But you are consistently funny! You say the delegates to the convention assembled to formulate their own plans and programs, even using the plural form for program, and yet you admit that not even A PROGRAM was formulated at the convention! You have often flayed the Old Negro and his futile conventions and yet you accept those conventions as a standard by which to judge a convention presumably held by New Negroes! As proof that the convention has done something you refer to the establishment of a Civil Service Department and a Department of Industry and Labor. I could add that it also established a Bureau of Passports and Identifications and still logically maintain that yet it had done nothing but sidestepped the practical and constructive and flirited with the impractical and futile.

What are these futile playthings (futile so long as you have sovereignty over not a single square inch of territory) as against constructive measures which, in the true interests of the Negro race, should have been adopted, such as formulation of a program for the guidance of the Negro Race in the Liberation Struggle; creation of a federation of Negro organizations in order to present a united and formidable front to the enemy, with centralized authority in the hands of a Supreme Executive Committee composed of representatives from the member organizations; permission to U. N. I. A. divisions to buy (or lease) and operate farms wherever feasible for the purpose of supplying employment to members and keeping down the cost of living for the race in general; devising of means to protect the lives and properties of Negroes in the United States; devising of means for raising and protecting the standard of living of the Negro people, etc., etc.

In conclusion, let me say that while your arguments have been far from convincing, they are still somewhat better than the cheap abuse with which Mr. Garvey has attempted to meet logical arguments and reasonable questions arising from a sincere desire on the part of the A. B. B. to clarify certain issues which are not the personal property of Mr. Garvey but are, despite his impudent presumption, the common problems of all persons of Negro blood and Negro pride. I am, sir,

Yours truly,

CYRIL V. BRIGGS,
Editor of The Crusader and
Executive Head the A. B. B.

P. S.—Will you not whisper into Mr. Garvey's ear that documentary evidence—such as newspaper files, etc.—as to who began the "Africa for the Africans" propaganda is still in existence and it is therefore unwise for him to attempt to pose as the originator of that philosophy?

C. V. B.

P. P. S.—Refusal, prompted by cowardice or other reason, to publish this letter will hurt yourselves only, since the A. B. B. has means of reaching the public—a fact of which you should be fully cognizant by this time.

C. V. B.

CORRESPONDENCE

Dunham, Ky., August 17, 1921.

Editor, The Crusader,

Dear Sir: I am writing you a few lines in regards to your magazine, The Crusader. I think your magazine is one of the best that I have ever read relating to our race, and you

are not afraid to speak the facts.

I hope you will keep up your good work in the future. Please tell me when my subscription expires.

THOMAS MADISON.

New Orleans, La., August 10, 1921.

Editor, The Crusader.

Dear Sir: Questions do arise in one's mind of certain things, that we are forced to withstand, in a certain sense of the word.

Is there sincerity in the Southern white man's opinion, or higher, or rather, more, education for the Negro?

Everyone knows that higher education does bring out that individualistic initiative that lies dormant in the ordinary, liberally-educated Negro. But when and after that which has been permitted to creep out makes its appearance and begins to act in the personality and "Ego," that Negro is stamped as the "smart Negro," radical (?).

There is that type of pussyfooting Negro who has, and who always will stoop to the poor whites, blundering and stumbling along under the dictators' wish, for a pitiful, miserly friendliness, for which friendliness he later pays dearly.

That higher education—intelligence—enclosed, that is what is wanted. You can be educated, but remember your place. Even a school official may feel you are too big for yourself when you attempt to show him that he has made a mistake; and there are a few new things the institution should adopt—athletics, for instance—but the pussyfoot says we don't need it. The wisest of the wise may be shown some things. But that might come from there being two classes—Idealist and Pragmatist. Does the Negro fall under the latter? "One can't live on earth and board in heaven," as a Negro speaker has said. We must begin to think in terms of Black; be proud of the blood that runs through our veins.

There is an old professor who many times told members of his class: "I am saying these things to you all, because I know you understand them, but I could not afford to say them from a public platform, because the people could not and would not, understand them." (?). Mr. Editor, friends and readers of The Crusader, members of my race, that man is himself an Idealpragmatist in the truest sense. He meant: "Don't do as I do—but do as I tell you." He would close a school rather than loan a few dollars to an unfortunate student (he said so) who had run short of funds. He would close the school rather than entertain a few students with "initiative." He will promote higher education from the platform, but not from the schoolroom or his office. He is the type of white man who thinks there is a Negro problem; the type of white man who is afraid of the African Blood Brotherhood, and who would not entertain respectfully a representative of the Hon. Marcus Garvey (and who requested the representative not be invited to come back on a visit). That man (white) is the type of man who attempts to put into practice dictatorialness, who relies on his Jim—George—nigger to tell him of the meetings (fraternal and otherwise) of Negroes who want better things, better treatment; better and more conscientious professors.

To that type of man and his sympathizers do we direct our most sanely thought sentence—si vis pacem, para bellum.

Be sincere and fear not. If he was sincere

would he and his like thinking brethren blame the A. B. B. as being the fomentors and directors of the Tulsa Riot—tempus omnia reuelat.

The Negro is making his way per angusta ad angusta.

Respectfully,

Per angusta ad angusta.

B. G. A. L.

Something New!

Giving "power of attorney" to a firm which has its offices in the same city as your own is something absolutely new in business. It was developed by Marcus Garvey's concern, The Black Star Line. Of course, it's thoroughly unbusiness-like, judged by regulation standards, but then Marcus is nothing if not original in his methods of offering opportunities to white men to line their pockets at the Negro's expense.

Marcus says we are Bolsheviks. If by that he means that we are determined to free Africa and liberate the Negro peoples of the world by all and every means, why, then, we are Bolsheviks! Bolsheviks or anything else for the Liberation of Africa!

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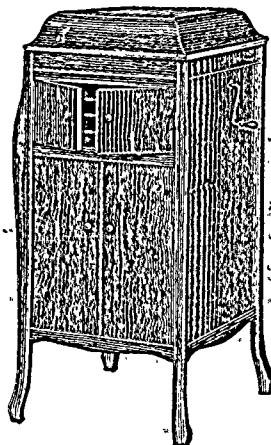
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SEND IN YOUR APPLICATION NOW!

CUT HERE

"ONE FOR ALL, ALL FOR ONE"

APPLICATION BLANK

I, the undersigned, Negro and proud of it, being fully cognizant of the value of organization and convinced of the necessity for a Negro organization created for IMMEDIATE PROTECTION AND ULTIMATE LIBERATION OF NEGROES EVERYWHERE, and recognizing in the historic AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD the protective organization par excellence as demonstrated at Tulsa, etc., and the most effective Negro organization working for the liberation of the Negro Peoples of the world as evidenced by the successes that have already repaid the energetic application of its intelligent program, and further realizing the need of secrecy, centralized authority and enlightened and courageous leadership do hereby make application for membership in the said AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD and do hereby pledge myself, if accepted for membership, to energetically advance the interests of the AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD and the sacred Cause of Negro Protection and Liberation for which it fights, and to faithfully carry out the mandates of the SUPREME COUNCIL of the organization and give due respect and obedience to all my officers and courageously oppose lynching, Jim-crowism, mob-violence and all forms of oppression. In witness of my earnestness in making application and my willingness to abide by the laws of the organization, I do hereby affix my true signature.

.....
Signature of Applicant

.....
Address

New York

Sept 29. 2

W.H.

Mr Geo F. Ruck

Dept of Justice

Washington D.C.

FILE
W.W.G.

Sir:

~~Do not put in~~

61-826

I am enclosing the Crusader Magazine ^{which} Briggs gives over half of his magazine to exposing Garvey. You will find all articles on Garvey marked. Garvey read this publication this morning and it has no doubt worried him. I heard him tell Ferris the editor of the Negro World not to answer any of Briggs' articles in the columns of the Negro World as it would give Briggs the advertisement Briggs

waited. Garvey said there were
many readers of the Negro
World that never heard of the
Crusader^{magazine} and if we mentioned
it they would procure a copy.
I knew about what would be
said in this issue of Briggs
magazine before it was published
as he had told me. I have just
left Briggs at a meeting of the
African Blood Brotherhood and
he seemed to be very much
elated over his efforts at knocking
Garvey. Briggs said at the next
meeting we would all be
initiated into the A. B. B. just what
his initiation will be I am
unable to say. I can only wait
until the time comes. I did not
know there was an initiation

What ~~is~~^{is} it ~~is~~^{is} & will ~~be~~^{be} there
next Friday night to get it.

You will notice on page 30

Briggs very boldly comes out
and says for negroes not to
fight for the U.S. in case of
War between the U.S. and Japan
or the U.S. and Mexico or any
of the darker races. It seems
to me that ~~Del~~ is in jail
for less than this. This statement
came about because Ferris said
that Briggs was afraid to put
such a statement in print and
it seems that a similar state-
ment was made by Briggs in
the Dec 1920 issue of the Crusader,
9 of Briggs articles on Harney do no

4
know they will certainly do
him no good. I am going to
see that the president of every
one of Barney's divisions of the
U. N. F. A. get a copy of this issue
of the Crusader magazine. The
president of the California ^{division} ~~at~~ Mr.
W. H. Thompson went back to Calif.
after the convention and has
published a statement in a
colored paper in Calif. to the
effect that the convention was
predominated by ignorance and
knocked Barney as a leader. This
has worried Barney as this man
Thompson is very well known
on the coast and has a large
number of followers, but with
all this Barney is sending field
agents all over the country and is

preparing for a membership drive that he expects will bring him thousands of members; yet to talk to any of the so called authorities of Negro conditions and they will tell you Barney can't last another three months, but I have been hearing of the same thing for the past year.

I do know that finance is getting very low in Barney organization. Barney was to have gone on a lecture tour but because of the financial condition of the organization he thought it better that he stay here and keep things together until such time as results of this membership ^{drive} begin to show. Conditions will govern his

6

future plans. It is doubtful if
he will now go to Europe as
he had intended.

I was talking to Crishlow
yesterday and he had turned
over his bill against Garvey
to his lawyer and he said
that they had given Garvey
one month to settle his claim
if it was not settled in that
time they would take Garvey
into court.

Respectfully
"800"

New York,

Oct. 6, 1921

Mr. Geo F. Ruch,

Box 1822,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I learned from J. R. Austin that President King of Liberia will be in the city one day next week and as soon as he arrives he will have an interview with King. I think that I can get the results of this interview from Austin and will report the same to you at once. Austin received a draft from the Puget Sound Bank and Trust Company Friday for \$1015 (one thousand fifteen dollars) which he deposited in the Chelsea Bank 135th Street and 7th Ave.

You will notice in the next issue of the Negro World that Garvey's African Redemption Fund increased about \$1100 (eleven hundred dollars) in the last week; \$300 (three hundred dollars) more than he collected the week before. You can see that with this amount being collected each week he can carry on his propaganda indefinitely, although the circulation of the paper decreased 500 (five hundred) in the past week. Garvey's agents that are out in the field selling stocks in the Black Star Line and Liberian Construction Bonds are having very little success. Very little money is being received from this source.

Respectfully,

800

Mail box
when repaired
2/4/81
eww

one place in the woods." Dr. William A. Sinclair, on page 36 of his admirable book, "The Aftermath of Slavery," says: "The horrors of cruelties of the Ku Klux Klans in Louisiana were fully rivaled in Mississippi and more or less largely sustained in each of the Southern States."

If such was the Ku Klux Klan in 1868, and the present Ku Klux Klan is a patriotic, law-abiding and peace-loving organization, why does it take the name and don the mask of the infamous organization of 1868? Does not the name an organization assumes indicate something of its purpose, policy, principles and character?

W. H. F.

Correspondence

HOW THE NEGRO FARES IN SANTO DOMINGO

Dear Mr. Editor:—I beg of you space in your valuable paper to publish to the world the cause why the officers of Branch No. 26, U. N. I. A. and A. C. L., San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo, are languishing in prison since September 3.

On August 31 Branch No. 26 held a demonstration in honor of the successful termination of the second international convention of Negroes of the world.

On September 3, while a meeting was in session two officers of the United States Marine Corps and about ten native police had them all taken to prison without any warrant, and when one of the men asked, "Why are we arrested?" the answer was, "Shut your d--d mouth." There were men, women and children. They then seized the charter, books, papers, buttons and sealed the building, property of the U. N. I. A.

Next day some of the women and children were set free and the constitutional officers were kept in prison, while they stationed guards around "Emancipation Hall" for five days after the arrest. One C. A. Henry went to see them at the prison and he was locked up.

On the seventh they were taken before the civil magistrate, were questioned and then returned to prison. On the ninth they were taken before the magistrate again and questioned as to the aims and objects of the U. N. I. A. and what was their purpose in

joining such an organization, and what benefit did they get from it? They were then found guilty of operating a society without the knowledge or consent of the government and to spread race riot. The principal officers were fined \$4 each, namely, D. E. Phillips, president; William Butler, second vice-president; Charles Henry, third vice-president; James Halley, general secretary, and Anthony Bastian, treasurer. The others were discharged—Sisters Ellen Potter, Jane Williams, Violet Hallings, Brothers Bridgewater, Eco-ville, Hicks, Rawlins and Welsh.

Their lawyer, Garcia, has appealed their case, as he says the fines are illegally imposed. I would like to state here that the persecution and imprisonment of these men have been from race prejudice instigated by two white ministers, one an American, the other an Englishman, and also a white lawyer, who has suffered defeat for his government job through the activities of the U. N. I. A., and not from operating a society without the knowledge or consent of the government and to create race riots, as is charged.

On or about December 15, 1919, the undersigned, then president of the U. N. I. A., before unveiling its charter addressed two letters, one to Admiral Snowden of the American Navy, then executive head of the Dominican Republic, informing of the opening of a branch at San Pedro de Macoris, stating definitely its aims and objects as set forth in the preamble of the constitution, and also one to His Excellency Governor Gonzales, civil head of the Province of San Pedro de Macoris. On December 23 I received from Admiral Snowden, through his secretary, a reply approving of the society and wishing us success. One week later I received one from Governor Gonzales, stating also his approval and wishing us success.

Those were the two highest execu-

SUPERIORITY NOT ESTIMATED BY THE COLOR OF THE SKIN

October 10, 1921.

To the Editor of The Negro World:

We of the Universal African Legion (Uniform Rank of the U. N. I. A.) like the uniform ranks of all other societies desire to have the best and also produce the best in us.

We as a people heretofore believe that culture and intellectuality are only among the white races, according to their teachings. We believed superiority was estimated by the color of a man's skin or the texture of his hair, according to their teachings. We also believed that it was impossible for the Negro to be anything else but slaves and peons. We even believed that it was impossible for the Negro race to become a power and a nation, but praise be to the Almighty God, creator of all mankind, that through His kindness to us as a race we are able at this time through the U. N. I. A. to realize the fact that the Negro race stands equal to the white race in many things, physically, morally, intellectually and spiritually. All these are facts that cannot be denied. Show me an immoral post card on which the picture of a Negro woman is printed. This is one of the facts that convinces me that immorality exists extensively among the white races of the world.

Show me the man in this modern time who has been able to stir up other races and nations the world over, even without a nation behind him, who is but a black man.

Great was Napoleon, but he had a nation behind him. Great was Kaiser Wilhelm, but he had a nation behind him.

Greater is the Hon. Marcus Garvey, our matchless leader, who is saying to the world give us that which is ours.

We as our commander-in-chief desires that every man who wears the uniform be true and loyal to this cause. Our duty as members of the U. A. L. is to see to it that due respect be paid to our women, that the virtue of our race at large be protected, and the redemption of Africa striven for.

LUDVIG E. HARRISON,

Colonel U. A. L.

New York city.

Mr. I torn
when
repaired
2/4/81
Ewen

is father a white man? A.

ou colored? A. Yes, I am

re of Negro blood? A. Yes.

was your father born?

er and mother were both

were they born? A. In the

a recognized by people gen-

ing a colored woman? A.

Negro.

ant's Counsel:

West Indies, there is a dif-

ference between colored and Negro.

Court: I used both the

Negro and colored.

is no difference at all. The

all Negroes. The colored

ask people are all Negroes.

t be mulattoes.

ant's Counsel:

did you come from? A.

a West Indies.

ou live with the complain-

r in the West Indies? A.

business of yours. That is

Court: Objection sustained.

ant's Counsel: I under-

stand but I am trying to get at the

ere you living as white or

in the West Indies?

let Attorney: I object.

Court: Objection sustained.

ourt:

you known as a Negro

re? A. Yes, as a Negro

ant's Counsel:

our boy go to the white

he West Indies? A. No, he

white school; he went to

school.

t a fact that he held a po-

white? A. No, he never did.

very fair, isn't he? A. I

it so.

fair enough to be taken for

he?

Court: What if he is?

Whether he is fair enough or

is my child, and I am a

and he is one.

let Attorney: That is the

case.

arvey, the defendant, being

witness in his own behalf,

follows:

ant's Counsel:

is your name? A. Marcus

A. White, in the West Indies.

Dist. Attorney: I object, and

move to strike out the answer.

The Court: Objection sustained.

Strike out the answer.

Q. What is his complexion.

Dist. Attorney: I object.

The Court: Objection sustained.

Defendant's Counsel: Exception.

Defendant's Counsel: That is all.

The Defendant: I desire to make

a statement.

Dist. Attorney: I object.

Q. I will ask you to make your state-

ment.

District Attorney: I object.

Defendant's Counsel: Will you let

the defendant have his day in

court?

The Court: I will, after we de-

termine this case.

Defendant's Counsel: Exception.

The Court: Do you wish to sub-

mit a brief on this matter? I am

going to reserve decision. I think

the matter is one that deserves

consideration, before rendering a

decision.

Defendant's Counsel: I would

like to submit a brief to Your

Honor.

District Attorney: I shall be glad

to submit a brief.

The Court: Very well. I will

adjourn this case to Monday, Oc-

tober 31, at the Fourth District

Court, for the submission of briefs

by the District Attorney and Coun-

sel for the Defendant.

CERTIFICATE.

I, Paul W. Peavy, an official stenographer, duly appointed by the Board of City Magistrates of the City of New York under the provision of law therefor, hereby certify that an examination of the charge in the above entitled matter was held before H. S. Renaud, Esq., a City Magistrate of the City of New York, on October 20, 1921; that Cyril Briggs, Mary M. Huggins and Marcus Garvey appeared as witnesses at such examination, and there gave certain testimony; that I took true and correct stenographic minutes of the testimony so given by such witnesses, and of the whole thereof, and that the preceding typewritten matter, pages 2 to 23 inclusive, attached hereto, is a true and correct transcript of the minutes so taken by me, and of the whole thereof.

Dated New York, October 24, 1921.

PAUL W. PEAVY,
Official Stenographer

Mr. Horn
when required
2/4/81
E.W.

Negro World

50 West 135th Street, New York.
Telephone Harlem 2477

A paper published every Saturday in the interest of the Negro race and the Universal Negro Improvement Association by the African Communities League.

MARCUS GARVEY, Managing Editor
MR. WILLIAM H. FERRELL, M. A., K. C., O. N., Literary Editor
HUDSON C. FRYCE, Business Manager
ROBERT H. HARRISON, Corresponding Editor
MR. JOHN E. BRUCE, K. C., O. N., Corresponding Editor

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PRICE: FIVE CENTS IN GREATER NEW YORK.
SEVEN CENTS ELSEWHERE.

Advertising Rates at Office

Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper and sign all communications even if a nom-de-plume is used for publication. Unless these rules are complied with communications will receive no consideration. We also invite our readers to send or bring in any clipping or news which in their opinion will interest the public. Unlike our contemporaries we will not charge advertising or other rate for publishing any news item that is of public interest.

VOL. XI. NEW YORK, OCTOBER 29, 1921 No. 11

The Negro World does not knowingly accept questionable or fraudulent advertising. Readers of the Negro World are earnestly requested to invite our attention to any failure on the part of an advertiser to adhere to any representation contained in a Negro World advertisement.

THE N. A. A. C. P. AND THE U. N. I. A.

TWELVE years ago the news spread around the world that white men of wealth, family prestige and professional standing had lifted Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, a Harvard Ph.D., upon their aegis and proclaimed him the most gifted living Negro. And for a few years he was the lion of the hour. He was the hottest tomato that came rolling down the African turnpike. Two years ago the news fell upon the world like a bolt from the blue that Marcus Garvey, a Jamaican, had organized a steamship company and had actually purchased and launched a steamship. A year ago last summer the world was more startled when it heard that the same Garvey had packed Madison Square Garden to the very doors and for thirty-one days held a convention of Negro delegates assembled from the four quarters of the globe. In Dr. Du Bois it saw a Negro who could learn what white men taught in books—manners, man-ners and dress; in Marcus Garvey a Negro of imagination, originality and initiative.

THE N. A. A. C. P.

It seems to us that there is no necessary antagonism between the N. A. A. C. P. and the U. N. I. A. Usually in any organization the men of brain and precise control. There are brainy men and women standing

Caucasian. The world knows that the Negro is imitative. The world knows that the Negro has shown remarkable aptitude in absorbing and assimilating Anglo-Saxon civilization. But the U. N. I. A. is teaching black men and the white world that the Negro also possesses the creative and constructive ability, the imagination to conceive and the will to execute vast plans. That is why the U. N. I. A. has thrilled black men everywhere and impressed white men everywhere as no other Negro movement has.

The U. N. I. A., the Black Star Line and the Negro Factories Corporation have dazzled the world, not so much because of the colossal things already accomplished as because of the revelation of an awakened soul in the Negro. The same courage and initiative that William the Conqueror manifested when he crossed the English Channel and wrested the crown from King Harold at Hastings, the same spirit that Hannibal and Napoleon manifested when they crossed the Alps, the same spirit that Columbus manifested when he sailed across an unknown sea and discovered a new continent, the same spirit that the Pilgrim fathers manifested when they crossed the Atlantic in the Mayflower and planted a new commonwealth in bleak and barren New England, the same spirit that Toussaint L'Ouverture manifested when he drew off the Spanish, French and English yoke was manifested by the U. N. I. A. when it backed the Black Star Line, sent the Yarmouth out of the New York Harbor into the Caribbean Sea and entered the field of commerce.

The value of the U. N. I. A. and the Black Star Line cannot be measured by dollars and cents, although money is all powerful on these mundane shores and is the thermometer which registers modern success. But their value lies in the fact that they indicate that the sons and daughters of Ethiopia have awakened from the sleep of centuries and instead of waiting for something to turn up are beginning to turn up something themselves. The value of these organizations resides in the fact that they strike a new note to which the Negro's soul sympathetically responds, that they call upon the Negro to go out and achieve, to carve out his destiny and write a new page in the world's history as his ancestors did centuries ago on the banks of the Nile and the isle of Meroe when they laid the foundations of the world's astronomy, mathematics, architecture and philosophy.

When the immense crowds that now pack and crowd Liberty Hall, New York, shall no longer tread these terrestrial shores, when the spirit of His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Marcus Garvey and Lady Henrietta Vinton Davis shall have gone back to the Father of Spirits, the desires, hopes, ambitions and aspirations which the U. N. I. A. and the Black Star Line have generated in the soul of the new Negro will live on, inspiring him not only to demand a man's chance and a man's status in the world, but to put forth his energy and exert his will in mastering modern science, industry, commerce and politics, cultivating farms, building up factories, sailing the seven seas and developing a continent, thus making his own place in the world.

W. H. F.

THE KU KLUX KLAN: A QUERY

BEFORE the congressional committee that investigated the Ku Klux Klan and finally dropped the investigation, Rev. Simmons, the Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, dropped to his knees, bowed his head and shed tears, exclaiming: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," or words to that effect. He stated that the Ku Klux Klan was a patriotic, law-abiding organization and was not hostile to Negroes.

It is interesting to note that in an issue of "The African Abroad," published in New York after a calumny

lives, one resembling the Republic, the other the Province in which the society is operating.

I am an Odd Fellow of over ten years' standing, also a Free Mason for about the same period, yet at no time in installing a branch of these societies did we pay the government so much of a compliment as we did at the opening of the U. N. I. A. and during the time of its continual working. In every project for social and public welfare, we have been most active and have contributed more than any other fraternal society, and yet we are accused of sowing seeds of discord.

Because of our activities against certain white men, among whom were the British Vice-Consul and the aforementioned lawyer, who were trying to exploit our people, they were awaiting an opportunity to crush the (His Excellency Sydney Dobson, head of the South and Central American) can bear testimony to these activities, because he took part in them even before he came to the convention which elected him.

When I returned to Santo Domingo from the convention of 1920, it was hinted to me that this lawyer was preparing to attack us upon the grounds that our books were not registered in accordance with a commercial law (the only society has its books registered, other business corporations), so as to safeguard ourselves. I had the books registered. Thus ended all the government requirements:

1. Registered by the military government.

2. Registered by the civil government.

3. Registered by the municipal courts.

Thus after one year and six months the military government, to please two white ministers whose Negro congregations had left them to open an independent Episcopal church, has imprisoned these men and is trying to deport them, as well as to kill the U. N. I. A. and its activities, that the Negro people may return to white leadership. On the 10th the officers were set by the civil or Dominican government immediately arrested by the Argentine military government. That is policy of these white despotic arts, always trying to get other do their dirty work.

The same way they did to have done to these men. Let the Dominican government make the and if they fail then they must arrest themselves; only in both Dominican and America to get me. But ultimately to truth will conquer.

Thus are those brave in U. N. I. A. suffering imprisonment because they dare to better condition which has achieved absolute equality in all the common to mankind.

Marking one of those in now acting British bringing about the new

8

October 6, 1921.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

Confidential informant "800" reported to me in Washington last Sunday and advised that at the present time Garvey's movement is in extremely difficult straits. Very little money is coming in to the parent body other than membership dues in the U. N. I. A., and the sale of bonds has practically stopped.

Informant further states that it is understood that the State Department has a claim against Garvey for \$17,000 which is due the American Consul at Cuba for transportation of Garvey's crew on the Kenawa to the United States. The informant advised that if this claim is pressed at this particular time, Garvey will have to discontinue his business.

Confidential informant also called my attention to Briggs's magazine "The Messenger". In the last issue of this magazine, copy of which has been forwarded to Mr. Grimes, Briggs makes a strong attack upon Garvey's movement. Among other things, Briggs brings up the point that the ten cents which is received monthly from the various members of the U.N.I.A. is for death benefits, which under the laws of the State of New York, must be set aside and not used for any other purpose. Since receiving

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON

1259
4-20-78 SSP/ETJ

Mr. Hoover - 2

this death benefit, Garvey has continued to use same for the financing of his organization, thus violating the New York State Laws.

In regard to the connection between the African Blood Brotherhood and the Communist Party, informant suggests that if Briggs is covered for possibly one week, something important can be developed along this line. Briggs' address is 2299 7th Avenue, New York.

It is suggested that the State Department be conferred with in regard to this \$17,000 claim, also that Briggs be covered for one week.

Respectfully,

GER/IMR

October 10, 1921.

file
4779
800

~~CONFIDENTIAL FOR MR. HOOVER.~~

Confidential informant "C00" reported to me in Washington last Sunday and advised that at the present time Garvey's movement is in extreme financial straits. Very little money is coming in to the parent body other than membership dues in the U.N.I.A., and the sale of bonds has practically stopped.

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Porter
10/15/21

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10/15/21

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Respectfully,

COPY TO MR. GRIMES.

Liberty! Liberty! Liberty!

SEND IN YOUR \$5.00

An Appeal to every Negro in the World

Help The Cause Of Liberty

by **SUBSCRIBING** to

The African Redemption Fund

BEING RAISED BY

The Universal Negro Improvement Ass'n

Head Office: 56 W. 135th Street

New York, U. S. A.

**\$4,000,000,000 to be raised from the Negro people
all over the World, to set Africa Free and to set the race
free Industrially, Socially and Politically.**

**Every Negro asked to contribute \$5.00 or more for the cause of Liberty
Send in your five dollars, or more, immediately.**

If you desire the Race to have a Government of its own in Africa;

If you desire to have good positions for yourself and your children;

If you desire to see the Race respected;

If you appreciate the fact that our foreparents suffered slavery to make us
what we are;

If you desire to build a great future for our Race;

Then you will subscribe your \$5.00 or more now, for the great cause.

**All those who send in their five dollars will receive a certificate of Race
Loyalty, signed by Hon. Marcus Garvey, Provisional President of Africa,
Hon. Secretary General and the Hon. High Chancellor of the Universal
Negro Improvement Association**

Send in your subscriptions in Money Order, Postal Order, Check or
American Currency to the Universal Negro Improvement Association, 56 West
135th Street, New York City, U. S. A.

D O I T N O W !

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GFR/IMR

October 10, 1921.

61-826
Suzanne

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DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 4-20-78

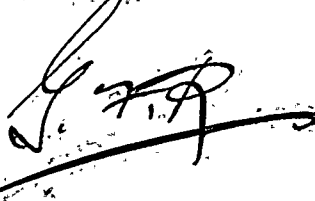
1259

JSP/BTD

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It is suggested that the State Department be conferred with in regard to this \$17,000 claim, also that Briggs be covered for one week.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'L. J. P.' or similar, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

COPY TO MR. GRIMES.

New York,
Oct. 7, 1921.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

61-726

Sir:

I will report that Garvey is sending twenty field agents out next week to all parts of the country to sell stock in the Black Star Line. I was present at the lecture Garvey gave these men on selling stock as I had to talk to them about boosting the sale of the Negro World. Garvey told these men that the company was not registered in all states but for them not to make too much publicity of their sales as he didn't want to have any trouble with the authorities. They are registered in Penn., Ill., Mass., Ohio, and I think Mich. Now sir I would advise that all other states that these agents travel they be arrested for violation of the "Blue Sky Law" if this is done it will cut off Garvey's supply of money. At the present money is very low with Garvey but he expects to raise quite a large amount through these field agents. These agents will not work with an income but will let conditions and sales govern their travel. These agents will also act as secretaries of divisions: for example, an agent who is sent to Boston he will act as secretary to that division to look after all money which will take may be one day a week and the other time travel say a radius of a hundred miles or so and sell stock and organize new branches of the association; by this method he will not only raise money but will increase membership in the organization. Garvey is trying hard to raise money to buy another ship, without this I don't see how he can last very much longer. He has received about \$1900 (nineteen hundred dollars) on his African Redemption Fund but

That fund will soon pay out. Garvey closed a deal today for the purchase of premises at #52 West 135th St. next door to the present office. He will use this purchase as a pacifier for the stockholders of the Black Star Line at the stockholders meeting on the 22nd of this month as the building was bought in the name of that company. With nothing to show for their money Garvey would be put in a very bad light but now he will say that he has purchased a new building and every thing will be alright with the stockholders. Ofcourse he will only have a small equity in the building but enough to accomplish his purpose.

I attended a meeting of the African Blood Brotherhood tonight and took the oath of allegiance. This was the first time the oath was given to any one as it has just been written, Briggs also took the oath tonight as did all other members present. Reid's position as Post Commander was declared vacant and at this juncture Briggs came over to me and gave me the slip of paper that I am inclosing in this letter, stating that the S.C. (Supreme Council) had a commission for me as Colonel. Briggs is very much worried for fear that some one in Garvey's crowd will find out that I am a member of his organization and tell Garvey and Garvey will fire me and he has no position to give me. He warned me tonight to be careful. I will take care of that. Briggs told me that each president of Garvey's divisions would receive a copy of his magazine, but he would not say how he got the names and addresses, but by that statement I know that he received my anonymous communication. He seemed to be very much elated over it. I would liked to have secured a copy of that oath as it would have been enough evidence against Briggs to have sent him out of the country but he was very careful to guard it. The oath puts the A.B.B. before everything but the redemption of Africa. To break this oath, your own blood shall be on your hands, whatever that means.

I expect to hear something from Chrihlow in a few days as the

3.

council met today ~~and~~ decided not to pay him the salary he claims. I will see that Chrichlow gets this information and starts his suit.

Briggs has been after Chrichlow trying to get a statement from him to use against Garvey but Chrichlow wouldn't give him any satisfaction.

Garvey's laundry has been closed for repairs and they claim it will be opened in about two weeks. If this laundry doesn't open and they sell any shares in the Negro Factories I will notify you at once.

Respectfully,

"800"

S.C. has a ~~thorized~~ ^{thorized} commission for you - rank of Colonel (this will be under African term) for Territory A. (N.V. etc.) you will get your commission later.

One God!

One Aim!

One Destiny!

PARENT BODY

Universal Negro Improvement Association

MARCUS GARVEY

President General

SIR WILLIAM FERRIS, K. C. O. N.

Asst. Pres. General

G. E. STEWART

Chancellor

AND

African Communities League

FRED A. TOOTE

Secretary General

J. B. YEARWOOD

Asst. Secy. General

R. L. POSTON

2nd Asst. Secretary General

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, 56 WEST 135TH STREET

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

"He created of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth"

My dear

The hour has come for us as a people to start out doing for ourselves. We are now living in a world of strenuous activities. Every race and nation has to do for itself; hence the Universal Negro Improvement Association is doing all it can for the emancipation of our race, industrially, educationally, socially, and politically, as also to bring about the Freedom of Africa for the Negro Race.

We are now asking you to help us in the grand work before us. Each and every Negro must do something for the good of the race, so we send you the enclosed collecting list of our "African Redemption Fund" asking you to use it collecting for the great cause from among the people of your community.

We are asking every Negro in the race to subscribe five dollars or more to the cause of his or her liberty. It is incumbent upon each and every one of us to work for our own real freedom. We desire that every Negro in the world subscribe his or her five dollars or more to the Fund; so that we can realize the necessary amount to put over our program of liberty. For this purpose therefore, we also want every person in your community to contribute.

You will approach each and every person with the list and ask them to read the appeal, and write down a contribution on the statement form.

All Money Orders must be made payable to U. N. I. A.

All communications must be sent to the Association and not to individuals

- E -

You will send in every week to our Office in New York whatsoever amount you collect, with the names and addresses of the persons, and we will send them their certificates. When the list is filled you will return it with what money you have in hand, and you may get another if you care.

Please help the Cause by collecting with the list and make your returns to us weekly. Each person who collects from not less than fifty persons all paid up, will receive "The Bronze Cross of African Redemption" as a token of appreciation for the service rendered.

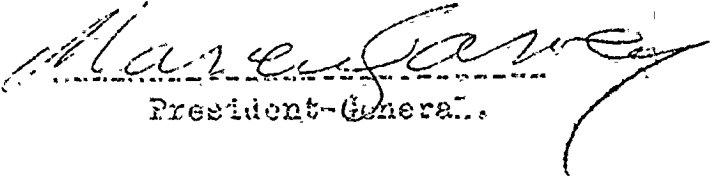
Now, please do your best with the list. Those who cannot contribute the five dollars or more at once, you can collect it from them in small amounts until it reaches five dollars; then they can write down the full amount on the list, and when you send it up we will send the certificate.

Please acknowledge the receipt of the list.

Feeling sure that you will do your best with the list, and wishing you all success,

Yours fraternally,

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.


President-General.

New York,
Oct. 13, 1931.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
Dept. of Justice,
Washington D.C.

61-826
file
100

Sir:

I will report that on yesterday Duse Mohammed editor of the African and Oriental Review arrived in New York. This publication was stopped before the war and again during the war and I think there is still a band on it because of its radical expressions. About seven years ago Garvey worked in Duse Mohammed's office in London but they had a falling out over Garvey seducing a young girl. I have been told that only through Mohammed's influence was Garvey kept out of prison. Mohammed was at the office yesterday looking for John Bruce who is Garvey's secretary and whom he knew before coming to this country. It seems that Mohammed had not intended seeing Garvey while here but Bruce had Mohammed at his house last night and succeeded in getting Mohammed to call on Garvey this morning. I have taken a few minutes off to make this report and while I am writing this Mohammed is in Garvey's office. Mohammed is here in the interest of some newly formed corporation. I understand that he is going to travel through the country trying to get negroes interested in this corporation, especially negro bankers, but he doesn't want the negro public to know that he has had an interview with Garvey, infact he does want anyone to know it. It seems as if Garvey got his idea of Africa for the Africans, from this man Mohammed.

INDEXED

I learned that the Morse Shipbuilding Co, has attached the money of the Black Star Line in the bank for debt and at the

Mr. H. J. 10/15/31

present time they can't touch a dollar.

I am enclosing a form letter that Garvey is flooding the mails with in order to get money. He is sending one of these to every member of the association, and no doubt, will receive thousands of dollars.

Duse Mohammed's address while in New York will be 238 West 136th St. I would advise that a close check be kept on this man while in this country as I understand that England has made some compromise with him for stopping his magazine. Am enclosing clipping of his arrival, from a New York Daily.

Respectfully,

"800"

New York,

Oct. 18, 1921.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,

Dept. of Justice,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

61-826

I will report that Cyril Briggs has served a summons on Garvey for criminal libel. I have been telling Briggs that the article in the Negro World about Briggs being a white man was libel, Briggs went to the district attorney and he issued a summons for Garvey. Briggs says that the district Attorney says he has a clean case on Garvey. Briggs says that the only thing that will keep Garvey out of prison is that he accept an apology from Garvey, which he will not do. The case is set for Thursday morning in the Heights Court, 166th St. and Saint Nicholas Ave. Now sir I think a word from your office to the district attorney would help a great deal, keep the case from dragging and keep any outside influence from helping Garvey. I think sir this is our chance to get him and at the same time our hands will be clean of the whole thing, and the so called race leaders can't say that the government had anything to do with putting Garvey out of business. No one in the office knows that this summons has been served on Garvey as yet. The only thing that will have to be watched is to see that Garvey doesn't buy Briggs off. If he does it will take a good sum as Briggs feels that he has Garvey where he wants him.

Respectfully,

"800"

Received by me
Thursday Am. 10/20/21
L.W.P.

J.E.H. says write
a letter to Brennan
Home Special 10/20/21
10. Am.

DELETED

ork,
Oct, 14, 1921.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Wm.

61-826

Sir:

I will report that Duse Mohammed was in conference with Garvey to-day for an hour, the greater time of which Garvey excluded his secretary from the office. I do know that Garvey offered Mohammed a room in his house while in New York which Mohammed refused, saying, he was very well located and did not wish to change. I had supper with Mohammed last night and we had a two hour talk, mostly about Garvey. To me he referred to Garvey as "the beggar". He seemed to be hostile towards Garvey; told me all about the trouble he had had with Garvey and the girl in his office in London, how Garvey had come to him "down and out", and how he finally discharged Garvey. It seems that John Bruce who is a very good friend of Mohammed and was an agent for Mohammed's magazine when it was being published, is now a confidential secretary for Garvey. Through Bruce's efforts he has brought these two together. Garvey is more than anxious to make friends with Mohammed because of Mohammed's influence in Africa. From Mohammed's talk with me I learned that he is in touch with a great many African Chiefs. It seems that Mohammed runs a commission house in London in connection with his other business, to which these African Chiefs ship their goods for him to sell. Mohammed became very friendly with me during our talk showing me his passport or a paper that answered for a passport. It seems that he had some trouble in getting papers to come to this country and the paper that he has was issued in lieu of a passport. It has his picture attached but no description, only

Wm. N. N. 10/18/21

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when repaired
2/4/81

2.

his age. It says, with permission, to visit the United States. He has been in communication with President King of Liberia about the loan that King is trying to get from this country, and he told me that he had advised King not to accept the loan because if he did Liberia would be in the same position that Haiti is now in, governed by U. S. Marines. He said that he was going to send a telegram to King and let him know that he was in the country. I tried to draw out of him just what his business was in this country but he evaded an answer and soon changed the subject. I understand that he is to speak in Liberty Hall here Sunday night for Garvey. His address is 230 West 136th street instead of 238 as I reported.

I learned today that a Mr. Barnett of the Chrichlow Coal Co. has put Garvey in touch with a Portuguese (could not learn his name) who is willing to go Garvey's bond for \$200,000 (two hundred thousand dollars) so that Garvey can purchase the ship that he is after. I think this transaction ought to be investigated as it doesn't sound very good to me. I understand that this Portuguese is to do all of this gratis.

I learned today that the Dept. of Justice has been in communication with the Paramount Novelty Co. of New York asking them not to advertise the sale of guns in the Negro World; that the department had sent them one of Garvey's speeches in which Garvey had said "we must protect ourselves" I report this to let you know what class of people this Paramount Co. is.

Will go more into details of my interview with Mohammed when I see you Sunday.

Respectfully,

"800"

New York *MBW*

Oct. 25, 1921.

RECORDED & INDEXED

MAR 2 - 1922

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 61-826-X | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P.M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| HOOVER | FILE |

61-826

NOV 1 1921

Sir:

Enclose you will find a full report of Garvey's trial, also an account of his arrest as reported to the New York Journal.

The case was adjourn until Monday, October 31, at the Fourth District Court for the submission of briefs by the District Attorney and Counsel for the Defendant. Briggs is elated over the outcome of the case and he says that he is not going to stop until he puts Garvey in prison. Garvey says that he knows that no court in America will hold, ~~that~~ calling a negro a white man is criminal libel, this seems to be Garvey's only defense. Garvey has a previous conviction for the same offense against former District Attorney Kilrow more than a year ago, for which he apologized, through the columns of his paper and the court suspended sentence. This will come against him if he is convicted and comes up for sentence. Briggs has also started action against Garvey for using the mails to defraud, in that the circulars that Garvey sent out with the name of the Phyllis Wheatley on the ship on these circulars was cut into the plate and that no ship by that name was in existence at that time or since. You will find in your files one of these circulars that I mailed you some time ago.

I don't know just what Garvey is going to do about the stock holders meeting tomorrow night. The stockholders meeting was put off in July for ninety days and the time is up tomorrow night. Garvey must have some card up his sleeve as he doesn't seem to be

32.
worried about it. If he hasn't got something to tell these people about their money there is going to be trouble in the meeting. *MPN*

I have stayed away from Briggs meeting as Garvey has been watching Briggs trying to get something on him, and it wouldn't do for Garvey to know that I ever attended any of Briggs meeting. Briggs sent me a message to day saying that he wanted to see me tomorrow night. Briggs propaganda against Garvey has certainly begun to have its effect out in the states. We are printing five thousand less papers now than we were three weeks ago and it is falling off every week.

I will be in Washington Sunday as per instructions.

Respectfully,

"800"

GFR/LLR

November 5, 1921.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

In discussing the general situation of Garvey's movements with confidential informant #800 last Sunday, I was advised by him that he, Garvey, was very much worried over the action which Cycl Briggs had brought against him for slander. Garvey feels that the local state authorities in New York are receiving the assistance of the Department of Justice in this case.

800 suggests that Edgar Gray, a well known character in Harlem be checked up by our New York office to ascertain the nature of his employment.

It is further suggested by this informant that the New York office ascertain from the Chelsea Bank, 135th Street and 7th Avenue, the extent of the bank account of Briggs. According to informant, the money which he is receiving from the "Crusader" is certainly not sufficient to warrant the publication of same. In all probability he is receiving some outside financial assistance.

This informant further suggests that Duce Mohammed Ali, who resides at 230 West 136th Street, be covered to ascertain the nature of his activities. According to 800, Ali is in this country as a representative of some British concern and is endeavoring to interest Garvey and other negroes at Harlem in some business proposition.

According to this informant Briggs is making every possible effort to have the Post Office Inspectors take action against Garvey for the publication in the "Negro World" of an advertisement showing a picture of the "Phyllis Wheatly" which, according to the statements of Garvey, had been purchased by the Black Star Line. As a matter of fact, this was an ordinary steamboat with the name "Phyllis Wheatly" placed on same and used for a "cut" for the advertisement and used for the purpose of securing further purchases for Black Star Line stock.

It is suggested that Mr. Grimes give this matter particular attention.

According to 800, the circulation of the "Negro World" (Garvey's paper) in the past four weeks has decreased from 35,000 to 26,000. 800 advises that this decrease is due to Briggs' action in sending a copy of his magazine to all important centers where Garvey's paper is distributed.

RECORDED & INDEXED

The above is for your information.

Respectfully,

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 61-826-42 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P.M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| 1000 | FILE |

New York,

Nov 7 1926

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,

P. O. B. 1822,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I learned tonight that on Saturday, Nov. 5, a Japanese by NAME of Wegi (I am spelling this name the way it sounds) addressed a meeting at 250 West 138th Street. I understand that he talked for about an hour on general subjects and then allowed the audience to question him. I was told that one of the questions that was asked him was, " were the Japanese in sympathy with the Negroes" his answer was, " yes, very much so" My informer said that he thought this fellow was more than what he represented himself to be as he was very careful to add to his answers that this is only my private opinion. This meeting place is a music school and most of the audience were students of the school although the meeting was open to the public, but it seems that it wasn't very extensively advertised. I understand that he will speak at this school some time in the future, no set date, but some time when it is convenient. When he speaks again I will be there. This Japanese is now a theological student attending Columbia University. I will learn more about this meeting tomorrow and will try and get the correct spelling of his name. I am very sorry that I missed this meeting but as I don't hang very much with musical students I missed it.

MAR 2 1926

Respectfully,

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-826-43

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 21 1924 P. M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HOOVER

FILE

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LW



18646

New York
Nov, 17, 1921.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
Box 1822,
Washington, D. C.

*Handed to me
Nov. 14, 1921.
MWB*

File

61-826

Sir:

Enclose you will find a copy of a release that Garvey sent to all the dailies on the Disarmament Conference. Am also enclosing a letter that will probably of some interest to you on conditions in Africa among the natives.

I have just learned there will be a conference tomorrow (Saturday) in the rooms of President King of Liberia, at the Commodore Hotel 40th Street and Lexington Ave. at ten o'clock with Duse Mohamed Ali (whose card I am enclosing) and J. M. Austin of Tacoma Wash. Both of these men will see King, but on different missions. I was present when Austin made arrangements to take Duse Mohamed down town in his car. Mohamed said that when he was through talking with King, King wouldn't give the loan from this country. I don't think that Mohamed will allow Austin to hear what he has to say to King, but I don't know about all that Austin will say. Mohamed is not very active, but I will try and get the results of this conference. I have been unable to learn anymore about the Japanese, but the next time he gives a talk up here, I am to meet him and have arranged that.

Will report to Washington Sunday as per instructions.

MAR 2 - 1926

Respectfully,

"800"

61-826-44
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 21 1924 P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

COVER

FILE

Mail torn
when
repacked
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baw

No Enclosure
in envelope
9-2-55

101-826-14

RECEIVED
FBI
SEP 2 1955

101-826-14

MAR 2 1921 New

Nov 16, 1921. 18645

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
P. O. B. 1822,
Washington D.C.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 61-826-X5 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P.M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| HOOVER | FILE 61-826 |

RECORDED & INDEXED

Sir:

I will report that Garvey will be in Washington, D.C. on Sunday November 30th and will speak there. There is a Mr. Riley there now that is giving lectures and preparing the way for Garvey. Garvey wants to come to Washington during the Disarmament Conference not that he expects to meet any of the representatives of any of the countries, although he may be bold enough to attempt it, but he just likes to be on the scene. He was in our office today talking for over an hour on the Disarmament Conference and how the White race was afraid of the Yellow and Black races coming together and controlling the world. To give you an idea of what is in the mans mind, he said, that when he was a young man he experimented with chemicals trying to mix them so that they would destroy a white man and at the same time have no effect on a black man. He went on to say that the white mans brain had reached the limit of its ingenuity and it was up to the black man now to give to the world something that would surpass anything that the white man has ever done, and that it was the object of the U.N.I.A. to establish a school in Liberia where Negroes could work out such ideas as he had had when he was experimenting with chemistry, where they would be away from the prying eyes of the white man. He talked along this line for an hour showing what could be done with such weapon in the hands of Negroes. Had you been present and heard the line of talk you would have thought the man crazy but it only goes to show what is in his heart towards the white man as a whole.

Mr. Burns
11/19/21
HJM

Today was the first time that he saw what Briggs had written him in the Crusader, he raved like a mad man. I heard that he said later, that if Briggs wasn't careful something would happen to him some night that would stop his mouth. Next month he will have more to rave about as I have put Briggs in touch with Crichlow who is going to write a series of articles for Briggs exposing Garvey and his whole scheme in Liberia. Ofcourse I have done this anonymously, simply wrote Briggs that he could get all the dope on Garvey's African scheme from Crichlow, I left the rest to Briggs and I learned this afternoon that he has completed arrangements with Crichlow for the articles. You have got to beat this fellow at his own game, propaganda. Briggs case against Garvey will be nol. pros. if Garvey will publish an apology in the same space and the same number of times as the libelous article was published; this I understand Garvey will do, but it will certainly not raise Garvey in the eyes of his followers for they believe "that the King can do no wrong".

You will notice that this weeks African Redemption Fund is about \$500 (five hundred dollars) less than last week.

Garvey was very much put out over that fact that the press didn't publish his release on the Disarmament Conference. A word to the associated press from your office to keep his name out of print would certainly be a blow to him as he has been able to get a great deal of advertisement through this source.

I am enclosing a clipping from a Boston Negro paper on Duse Mohamed.

Respectfully,

"800"

61-826X5

29th September 1921¹⁶

"The Black Star Line, Inc."

56 West 135th Street
New York City

Gentlemen/

I hereby subscribe for 1 Share of Stock and
forward herewith as full payment 5 dollars = to
English money £1-0-10 on same. Please acknowledge.

Receipt

Kweku Amissah

c/o Dan. W. Tey Jr

Adawso via Accra
Gold Coast Colony

P.S

My present business place
is Adawso. Shall notify
you on any further change of
address.

61-8261-X

The deputation was obliged to return to West Africa unsuccessful. The Gold Coast delegates reported the incident to the Chiefs and public in general.

Can any of you guess the Situation now? The Chiefs were greatly aroused to anger; and a general Conference of the Chiefs ensued when the treacherous beings were found guilty and fined, and Congress pacified. Special resolutions from the Chiefs were passed and sent to His Majesty through the Gold Coast Governor by Cable ~~for~~ praying for reconsideration of the Congress Claims. These are the men who claim to be the true patriots yet Self-Conceited persons. viz. Hon Nana Ofori Atta (Chief of Atyem Abuaakwa).

Hon E. J. P. Brown

Hon Dr Quartey Papafio.

Therefore it is no wonder if Dubois is performing similar game among you.

Again having felt the taste of your valuable journal am moved to remit herewith 8 dollars in British Postal Orders as a Subscription for one year and shareholder in the Black Star Line Steamship Co. I shall be glad if you will endeavour to supply me issues of August, September and upwards, so as to know the proceedings from the start to a finish of the "2nd International Convention".

I am faithfully
Yours
Gold Coaster

P.S. Shall notify you on any change of address. If you desire to publish what I have written kindly have it edited to suit the sense before publishing

Atto
Kweku Ammissah

Address
Kweku Ammissah
% Dan. W. Sey
Adawso Via Accra
Gold Coast

61-426-X4

The Negro World

56 West 135th Street

New York

Address

Post value £1-13-4 enclosed

nos W 329363 @ 20/-

14 013 237 @ 12/-

Kweku Amissah

% Dan. W. Sey for

Adawso, Via Accra Gold Coast

29th September 1921

Editor/

Indeed I felt more the pride of being a Negro after having gone through a copy of the "Negro World" Newspaper of the 6th August 1921. Vol X No 25. That issue worths guinea a copy. It touches too the very feelings of the Negroes in West Africa. Perhaps you will be surprised to hear that in West Africa today at this stage of evolution, such feeling has resulted the formation and establishment of what is called "West African Congress" representing Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria. This means the Unity of the whole West African Colonies. The object of the Congress stands for many prosperous things for the future good of the Colonies. It craves for entire reforms in the administration of British Government, Equality of Justice, Colour Bar, Segregation, more craving for Elective System of representation in the Legislative Council and autonomous powers in the Government of our Country, etc. Delegates from the Sister Colonies assembled at Accra Gold Coast in March 1920 for establishment of the above. During the session election of Officers was made of which the Hon. T. Hutton Mills (Accra Gold Coast), was unanimously elected as President, and Hon. Casely Hayford (Cape Coast Gold Coast) as Vice President. After the session, deputation was sent to His Majesty The King in Council (London) with a petition for reforms. The result was that, while the deputation was gaining grounds in England a other sort of Black Antagonists who are also Government Nominees for the Gold Coast Legislative Council, formed a conspiracy without the knowledge of the bulk of the Chiefs and people, yet spoke in the Council Chamber that all the Native Chiefs of the Gold Coast empowered them to disavow and repudiate the Claims of the Congress through the Governor to His Majesty. The Governor did send the unauthorized report by cable to England, stating that the reforms advocated, would be inimical to the best interest of the people. P. T. O 1-8-26-14

DUSE MOHAMED ALI

**DIRECTOR
INTERCOLONIAL CORPORATION, LTD.**

**158 FLEET STREET
LONDON**



1872

ENCLOSURE

61-826-86

THE
CRUSADER

NOVEMBER, 1921

EXTRA!

"S. S. Phyllis Wheatley"
A Garvey Myth

See Article in This Number

15 Cents a Copy

\$1.50 a Year

WE PUBLISH SONGS BY THE BEST COLORED WRITERS

SEND 30 CENTS TODAY FOR THE LATEST SONGS
SHEET MUSIC ONLY

I LIKE YOU BECAUSE YOU HAVE SUCH LOVING WAYS, by Wm. H. Farrell and Isaac F. Hatch. Recorded on Pace Phonograph (Black Swan) by Eddie Gray; Recorded on Arto Records by Lucille Hegamin.

BLIND MAN'S BLUES.

WHY DID YOU MAKE A PLAYTHING OF ME, by J. Berni Barbour. Recorded on Black Swan Records.

PICKANINNY ROSE, by Burns and Sheppard on Victor, Edison, Okeh, and other Records.

I'M LOOKING ALL AROUND FOR A VAMPIRE, by Creamer and Layton.

AUNT HAGAR'S CHILDREN BLUES, by W. C. Handy and Lieut. J. Tim Brymm. Featured by Tennessee Four nightly in "Put and Take."

LONG GONE, by Chris. Smith. Sung by Noble Sissle and his Sizzling Syncopators on Emerson Records.

HONEY, DON'T GO AWAY; by Phil. Worde.

CAMPMEETING BLUES, by W. H. Carroll. Recorded by Lieut. Tim Brymm's Band on Okeh Records.

LOVELESS LOVE BLUES, by the writer of Saint Louis Blues. On all records and rolls.

We can get for you anything in the music line as we are located in the heart of the musical section of New York.

We are trying to reach every Negro home possible and we would appreciate all that you may do to make us acquainted with your musical friends.

Kindly give us the names of your friends who would like some of our songs, in rolls, records or sheet music and the instrument in their homes, and for this we will send by mail a copy of **Loveless Love** free.

Instrument Name.....

Address City.....

Instrument Name.....

Address City.....

Instrument Name.....

Address City.....

Instrument Name.....

Address City.....

Instrument Name.....

Address City.....

HANDY BROS. MUSIC CO., Inc.

SUCCESSORS TO
PAGE & HANDY MUSIC COMPANY, Inc.

165 West 47th Street, New York City

The Crusader

Published Monthly by CYRIL V. BRIGGS
AT 2299 SEVENTH AVENUE
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STAFF:

CYRIL V. BRIGGS, Editor
REV. M. FRANKLIN PETERS, Associate Editor
BERTHA F. BRIGGS, Business Manager
EMERSON L. KIRBY, Advertising Solicitor

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

Gertrude E. Hall, Theo. Burrell, Ben E. Burrell,
William H. Briggs, R. L. Ross, Bertha DeBasco,
C. Valentine.

ORGAN OF THE AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

Vol. V. No. 3. November, 1921 Whole No. 39

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On account of lack of space this month several important articles were left out. These will all appear in our next issue—The Christmas Crusader.

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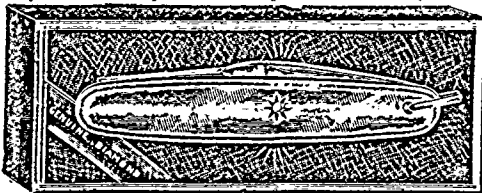
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Municipal campaigns are on in many cities. The workers must be directed towards an energetic daily struggle for their very existence and taught the limitations of the vote. Order a bundle of THE TOILER to sell or distribute.

November 5—RUSSIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY NUMBER:

Enthusiastic mass meetings will be held this week, in celebration of the Fourth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Order a bundle for sale at these meetings. If there is no meeting in your city, let THE TOILER speak for you upon this event.

November 12—DISARMAMENT NUMBER:

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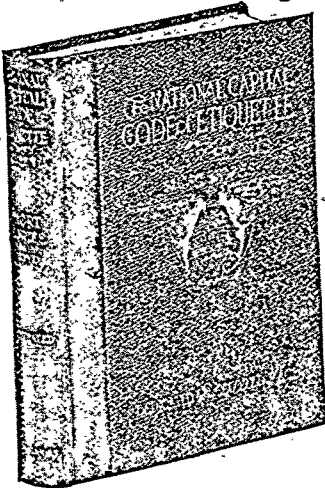
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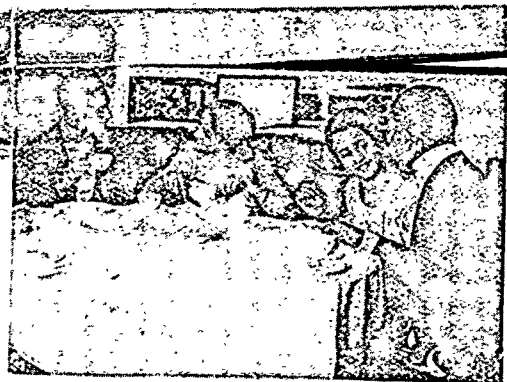


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THE CRUSADER

Vol. V. No. 3

NOVEMBER, 1921

Whole No. 39

Garvey Turns Informer

*Tells White Magistrate That Briggs Sent Him
Invitation to Co-operate in the Overthrow of
White Governments to Free Africa*

*Another Judas Act by
Marcus Garvey*

THE following letter was presented to Justice Renaud in the 12th District Magistrate's Court on October 20, 1921, by Marcus Garvey with the statement that "Briggs sent me this letter asking me to co-operate with him in the overthrow of white governments":

Business of the African Blood Brotherhood:
August 15, 1921.

His Excellency,
The Provisional President of Africa,
56 West 135th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. Garvey:

As Executive Head of the AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD I have been authorized by the SUPREME COUNCIL of the organization to invite you to a conference on those major questions in the work for African liberation in which both yourself and I, and our respective organizations are intensely interested.

In recognition of the fact that you are particularly busy right at present I am leaving it to you to suggest the date for such a conference. I hope, however, that you can find it convenient to have it this week in view of the fact that the agreements reached in view of the might be of a nature to importantly affect the present international Negro Congress.

I think we both of us give each other credit for being in deadly earnest in the work of African liberation. Our organizations are moving in different spheres, however. Having the same aims and ideals, we are yet approaching our object by somewhat different, though always parallel, roads. By reason of this we are bound to help each other—and that whether we consciously co-operate or not. But think of what we might be able to do for the race through conscious co-operation were we to adopt a program which would jointly represent us, without any serious compromise on either side of important tactical plans or principles.

For your information I may state that the A. B. B. is essentially a secret organization, though at present engaged in open recruiting in the Northern States (U. S.). We are organized for immediate protection purposes and eventual revolutionary liberation in Africa and other countries where Negroes constitute a

majority of the population. The statement sent broadcast over the United States by the Associated Press to the effect that the A. B. B. "fomented and directed the Tulsa riot"; e. g., agitated, supplied leaders, ammunition, etc., while not literally true can still give you an idea of the nature of our organization.

Hoping to hear from you soon on the matter of a conference, I am, Cordially,
(Signed) CYRIL V. BRIGGS,

Executive Head African Blood Brotherhood.
Note.—It is perhaps unnecessary to remark that I ceased giving Garvey credit "for in deadly earnest" quite some time ago.—Cyril V. Briggs.

"This Judas Iscariot is the Moses that was to have been."

BISHOP MCGUIRE LEAVES U. N. I. A.

Bishop George Alexander McGuire, head of the African Orthodox Church and for some time one of the few intelligent leaders of the U. N. I. A., has severed all relation with that organization following a tilt with Garvey. Details in next issue.

THE EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION

The most striking characteristic of the civilizations of the world, especially of the West, is their evanescent nature. A State, to some extent primitive, comes to the front, evolves rapidly, reaches its zenith and then declines. A few hundred years covers the whole process. Carthage, Greece and Rome "have their day and cease to be." There is no stability, no permanence. On the contrary, however, the most notable quality of the Egyptian civilization is its permanent character. Instead of lasting only a few hundred years, it endures for thousands; and whereas in other centuries the entire evolution of the civilization can be traced from its primitive beginnings, through infancy, maturity, old age and death, in Egypt there appears to be no beginning, the civilization apparently starts mature; and although within it there are minor cycles of decline and renaissance, still the initial starting point has not been found; it ever receded down "the arches of the years" into the night of time.—Bothwell Gosse.

African Blood

Explaining the Historic Ceremony of Blood Brotherhood and How Africa's Sons Laid Foundation for All Modern Thought

By
THEO. BURRELL

THE time has come when the sons of Africa should unite! The blood of Africa, richest, reddest and warmest of any that fuses in men's veins challenges its sons to reappear for the ceremony of an exchange so that they may become blood brothers before the firesides.

There are some that misunderstand and think that we also have the idea of setting up ourselves above the chiefs and kings of Africa and impudently imposing our own dynasty upon the people of Africa. Such self-aggrandizement is not our idea, but our's the unselfish purpose of liberating Africa without thought of desire or reward other than to see our Motherland free and the Negro race independent and respected throughout the world; and the renewal of our own age old custom, a custom as old as Time is our recognition as "blood brothers." Yesteryear it was the custom of our early fathers to make recognition of all of Africa's sons through a ceremony by the exchange of blood. Such a custom exists among us, a connecting link between us and the native African the message has traveled more than a thousand miles up the Congo, now discussed by Paramount chiefs under the very clatter and terrors of Victoria Falls, within a stone's throw of the majestic Zambesi and on sun-kissed veldts and green and swardy meads of the awe inspiring and mysterious Hinterland!

The proudest heritage of the millions of Negroes in the Occident should be the possession of that precious particle of African blood now fusing highest and healthiest in their veins.

"Colonel" William Joseph Simmons, alien anglo-saxon of this continent, recently in an interview with a representative of the New York World said as much that under his mass of slick red hair there was not a drop of Negro blood, for which he thanked his God. The writer is gratified and thanks the Great Source that not a drop of Negro blood is mixed with the filth and shambles of his degenerate mind.

Let us boast of Africa's blood which long ago comprehended the intricacies that still baffles red-haired Simmons and his ilk. Red hair apparently means cold mind, vacant cavities, cowards and hound packs that go in mobs to attack the defenseless! Let us boast of the "blood brotherhood" we possess with that of the past that understood the earth to such an extent as to have erected their largest and most accurate structure directly at the same degree of longitude East as our learned kinsmen—Aztecs did on the same longitudinal degree West, thereby proving their knowledge of the existence of a North Pole barrier which they used as the apex of their well imagined earth-centered triangle. They had knowledge of a South Pole barrier in that their well-imagined earth figure was their climax of mathematical ratios representing the "Forty-seventh declen-

sion" of Euclid and now one of the greatest puzzles of the whole Occidental mind.

From caucasian-suppressed facts I gathered the following with pride and emulation that I am constrained to tell you that this has been the untarnished finding of Africa's blood that still puzzle the blood, sinews and brawn of the stuff that makes the "emperor's" hair red, oh, so very red.

"That the sun (the present one) is the center of our astronomical system; that the creation and maintenance of organic life upon our earth (Simmons and our's) is a series of solar phenomena through which that which we term 'Spirit' successively animates and deserts specific aggregations of that which we call 'Matter,'

"That the solar influences upon Earth are of a vibratory character consequent upon the alternation of positive and negative elements. The deeper man enters into the phenomena of electricity, for instance, the more he is constrained to employ language to describe his perceptions which closely approximates the terms used by our sages of the remote past to describe the 'occult' or the 'cosmos.'"

"That the vibration influences communicated from the Sun to Earth are exerted according to fixed mathematical ratios, the relations established being similar to those governing positive and negative atoms and still finer electrons.

"That mathematical ratios are arithmetical harmonies closely corresponding to musical harmonies. This is the peculiar point seized upon by Pythagoras who did his best to solve the angle which corresponds to the South Pole in the above drawing, and one of the earliest to steal the findings of African blood.

"That identical mathematical ratios are involved in considerations of Time, Space and Proportion as displayed in the government of what we term our own Solar System, this fact strongly foreshadowing the speculation, now uppermost in the minds of scientists, in which Time is proposed as the logical "fourth dimension" of Space.

"That in reducing mathematical ratios to their lowest common factors, it is more easily demonstrable and are more equally evidenced by the geometry of planes and solids considered according to angular measurements upon a scale of 360 degrees.

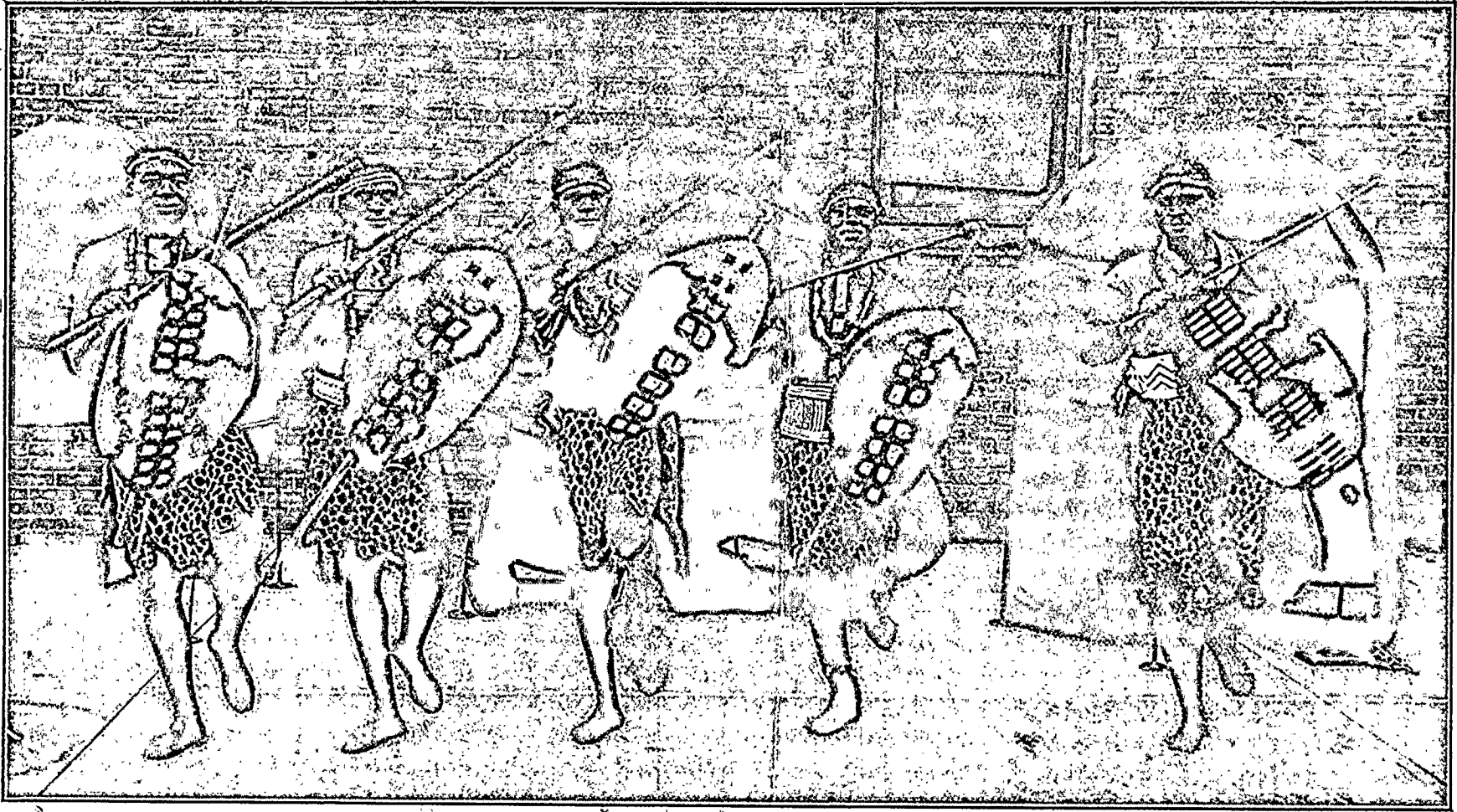
"That squaring the circle emanated from the South Pole angle of the above figure.

"That it was because of ignorance why the translators mixed the findings of Africa's blood with Jewish fables as we readily recognize such words as Arks, Tabernacles and Temples as the early blood brothers used their terms only in producing arithmetical quantities when defining Time Cycles manifested by terrestrial and planetary evolutions in space.

"That the law of crystallization presents a wide variety of plane figures and solid proportions which correspond to all of the foregoing, demonstrating therefore the presence of Mind

Continued on Page 32

SOME REAL AFRICAN NATIVES



I. Msomi, C. Mnconyana, K. Simango, W. Dimba, M. Q. Cele, Manager

Their home address is the Amatata Mission Station, Inanda, Phoenix, Durban, Natal, S. E. Africa, and they are touring the United States, demonstrating their native dances, warlike and otherwise (the white man's religion has not quite crushed the spirit of the natives of the sub-continent), in the interests of their Mission Station. They performed recently at Manhattan Casino, New York. While these representatives of Africa are all dark-skinned, there is as wide color variety in Africa as in the United States, and has been for centuries.

(Photo from Walter Baker's Studio, New York City)

EDITORIALS

"While wrong is wrong, let no man prate of peace"

NEGROES, ON GUARD!

In Kansas City three colored women were recently mysteriously slain on the public highway; in New York City (Bronx), a colored woman leading a lonely life was found murdered in her home after she had received a threat signed with the initials "K. K. K."; in Chicago a woman and a man were slain in broad daylight, and another woman so badly injured that she is not expected to live. All of these cases have occurred within the fortnight from October 9 to 22. Other similar cases may have occurred in other parts of the country. These are all that we have heard of so far, and these are enough to convince one that there is a sinister plot afoot against Negroes. And note the preference of the murderers for *female* victims. Add to this the undisputed fact that many white doctors throughout the country have been over-ready to advise and undertake on Negro *women* operations that result in loss of reproductive powers. Then figure out for yourself whether the Negro in America is not living in a fool's paradise!

THE KU KLUX HEARING

Those who have yet to learn who runs this country (and for whom) must be mightily astonished at the pale finish of the Congressional investigation of the Ku Klux Klan. Congress has suspended its investigation because, no doubt, Big Business, whose interests the Klan efficiently serves, has whispered something into the ear of the Congressional Committee and leaders. The Wizard has returned to his Imperial City of Atlanta and will doubtless cut down the aims of his klan to include only the Negro and Organized Labor. So long as he directs his efforts at these two he will have little cause to fear an investigation by Congress or any other Wall Street agency. Of course, he must get off of the Jews and the Catholics—he was a fool to get on them in the first place—because many of the big plutes who run this country are members of those two religious sects.

GARVEY TURNS INFORMER

Marcus Garvey's methods of "liberating" Africa by upholding her oppressors are *PECULIAR*, to say, the least. Not satis-

fied with advising Negroes to be loyal to all flags under which they live, regardless of the fact that it is manifestly impossible for Negroes to be loyal to Great Britain, France, Belgium, etc., and still free Africa from the cruel rule of those nations, Marcus Garvey attempted on October 20 to turn State Witness for the white oppressors of the Negro Race, presenting in the 12th District Magistrates' Court, New York City, a letter from the Paramount Chief of the African Blood Brotherhood which Marcus Garvey claimed was an invitation to him "to join Briggs in the overthrow of white governments," as a means of liberating Africa from those said governments.

This latest Judas-act of Marcus Garvey's is the climax in a long list of traitorous acts enumerated at length in the October Crusader and unrefuted by Garvey because irrefutable since based upon Garvey's own statements in his paper, "The Negro World," or over his signature in the white press. Marcus Garvey's attempt to "inform" on one of the boldest leaders in the Liberation Struggle should convince even the most rabid Garveyite of the insincerity of the man. It is high time for every follower of his to take mental stock of himself and try to honestly answer the question if *he is not too pro-Garvey to be really pro-Negro*. Certainly there can be not the slightest doubt of blackest treason on the part of Marcus Garvey to the Negro Race.

Let him that hath eyes read! Let him that hath ears heed! lest it be said of him: by embattled Ethiopia in the day of her triumph over her enemies: Eyes hath ye and saw not, ears hath ye and heard not, depart from my sight for ye are not worthy to be my son.—C. VALENTINE. ♣

A LESSON IN ROTTENNESS.

To all our statements concerning him in the October Crusader Marcus Garvey has no rebuttal—no answer. Unable to even challenge the truth of our statements, Marcus Garvey resorted to actions that are unthinkable among decent, earnest Negroes. Wholly lacking in argument or logic, Marcus Garvey tried to "save his face" by putting out a silly, malicious canard against the editor of this magazine to the effect

that he was a white man. Haled into court on a charge of criminal libel and given the opportunity to prove his statement, Marcus Garvey again attempted to "save his face" by an attack on Mr. Briggs, this time attempting to appeal to white prejudices by accusing Mr. Briggs of having invited him to co-operate in the overthrow of white governments in order to effect the liberation of Africa.

And this is the man who talked of "driving England out of Africa," "driving France out of Africa," "Belgium out of Africa," etc.—this cowardly, treacherous figure which skulks to the white people with a charge of treason to white governments against the brave and uncompromising head of the African Blood Brotherhood.

Is it by betraying Negroes seeking the liberation of Africa by the weakening and overthrow of the governments holding her in thrall that Marcus Garvey intends to free Africa? Is it by preaching and ACTING loyalty to the governments that have partitioned and subjugated Africa that Marcus Garvey expects to drive them out of Africa?

This Judas Iscariot is the Moses that was to have been!—C. VALENTINE.

THE CONFERENCE FOR WHITE SUPREMACY IN THE PACIFIC

It is not armaments that will be dealt with at the Washington "Disarmament" Conference, so much as Japan's special position in the Pacific. It is not world peace that President Harding seeks but world supremacy for the white races, and particularly the anglo-saxon branch.

The Conference will open up with a few smug professions of an interest in disarming which does not exist on the part of any of the governments which will be represented and will forthwith settle down to the mighty problem of curbing Japanese power in the Pacific and eastern Asia. The imperialist thieves of Europe and America are getting "shaky" over the success with which the Japanese have been emulating their examples and are of a mind to tell Japan that she must "do as I tell you to, not as I do."

It will be a sharp game that the white nations, lead by the anglo-saxon hypocrites, will attempt to play at the forthcoming Conference, and a game in which every Negro, and every member of the Darker Races, should be keenly interested. Negroes, Hindus, and other members of the

Darker Races do not have to bear a brief for imperial Japan in order to be interested in the maneuvers of the white race against the only colored power that has so far successfully challenged the vicious principle of white supremacy. Japan's successful challenge to that principle has been of material help in raising the status of every colored race. Her defeat of Czarist Russia helped to burst the bubble of white invincibility and gave birth to inspirations and longings that are even now in process of bearing the fruit of liberation. Her defeat by Ku Klux America would be a calamity to all members of the darker races. And that it is at Japan that the Conference is aimed no competent observer doubts. In Europe it is an open secret, and Gustave Terry writing in "L'Oeuvre" warns of the coming conflict.

It is not disarmament that will be dealt with by the Washington conference, but armaments. It is beyond doubt that it will close with a motion for the peace of the world, even that of the Pacific. After which war will not fail to break out the following year.

And the Communist newspaper, "L'Internationale" sees the same menace and comments:

Without doubt—Pacific wars are the new madness with which the capitalist regime menaces humanity. Without doubt a conference which has as its object the preventing of the conflict by studying disarmament can only hasten its advent.

But it is necessary that the capitalists should mark well that such war would strike a new blow at their society. Already seriously dislocated and leaning toward ruin, would it resist this new assault? Any Government which launches into war adventures can henceforth count on a political party of workers rising up against it for a fight without mercy.

The same sentiment that war is inescapable between the United States and Japan exists also in Germany. A New York Times reviewer of three German books dealing with the possibilities of such a war, summarizes as follows: "There is no doubt in the minds of a whole school of writers which has sprung up in Germany since the armistice that two of the participants in the struggles destined to convulse the world of tomorrow will be the United States and Japan."

And the New York World discussing editorially "Perils—Yellow and White" confesses that the belief among competent observers is as outlined above:

What is far more disquieting is the belief that seems to be gaining rapidly in strength abroad that the limitation of armament is at most only a pretext for the conference and that the real object of the Administration is to effect the diplomatic isolation of Japan.

HOW CAN HE SEPARATE THEM?

By ukase of His Imperial Travesty the "Provisional President-Emperor" of the African "Empire-Republic," all light complexioned Negroes whom a short-sighted individual may not be able to tell "from white three feet away" are henceforth to be classed as "white man—Negro for Convenience," especially where such persons, who were not careful enough to get the proper shading at the time of their birth, disagree with the program for freeing Africa by bombastic hot air and the spending of funds for other purposes that were specially raised for the purpose of "freeing Africa." And if such persons should be engaged in enterprises that in any way conflict with the "State enterprises" of His Imperial Travesty, then, by all the gods Negroes must be warned that "to make it succeed he claims to be a Negro," and if that is not considered strong enough there will be added to the royal promulgation the final imperial yap, "Negroes, take notice and govern yourselves accordingly."

Further, be it known that all persons who have sinned by being born the slightest shade lighter than His Imperial Travesty are to be barred from participation in the joy of sitting at his feet and inhaling the smell. None such shall pass the valiant legionnaire-dog-catchers who shall guard the approaches to Africa with their trusty little pen-knives and orders to turn back all who shall offend by reason of the above-mentioned sin. This, of course, includes the vast majority of the present inhabitants of Africa who have grievously sinned by coming into this world in such outlawed shades as dark brown, light brown, red, yellow, etc., etc. While it has not been decided yet by the Imperial Koncilium whether to drown these native outlaw shades or simply to exile them to "Greenland's Icy Mountains," it's a sure bet that they will not be allowed to mar the African landscape with their racial impurity after His Imperial Travesty, Bark-Much, gets there.

And as for those in the New World who are not able to show the same strength of pigmentation as His Imperial Travesty—well, they are in hard luck! Indeed, in that day of the effulgent zenith of His Imperial Travesty's glorious "Rain" everybody will be in hard luck. Those who can pass the scrutiny of the aforementioned Legionnaire-dog-catchers may have to leave hubby or wifey or the kids behind, since things are so mixed up that hardly

any family can show a consistency of shade in its members. Mothers will be separated from their children. Wives from their husbands. Dark brother from light brother, etc., for, mark ye, none but those who can match His Imperial Travesty's shade will be admitted into the Empire of Gab!

WEST AFRICA AND WEST INDIANS

A correspondent in a personal letter to the editor of The Crusader remarks that there is at present much bad feelings in West Africa against the West Indian, but that affairs have taken a turn for the better since the Liberation Movement, with its appeal for race solidarity, reached West Africa.

West Indian troops played a great and infamous part in the conquest of large parts of West Africa for the British thieves, for West Indians were not always as race-conscious and race-patriotic as they are today, and in the past under the sway of a puerile patriotism to alien (white) institutions, they allowed themselves to be used as tools in the white man's schemes of conquest against their own race.

However, the West Indian by serving as the instrument through which the Liberation Movement was introduced into West Africa and that section of the motherland brought into rapprochement with the New World Negro has gloriously redeemed himself, and this fact the West Africans are even now beginning to realize. But there is a cloud on the horizon. One section of the Liberation Movement has been foolishly based upon the chances of success or failure of business enterprises, and West Africans have been among those appealed to to buy "shares to liberate Africa." Now, in another part of this magazine we are pointing out the menace to the morale of the Liberation Movement should failure meet these enterprises upon which a certain section of the movement is based. In the New World the menace of such failure to our morals is all too real. In Africa, however, that menace is a thousand times greater! There, not only the morale of the Liberation Movement is at stake, but the hard-won unity of the Negro Race as well!

Faced with such a misfortune as the failure of the enterprises upon which a certain section of the Liberation Movement is based, and will not the dying antagonism to the West Indian be rekindled with greater intensity—and not only in West Africa but in the United States as well? These are thoughts to which West Indians should give

serious consideration before any further indulgence in blind following of ignorant leaders whose only stock in store consists of demagoguery and "revival" tactics.

IT IS TO LAUGH!

We wonder how does Mr. Garvey feel now that he has been denounced as a Bolshevik?

At the Garvey Congress in New York City this summer Mr. Garvey denounced the A. B. B. delegates as Bolsheviks when he felt it necessary to arrange their expulsion in order to prevent them from officially presenting for the consideration of the delegates the program formulated by the A. B. B. "for the guidance of the Negro Race in the Liberation Struggle" because he saw that program gaining favor in the eyes of most of the delegates who had given careful consideration to the printed forms distributed by the A. B. B.

And now the Pan-African Congress in one of its sessions in Europe denounces Mr. Garvey as a Bolshevik! Truly, certain dishonorable tactics are common to cowards the world over. Again, it is to laugh!

THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENTS AND OTHERS

It is a pertinent point that John E. Robinson, managing editor of the Amsterdam News, raises in a letter to William H. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League, which was given publication in the New York World of recent date, when he tells the Anti-Saloon chief:

"We fail to see how some organizations and individuals can well claim to have so much respect for one part of the Constitution and none for the other. There are other statutes equally as binding as the Eighteenth Amendment.

"While we would not place one obstacle in the way of enforcement of the Prohibition Law, we do regard the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments more sacred than the Eighteenth, because their enforcement would prevent lawlessness and murder."

Of course, every one knows that the "moral forces" in America are far more interested in the enforcement of laws that will deprive citizens of their personal liberties than in the enforcement of laws designed to protect citizens in their constitutional rights and liberties, but the point raised by Mr. Robinson should at least give our self-appointed moral guardians something to think about. How do they expect

to convince the people of the sincerity of their professions of "deep respect for the law" without upholding it all along the line. As Mr. Robinson reminds Mr. Anderson, "there are other statutes equally as binding as the Eighteenth." Why not help enforce them all?

"THOMPSON STOOD UP"

In another column we reprint an editorial with the above title from the California Eagle, in which Mr. Noah D. Thompson, president of the Los Angeles Division of the U. N. I. A. and delegate from that division to the Second Garvey Congress in New York, is given deserved commendation for his intelligent stand at the congress. The editor of The Crusader well remembers the manly attitude and intelligent suggestions of Mr. Thompson at the convention. The trouble was that there were not enough Thompsons around and too many "blind enthusiasts" and hero-worshippers. If every delegate to the convention had performed as faithfully as Thompson "the duty which he was sent to care for" there might have been some constructive accomplishments and less tomfoolery and trumpery. We commend the reprint in question to the careful consideration of our readers.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE

At the time of going to press with the present issue a great railroad strike threatens the country. The proposed strike was called as the result of the attempt by the railroads to force another cut of 10 per cent. against the wages of the men. Only recently the railroads made a cut of 12 per cent. However, in the viewpoint of the roads' executives the situation is in their hands. The existence of unemployment among millions of workers gives the railroads an economic power that they are determined to exert to force labor to its knees and to a position of humbly accepting any wage that is offered. Edmund Pennington, president of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, says as much when he remarks:

I have too much confidence in the wisdom of the employes to believe that they will go on strike at this time. With the great number of unemployed in the country it would be very unwise for their officials to call a strike.

In spite of the rantings of Mr. Gompers, Labor is a commodity and its existence in surplus numbers is to be used by the ex-

plotters to force down to the lowest limits the price that is to be paid for that commodity.

The fight of Organized Labor against this attempt by the Capitalists is the fight of all Labor—organized and unorganized, black and white. But the fight of Labor should not end at an attempt simply to stem the tide of reaction and guarantee for another period the by no means full fruit of their toil that even a so-called "fair wage" represents. The fight should be aimed at the very heart of capitalist exploitation and wage-slavery.

IS MARCUS GARVEY LEARNING?

Sunday evening, October 2, at Liberty Hall, Mr. Garvey, speaking of the comment of the European press on the Garvey Section of the Liberation Movement made the following interesting remark:

I understood also that the French press was divided in opinion concerning us; even the English press also. Some of the French papers were for the U. N. I. A. and the Garvey policy and others were against the movement. I suppose the self-interest of the capitalist press naturally was against the movement, because of the large investments to be protected in Africa. But the liberal press, the Socialist press, all supported the work of the U. N. I. A.

Remembering that the delegates of the African Blood Brotherhood to the Second Garvey Congress were expelled and denounced as "Bolshevists" by Mr. Garvey because they demanded that the Congress come out against the Capitalist oppressors and exploiters of Africa and the Negro Race, and endorse the white radicals who are natural allies of the Negro in the struggle against the oppressor of both the Negro (as Negro and worker) and the white worker; we wonder what Mr. Garvey now thinks of our argument and the A. B. B. Program, in general?

Does Mr. Garvey still believe that it is necessary to first hear our proven enemies before endorsing our proven friends? What more proof of enmity does he desire from the white bourgeoisie than the African Slave Trade and the wanton destruction of native civilizations and States through its instrumentality? The subsequent partition and despoilation of Africa when it became more profitable to steal the land from the native than the native from the land? And the tragic experience of Negroes in the United States from the time of their first landing even to the present hour? What more proof does he desire of the recogni-

tion by Soviet Russia and the Third Internationale of the identity of interests existing between the Movement for Negro Liberation and the Movement for the liberation of white workers than Soviet Russia's action in helping the Persians to expel the British from their territory and affording financial aid to the Indian Nationalists, the Egyptian Nationalists, the Afghans and the Turkish Nationalists, and the instructions of the Third Internationale to its members in England, France, the United States, etc., to give every aid and co-operation to all movements for the liberation of the "oppressed slaves of the colonies"?

Is Mr. Garvey learning or is he still afraid to offend the enemies of the Negro by endorsing the friends of the Negro?

AS THEY HAVE DONE BY YOU, DO YOU BY THEM

The record of the African Blood Brotherhood stands out bright and clear, brave and untarnished in this day of cowardly compromises and servile surrenders on the part of leaders who were thought to have been among the most fearless and outspoken, but who have cowardly capitulated at the first smell of smoke.

The A. B. B. fights on, and will ever fight on regardless of the blows we receive for the blows we give, for we have never had any illusions concerning the Liberation Struggle and the ability and willingness of the other man to hit back when he saw his domination menaced.

In order that the Liberation Struggle may be made more effective and a larger number of Negroes brought into the Movement, the A. B. B. will seek to publish a weekly newspaper whose purpose it will be to educate the masses in proper tactics and knit closer together in common purpose the various sections of the great Negro Race in the United States, Africa, Central America, etc., etc.

Already 153 Negro organizations and churches, newly federated to present a solid front to the foe, have assured us of support and co-operation in the move to put out a weekly paper and we invite all others—organizations and individuals—to send in a donation for this purpose and thus do their bit toward helping this fearless organization to fight the battles of the race still more efficiently. Send your contribution to CYRIL V. BRIGGS, Paramount Chief A. B. B., 2299 Seventh Avenue, New York City. All sums will be acknowledged and

the names of the senders published in The Crusader (and in the newspaper when publication begins) unless otherwise requested.

AS TO MORALITY

Astounding fact! Marcus Garvey has raised the moral question!

Now, the editor of The Crusader is willing to match his personal morality with that of Garvey every day of the week—and we take it that as the quarrel is between Briggs and Garvey so the test is between Garvey and Briggs.

The editor of The Crusader has never left his wife, nor turned his wife out.

The editor of The Crusader is not now living with a woman not his wife and never has so lived.

The editor of The Crusader was never forced to leave London, Eng., for having raped a little white girl in a friend's office. The editor of The Crusader does not love white women that much, and moreover he has respect for the innocence and purity of childhood.

Must the editor of The Crusader go into details? He has by preference fought a clean fight so far, but he can sling as much (and more, since there's more to sling) mud as the other fellow if he has to!

INTENTIONAL OR ACCIDENTAL?

It seems to us that the New York Amsterdam News is guilty of the same despicable offense which we denounce when committed by the white press, to wit: the headlining of the racial identity of a Negro accused of crime and the absolute ignoring of that same identity in the case of a Negro who has done something commendable. The only difference is that the Amsterdam News' offence is against our West Indian brothers.

In the issue of October 12 these two headlines appeared on opposite sides of the Amsterdam News' front page:

LA BOHEMIAN SOCIETY.
PRESIDENT ARRESTED
ON A SERIOUS CHARGE

Wiltfred R. Bain, West Indian
Social Leader and Harlem
Business Man, Charged with
Corrupting Morals of Minors

JAZZ BAND LEADER
PROVES BIG HERO IN
MIDNIGHT SEA TRAGEDY

Egbert E. Thompson, Who Was
With Buffaloes in France,
Saves Many of Syncopated
Orchestra and Others from
Sinking Steamer Rowan.

There was no mention in the Thompson story that the hero of the steamship Rowan disaster was of West Indian birth, although it is hardly probable that the Amsterdam News did not possess such knowledge.

And why should such mention be necessary in either case? Is not the fact of being a Negro sufficient? If the heroism of one Negro is common inspiration to all Negroes, must not the shame (alleged) of one Negro be of common concern to all Negroes, in the same way as the glory and degradation of the human race are common concern to all members of the human race?

THE ANSWER TO THE ANSWER TO A CHALLENGE

Evidently the answer which the editor of The Crusader sent to "Marcus Garvey and his man Friday," in answer to a challenge in the Negro World of September 3, was too hot for Man Friday and his Imperial Master, for here is a letter received by the editor of The Crusader under date of September 26, 1921. Some answer to the answer to a challenge, don't you think?

Dear Mr. Briggs:

I read your letter with interest; but am sorry I have not space to publish it in its entirety in the Negro World. To do so would require an answer at length, and I do not care to enter into an endless discussion as to whether or no the convention was a success.

You stated your viewpoint and I stated my viewpoint, and I do not see the need of an endless reiteration of our views. Instead of discussing what the U. N. I. A. convention did or did not do, the Negro World is pushing some vital things agreed on at the convention.

I remain very sincerely yours,

(Signed) WM. H. FERRIS.

In his letter Mr. Ferris ignored the point at issue: the challenge which he issued to the editor of The Crusader to "state that in the event of war between the United States and Japan, the American Negroes should form a Japanese and anti-American society." A challenge which the editor of The Crusader fearlessly took up, as all will agree who read the letter under caption of "More Wabbling Leadership," in the October Crusader. We repeat here the sub-headline of that article: "GARVEY AND FERRIS, ADMITTING FEAR OF JAIL GOVERNS THEIR ACTIONS, TOO COWARDLY EVEN TO PUBLISH OVER HIS OWN SIGNATURE THE UNCOMPROMISING STATEMENTS OF BRIGGS WHICH THEY THEMSELVES DARED NOT MAKE," and we reiterate the statement in that letter that "Men who are not prepared to suffer imprisonment, deportation or exclusion for their opinions have no right to advance themselves as leaders of an oppressed people."

The Five Calls of Islam

By BEN E. BURRELL

O faithful, come; ere yonder sun shall rise
To flood the earth with beauty, light and
life,

Lift up veiled faces to the far-off skies,
And pray, may Allah nerve you for the
strife.

Let purer thoughts speed o'er the distant
marge,

To fill the weary hearts of men with
good,

Drawing mankind unto a faith more large
Than any else that breathes of brother-
hood.

O true believers, there is One alone,
Source of all power, soul of humanity;

Each human heart a temple or a throne;

Each race a river, flowing to that sea

That hath no shore, and no tides move; and
creep

Restless, unending, 'gainst a silver strand,

But where Love's call re-echoes far and
deep,

A roll of music from an unseen band.

Yea, faithful ones, but once to mortal eyes

The vision of the palaces shall come;

The gods who guard the paths to Paradise,

Proclaim for souls heroic, such is home.

Not for the weaklings who upon the way
Falter and fail, or seek the path of flight;
Only the great who battle day by day
For Freedom, Justice and the cause of
Right.

O faithful ones, come; purify your souls
Thro' acts of penance, faith and right-
eousness;

The hand of Allah all your fate controls;

The word of Allah reaches all to bless;

So feed the poor, and help the weak and
lame;

Guide ye the erring; so shalt thou be
blest;

For, one more day, and thou mayest be the
same;

Victim of thine unholy heart's unrest.

Ere the eye closes, and the world shall sleep

Give thanks to Allah for the day that's
done;

His word shall guide you, and his hand shall
keep

You in the path until the gate be won:

Then, in the gardens where the musk of
flowers

Is blown forever on the winds of peace,

Joys uncontrolled, thro' the eternal hours;

Thou shalt inherit never more to cease.

Help Save Soviet Russia

*It is to the Interest of Negroes, Both as Workers and as Negroes, to Help the Only
Workers' Government Weather the Present Famine Conditions—Crusader Urges
Negroes to Give and Give Liberally to Russian Relief*

New York, Oct. 12, 1921.

Dear Comrades:

The work of the Friends of Soviet Russia is
proceeding with splendid vigor and is produc-
ing excellent results.

One labor union after another is linking up
with us. Locals of the largest labor organiza-
tions of the country are giving full support.
Workers' and fraternal organizations of every
character are donating snug sums for the bene-
fit of the starving people in Russia.

Up to the present more than \$120,000 has
been received at this office. The greater part
of this amount has already been signed over
in a check for the purchase of wheat, flour, con-
densed milk and chocolate which will be
shipped this week.

The first \$100,000 has been overtopped! Now
on to the second \$100,000 by November 15. All
shoulders to the wheel!

One of the best pieces of news is that the
Chicago Federation of Labor and the Tacoma

Central Labor Council have linked up and are
co-operating to the fullest with us.

This is the beginning of the complete co-
operation of all labor elements in the United
States in our gigantic task of helping the starv-
ing workers of Russia and their children.

We are projecting an extensive tour of Wm.
Z. Foster, the reknown labor leader, who only
recently returned from Russia. Foster has a
big message for the American workers. He
visited not only Russia, but also Germany,
France and Great Britain, and may well be
said to be an authority of the situation in those
countries.

We hope to secure the services of a singer
of international reknown for a limited number
of engagements. Although we cannot give
any details or fix any dates his recitals should
net us a big sum for relief.

Keep up the good work! Your work en-
courages others. Report to us anything of
significance so that we can relay it to all of our
affiliations. Nothing is more infectious than
success.

Fraternally,

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA.

Lessons in Tactics For the Liberation Movement

*Upon the Intelligent and Fearless Application
of Correct Tactics Depends the Success of the
Liberation Struggle*

By
CYRIL V. BRIGGS

WARS are not all won by actual fighting. Propaganda is everywhere recognized as a great weapon. The Negro needs to put out propaganda not only on the inside to wake up the masses and mobilize Negro thought in the Liberation Struggle, but on the outside, among the whites, as well.

WE MUST AIM to encourage existent divisions and even to foster new divisions in the ranks of the white race. To this end we must refrain from chauvinistic utterances and threats of "what we are going to do when we win Africa," etc., that would have the effect of forcing together the much-divided ranks of the white race. We must aim to keep White Labor and Capital apart by showing White Labor that its interests are identical with our own, inasmuch as we are both seeking freedom from Capitalist oppression and exploitation and neither the Negro nor White Labor can achieve that freedom without the aid of the other. So long as Capitalism is allowed to retain its grip on the resources of "the colonies," White Labor will find it well-nigh impossible to destroy Capitalism at home. And, in the case of the Negro, co-operation is even more essential, since under present conditions of warfare and control of the weapons of destruction we will find it impossible to effect an early liberation of Africa without outside aid in some form or other: the supplying of arms and munitions; the exertion of moral influence by the class-conscious white workers against their imperial governments; or "direct action," against aggressive or subjugating wars, such as forced the governments of France and Great Britain to keep their hands off of Soviet Russia.

NO BUSINESS ENTERPRISE is good enough to base the Liberation Movement and the morale of the Negro Masses upon the success or failure of that enterprise. Of course we must have business enterprises, but let's not link them up directly with the Liberation Movement and thereby stake the entire movement upon their chances of success or failure and at the same time invite white aggression to what may be correctly considered a vulnerable spot in our armor. The sooner the Garvey Section of the Liberation Movement recognizes this the better for that section in particular and the movement in general.

JUST AS THE NEGRO in the United States can never hope to win equal rights with his white neighbors until Africa is liberated and a strong Negro state (or states) erected on that continent, so, too, we can never liberate Africa unless, and until, the American Section of the Negro Race is made strong enough to play the part for a free Africa that the Irish in America now play for a free Ireland. Every Negro in the United States should use his vote—and use it fearlessly and intelligently to strengthen the radical movement and thus create a deeper schism within the white race in

America and at the same time make more friendly—by demonstrating his willingness to go half the way—those who are already friendly to his Cause.

WE MUST CONSOLIDATE the organized strength of the Negro. And we cannot do this by putting up any one organization as "the organization par excellence" and demanding as a prerequisite to participation in the Liberation Struggle that all other organizations destroy themselves to let their members come into the theoretical "organization par excellence." When it is impossible even to induce all unorganized Negroes to join this organization that sets itself up as "the whole cheese" how can they expect the members of existent organizations to forego their loyalty to their own organizations and destroy all that they have painfully built up to go into another organization whose program—if it has one—may not appeal to them as strongly as does the program of their own organization? No, the common sense way does not consist in insisting that all other organizations should destroy themselves and that ALL Negroes should come into MY organization or YOUR organization—the common sense way is for all Negro organizations to co-operate and TO FEDERATE in order to make for effectiveness in the Liberation Struggle. The Federation Plan was outlined in the Bulletins which the A. B. B. issued at the Second Garvey Congress and in the invitation to co-operation sent to Mr. Garvey. It is further explained in this issue.

DESIRABLE AS IT IS that our energies be directed against the enemy and not wasted in fighting among ourselves, it is sometimes necessary to engage in discussion in order that certain vital issues may be clarified and a better understanding gained of the problems with which we are faced. In such discussions the A. B. B. has always, and shall always, confine itself to the issues involved. We have too many arguments in favor of our program to need to descend to mud-slinging, false allegations and abuse. We could call names, too, if we wanted to. We could put out false statements, too, and could lie as hard and as fast as the other fellow. But we don't have to. Common sense is overwhelmingly on our side.

APROPOS of making the American Section of the Negro Race strong enough to play its destined important role, all Negroes in America must use their votes. Those who have votes must help the disfranchised ones to get their votes. Those who were not born in the United States and are not naturalized MUST NATURALIZE. Not because it's better to be an American citizen than to be a British subject (or vice versa), but because it's better to be a NEGRO THAN TO BE EITHER OF THE OTHERS, and because the Negro Strength in America MUST BE DEVELOPED before it can exert political, moral or

financial influence upon the Liberation Struggle.

THE UNFORTUNATE experience of U. N. I. A. divisions in Santo Domingo, where they have been suppressed and their leaders arrested by United States marines, and in Cuba and Costa Rica where they have been persecuted by the United Fruit Company, supply ample proof of the necessity, long ago affirmed by the A. B. C., of underground tactics in certain parts of the world. In those parts it's a choice of one of three things: (1) Open organization

with fearless operation and resultant persecution by the powers that be; (2) open organization and compromise of principles with the powers that be for the sake of exemption from hampering persecution; or (3) underground organization and the ability to "carry on" fearlessly and effectively without compromise and without inviting premature persecution that would hamper and perhaps even cripple the movement in its early stages, before it is strong enough to strike back effectively at its enemies. WHICH IS THE COMMON SENSE WAY?

News at a Glance

MARTIAL LAW IN INDIA

Simla, India, Oct. 16.—An extraordinary edition of the Gazette, issued yesterday, promulgates an ordinance of martial law providing for the constitution of military courts for the trial of persons accused of certain offenses in the martial law area. The offenses include the commission of acts alleged to mislead or hamper imperial success in military or police operations and the communication of military information to rebels. Confirmation of death sentences passed by the courts will be reserved to district commanders.

24 HURT IN CAIRO RIOTING

Cairo, Egypt, Oct. 15.—Rioting followed the arrival here by steamship Friday of Said Zagloul Pasha, former Minister of Justice and one of the Nationalist leaders. Twenty-four persons were wounded. The British have not permitted Zagloul to land.

DUSE MOHAMMED IN U. S.

Duse Mohammed Ali, native of Egypt and editor of the Africa and Oriental Review of London, as well as author of "The Land of the Pharaohs" and "A History of Egypt," came in the interest of trade between the West Coast of Africa and this country. He is a director of the newly formed Intercolonial Corporation.

FORM ASIATIC LEAGUE "TO COMBAT WHITE RACE"

Tokio, Sept. 20 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—An Asiatic league, with Japan at its head and with the avowed object of combating the aggressive policy of the white race, is being organized in the Far East, according to newspapers here.

Marquis Okuma and other prominent Japanese are said to be behind the project, which was first broached by Dr. Ryu Tai Koi, a Korean.

"Whatever the weakness of Japan, on her depends the guidance of Asia in the right direction," Dr. Ryu said. "We must make it our first duty to correct the wrong conception of the Japanese regarding their mission so that they may be able to discharge it properly."

WOULD AFFILIATE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL

Detroit, Oct. 13.—A demand that the American Federation of Labor affiliate with the Third International was made in a resolution adopted last night by the Detroit Federation of Labor. The resolution declared the "salva-

tion of the working class can be accomplished only through an international organization." It was adopted following the report of Dennis Batt, the local federation's delegate to the Moscow congress, who has just returned. If the Soviet Government fails, Batt told the meeting, "it will be the greatest defeat in history for the working people."

INTERNATIONAL PROLETARIAN SOLIDARITY

Stockholm, Sept. 1 (Rosta Wien).—The "Right" trade unions have issued an appeal on behalf of Russia. The Swedish Union of Land-workers have decided that each member is to contribute 10 kilograms of grain, 15 kilograms of potatoes, and one kilogram of peas to the relief work.

Copenhagen, Sept. 8 (Rosta Wien).—The "Russian Week" of the Danish Communist Party yielded 10,878 danish crowns.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Crusader announces that its columns are at the people's disposal for an open discussion of the Garvey-Briggs discussion (and, for that matter, any other public question) and invites the opinion of its readers upon the merits of the case.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Crusader wants its readers to know that this is their magazine and that its columns are at their disposal to tell of their experiences in shop and factory, etc., and to give space and publicity to all wrongs to be righted. Tell us of conditions in your town or country. Tell us of your experiences in shop and factory. Bring your problems to us. Give us the opportunity to help you. This is the people's publication. USE IT.

BRIGGS POKES FUN AT GARVEY

The following open letter was indited to Marcus Garvey, president-general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, by Cyril V. Briggs, executive head of the African Blood Brotherhood and editor of The Crusader Magazine, in answer to a statement made by Garvey in his paper for October 4:

"My Dear Marcus:

"I must thank you for the half-hour's hearty amusement you afforded myself and large number of relatives ranging in all the beautiful and variegated shades of the great Negro race from the 'lightest light' to the 'darkest dark'

by your announcement in the Negro World for October 4, that

"A white man in New York by the name of Cyril Briggs has started the 'African Blood Brotherhood' to catch Negroes, no doubt. To make it succeed he claims to be a Negro, and continuously attacks the Universal Negro Improvement Association and its founder, Marcus Garvey. Negroes, take notice and govern yourselves accordingly."

"I must thank you also for my friends, of whom I am fortunate to have a large circle, and who no doubt enjoyed your maniacal ravings quite as much as myself."

"When in the October number of The Crusader proof incontrovertible (incontrovertible because based upon your own statement and figures!) was presented as to your treason to the Negro race in surrendering vital Negro rights and the falsity of your financial statements re the affairs of the U. N. I. A., I naturally looked for the usual dose of abuse and mud-slinging with which you have met all critics in the past, but certainly never in my wildest hopes of tactical blundering on your part did I look for anything so deliciously ridiculous as the announcement referred to."

"What's the matter, old boy, have you forgotten how to sling the mud? Or has some one stolen your poison pen, or robbed you of your supply of mud and brimstone with which you usually laved your tongue prior to attacking those you consider your enemies? Or did the compilation of facts and figures in the October Crusader so completely overwhelm you that you lost your bearings? Get back to abuse, old boy. It's less convincing than facts, 'tis true, but then WE HAVE THE FACTS ON YOU so you must content your puny soul with abuse. Anyway, abuse is better for your underhand purposes than such a grotesque lie which EVEN YOU should have sense enough to know nobody would believe, seeing that thousands of Negroes have long and intimately known the writer for what he is—a Negro and a great deal prouder of the fact of his identity with the Negro race than are you, with your combination of blatant bragadocio and pitiful ignorance of the glorious history of the Negro race EVEN 'WITHIN THE LAST FIVE HUNDRED YEARS.'"

"(Signed) CYRIL V. BRIGGS."

INDIA INDEPENDENCE FUND

(Reprinted from the Irish Press of Philadelphia, of Oct. 1, 1921.)

India is ready, India is prepared.

Will you help her put an army in the field?

Millions have joined her national army.

Will you help her equip her army?

India needs a little push. Will you give this push?

Act! Act! Act now!

India is acting. This is the time when we must support the fighting army in India. The fighting force of India with proper support and equipment can alone destroy the British power, which has become a menace to civilization. Ireland's and Africa's battle will be helped through India.

The time is most opportune. Help is urgently needed to equip and support the fighting force of India. One hundred dollars will equip one fighter in India. One dollar will support an Indian fighter in India for one week.

I appeal on behalf of the fighting forces of India to the supporters of the fighting forces of Ireland and to the lovers of liberty in general for help and assistance at this time. I appeal for liberal contribution to this fund.

Remember \$100 will equip one fighter in India and \$1 will support one fighter for one week.

Organizations and individuals are requested to co-operate and make this fund a huge success. Any contribution, however small, will be duly acknowledged in the Irish Press. Checks and contributions should be sent to S. N. Ghose, care of the Irish Press, 923 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Yours for freedom,

(Signed) S. N. GHOSE,

On behalf of the fighting forces of India.

AMERICAN LABOR ALLIANCE TO CHARTER CITY LOCALS AND ORGANIZE AS A POLITICAL PARTY

The Provisional Executive Committee of the American Labor Alliance at its meeting held on Wednesday, September 21, made the following decisions:

1. To charter directly city locals and thus provide for a direct dues-paying membership. This step is taken in response to requests from all parts of the country.

2. The Provisional Executive Committee is of the opinion that the time is ripe for the organization of the class-conscious workers of America into a revolutionary political party, and it announces that in the near future it will call a national convention to launch such a party. All working class organizations which declare themselves in sympathy with the aims and principles of the American Labor Alliance will be invited to send delegates.

3. In the interest of the organization of the A. L. A. as a political party the Provisional Executive Committee decides to appeal for an organization fund of \$25,000 to be raised by popular subscription. Ella Reeves Bloor, just returned from Russia, is to be routed at once on a coast to coast speaking tour in behalf of the organization fund. Other speakers will soon be announced to follow.

4. All organizations and individuals interested in the organization of the American Labor Alliance as a political party of the class conscious workers of America are requested to write to the National Office, addressing Provisional Executive Committee American Labor Alliance, 201 West 13th street, New York City.

NEGRO EDITOR CALLED WHITE BRINGS CRIMINAL ACTION

The charge of criminal libel brought by Cyril Briggs, editor of The Crusader, against Marcus Garvey, president-general of the U. N. I. A., was sustained by Justice Renaud in the 12th District Magistrates Court, New York, on Thursday, October 20, and counsel ordered to prepare briefs for a final hearing on October 31 at the 4th District Court to decide whether it is a case for the Grand Jury.

Marcus Garvey was represented by Attorney Willfred Smith, counsel for the Black Star Line. The case for Briggs, the complainant, was efficiently handled by Assistant District Attorney Lynch.

Editor Briggs, who is also Executive Head-

of the African Blood Brotherhood and a former editor of the Amsterdam News, took sharp exception to a statement in Garvey's paper, the Negro World, to the effect that he was a white man passing for a Negro.

Directly after Briggs' action was sustained, Garvey made a complaint against Briggs charging the latter with having committed criminal libel against him in the October Crusader, citing as evidence an article claiming that Garvey had lost money in "escrow," because he knew so little of how to go about putting money in "escrow," and an editorial demanding that he abandon his announced plans to go to Europe, and that he remain in the United States at "this critical period in those enterprises" of which Mr. Garvey is head. Justice Renaud said he saw nothing criminal in the "escrow" article, and in referring to the editorial demanding that Garvey stay in the United States asked Garvey whether he did not himself think that he should stay in the United States just now, inquiring if it was true that the Black Star Line was in financial difficulties and bringing out the admission that the line had only one steamship in operation and that for the last six months in a Cuban port. Garvey also presented a letter from Briggs claiming that in it Briggs had invited him to "co-operate with him in overthrowing governments." The judge failed to see any such meaning in the letter and, after asking Garvey if he had any other evidence, threw out his complaint against Briggs.

DENIES A. B. B. IS LIKE KU KLUX KLAN

New York, October.—The Grand Goblin of the Ku Klux Klan for the District of Columbia who, in an interview given a representative of the Washington Eagle, defended his organization with a claim of similarity between the Ku Klux and the African Blood Brotherhood and the assertion that "the Ku Klux Klan had as much right to exist as the African Blood Brotherhood," must have been dreaming according to Cyril V. Briggs, Executive Head of the latter organization who this morning issued the following statement for publication:

"The Grand Goblin must have been dreaming. There certainly is not the slightest similarity between the African Blood Brotherhood and the vicious Ku Klux organization. The A. B. B. is a protective and liberative organization called into being as a result of the terroristic tactics of the Ku Klux and the general frame of mind of the anglo-saxon element from which the Ku Klux membership is drawn. The A. B. B. is not anti-Catholic, anti-Jew, anti-alien or anti-anybody else; but simply pro-Negro. It seeks not Negro supremacy but Negro protection and liberty. It has no desire to handicap and keep down any race simply to "prove" the superiority of its own racial stock. (A peculiar supremacy that dare not risk equality of competition from so-called inferior races.) It has for its purpose "immediate protection and ultimate liberation of Negroes everywhere," and the worst thing that its enemies have ever accused it of was of "organizing and directing Negroes" in self-defense during the race riots at Tulsa, Washington, Chicago, etc.

"With the case as to lawlessness and murderous terrorism so completely proved against the Klan by the expose by the New York World and associated papers, how can even a fanatical

Klansman fancy a similarity between the two organizations when the A. B. B. has never even been accused of promoting lawlessness and mob-murder? The Grand Goblin dreams—to say the least."

"THE OPEN DOOR" PAGEANT TO BE GIVEN IN NEW YORK

Last year Atlantic University celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by the presentation of "The Open Door"—a pageant given by the colored students of the university, showing symbolically the history of the Negro race, from primitive times, through slavery to the present. The pageant was so enthusiastically received that it had to be repeated in Atlanta, and was then taken to Savannah for another performance. From there it has traveled to Boston, and from there to Hartford and Springfield and Providence, in which Northern cities it was given by casts of local Negroes. And now New York is to have an opportunity to see "The Open Door."

Atlanta University is doing a great work in the South in its task of educating the Negro. It aims to give a cultural rather than an industrial education, and has always striven to maintain as high a scholastic standard as the big Northern institutions. A great proportion of its graduates go into teaching, and it is estimated that in the United States today some 50,000 pupils are under the daily instruction of graduates of Atlanta University.

FULL ATTENDANCE AT LINCOLN UNIVERSITY—FOOTBALL NEWS

Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, has opened its sixty-sixth year with the largest enrollment in its history, and with over 200 students in its college department alone. Over 150 applicants had to be refused for lack of room. The football squad of over forty men is being trained by John A. Shelburne, last year's famous full-back on the Dartmouth team. The schedule for November has been arranged as follows:

November 5, Hampton Institute at Lincoln University; Nov. 12, Union University at Richmond, Va.; Nov. 24, Howard University at Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. W. G. Alexander, of Orange, N. J., is the graduate athletic manager.

THE DYER BILL IS READY—WILL NEGROES ACT?

The Dyer Bill was reported favorably on October 20 by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

Now is the time to flood Congress with telegrams, letters, even personal visits to Washington.

The bill will pass if editors especially ask their readers to mention it by name and number:

Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, H. R. 13, and to move heaven and earth to get their representatives to vote favorably and at once.

May we ask you once again to Announce the Bill, Push It and Help Put It Across?

We must let this Congress know that a failure to bring the Dyer Bill to a vote will be regarded as a betrayal.

We must let each Representative know that a vote against the Dyer Bill will be known as a vote for lynching.

DEALING WITH THE LIE

Moscow, Sept. 15. (Rosta Wien).—The statement that the Russian Government has proclaimed a state of war on the frontier of Bessarabia is a lie. The Russian and Ukrainian Red troops are merely defending Russian territory. In contrast to that, Roumania is behaving most aggressively. The Petliura bands are crossing the frontiers of Poland and Roumania and are attempting to prevent the collection of the produce tax and the grain for the relief work. Petliura bands have caused a railway catastrophe through which the grain meant for the famine district was destroyed and the railway workers killed. These bands were sent into Russian territory by the Roumanian and Polish Government. These countries are carrying on through Petliura, Sawinkow and their accomplices an aggressive campaign against Russia and the Ukraine. ("Vestnik.")

LATE NEWS

Paris, Sept. 7 (Rosta Wien).—The Union of Building Workers have collected so far 12,660 francs for the Russian Relief Work. The Union of Municipal Workers has contributed 10,000 francs as well as contributing 10,000

francs for the striking textile workers in Northern France. The collection among the laundry workers in the organized hospitals has so far yielded over 10,000 francs.

Milan, Sept. 8 (Rosta Wien).—The Committee "Pro Russia" announces that its collection so far amounts to 326,000 lire.

Paris, Sept. 13 (Rosta Wien).—The municipal council of Grenoble has voted 10,000 francs for the Russian Relief Work. The collection of the Trade Unions amounts to more than 200,000 francs and that of "Humanite" more than 150,000 francs.

Sofia, August 31 (Rosta Wien).—The Bulgarian Communist Party formed a Russian Relief Committee. The police president of Sofia ordered the prosecution of the executive of this committee, but at the instance of the government the order was withdrawn because it had caused the general anger of the workers. Up to the 29th of August the committee had collected 144,598.80 leva.

Lemberg, Sept 11 (Rosta Wien).—"Sprava Robotniza" reports: The Trade Union Council in Warsaw has formed a committee of workers who organize the relief work for Soviet Russia. It has been decided that the workers shall give one day's pay per month. Steps have been taken in Lodz to organize a similar committee.

Hot Fight in Los Angeles U. N. I. A.

Stormy Meeting as Noah D. Thompson Takes Back True Report of Convention Failure, and Garvey Does Old Stunt of Shouting "Traitor"

From
The New Age

THE local organization of the U. N. I. A. is seething and the president, Noah D. Thompson, is the storm center. Resuming his report of the New York convention on Tuesday night at the meeting held at the Tabernacle Baptist Church stirring scenes were staged as supporters and opponents joined in the heated debates. There were demands for his resignation in a petition said to have been signed by over 100 members. One man named in the petition said his name had been forged but afterward admitted that he had given his name, but did not know that it was to be used so soon.

Mr. Thompson spoke in his own defense stating that he had brought back to his organization a true report of the conditions as he found them and many praised him. There is no doubt that the local president's report has created a tense situation and the membership is greatly aroused, the public sharing their interest in the affairs of the Garvey movement.

Following the New Age report of the meeting of the Los Angeles branch of the U. N. I. A., at which President Thompson made his first report, the following telegram has been received from New York and is here published in full as signed and forwarded to the New Age:

"FZ New York, N. Y.,
"1158A Sept. 29, 1921.

"Editor the New Age, 1201½ Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

"The report of Noah D. Thompson about the U. N. I. A. convention is false and misleading. Thompson was suspected at the convention as a traitor to our cause. His statement of start-

ing a corporation in Los Angeles with the members of the U. N. I. A. reveals the purpose of the man in making such an attack on the parent body. Men like Thompson are frivolous and cannot be depended on for true race service.

"Signed: Universal Negro Improvement Assn., Marcus Garvey, President General; G. E. Stewart, High Chancellor; Fred A. Toote, Secy. General; Robert L. Poston, 2nd Assistant Secy. General; Eli Garcia, Auditor General; J. W. H. Eason, American Leader; Henrietta Vinton Davis, International Organizer; Captain E. L. Gaines, Minister of Legions; Wilfred H. Smith, Council General."

FACTS, FUN AND FANCIES

"I say now and always will say, that no foreigner should come to these shores, remain eight or ten years, earn his daily bread, eat it in peace and security, secure the blessings of citizenship without becoming a part of all the citizens of this country, thereby taking on the obligations of citizens. If the West Indian loves his native country better than he does the great blessings derived under our Constitution (sic!) it seems but fair to presume that he would remain in the place he loves best."—Statement attributed by New York dispatch to James C. Thomas, Jr.

How do some Negroes get that way? The blessings of citizenship! The great blessings derived under our Constitution! Forsooth! How, When, Where and BY WHOM?

Harding! He kept us out of—work!

Labor's Daily Struggle

Capitalist Class Agents Perpetually Working on Racial Prejudice and On Differences Between Skilled and Unskilled Workers in Order to Divide the Workers—

Labor, Black and White, Skilled and Unskilled, Must Unite With the

Slogan: Do Not Let Our Ranks Be Broken

THE power of labor lies in its unity. We can not remember that axiom too often.

The power of the capitalist class lies in its ownership. A few thousand men own the most of the land, the oil wells, the coal mines, the iron mines, the railways, the ships, the industries, the banks of the world. The weapon of ownership is tremendous. It enables these few thousand men to control the newspapers, the schools, the churches, and the governments of the world. The strength of the owning class must not be underestimated. But there is a fatally weak spot in its armor, the heel of Achilles. All of these world resources are run, must, in the nature of the case, be run for profit—the profit of the small owning class. But to make this profit, great numbers of people must be employed to work in all these enterprises.

The individuals of this working class are weak. They do not own coal mines or railroads. They merely slave day after day trying to keep their families alive. Alone, they are impotent in the face of the power of the owning class. But they tremendously outnumber the ruling class. Furthermore, they are indispensable in the industrial field. Working together, fighting together, organized they can do anything they wish. They can even throw the owning class off their backs.

There it is—a simple, self-evident course. The working class must not let itself be divided. Several forces are acting to accomplish this end. Most powerful is the capitalist class which perpetually keeps its agents working on racial prejudice, on the divisions of opinion within the working class, on the differences between skilled and unskilled, in order to divide the workers. The recent exposes of the industrial spy system what are merely flagrant examples of a consistent policy on the part of the capitalists. Reports show that the whole steel industry is full of company spies who work in the shops, join the unions, hold union offices, whisper depressing rumors, stir up racial strife, and argue failure if there is a plan for a strike. Not only through spies, but through the press, the school, and the church, the ruling class tries to keep the workers apart.

On the other hand, there are forces within the working class movement which tend to disrupt the necessary unity. The workers have retained a form of organization, the craft union, when it no longer serves their needs. This clumsy organization separates the workers on craft lines within the industries. It is therefore very difficult to work together in the interests of all. Not only this, but the form of union organization has permitted the development of a trade union bureaucracy whose interests differ from those of the workers in the union. When, therefore, new life surges out from the masses of workers threatening to destroy this antiquated and impotent form of organization, too many of the union leaders are willing to disrupt the labor movement in

order to keep their favored positions. They throw out men like Howatt, who express the wishes and thoughts of the masses of workers.

Workers who know the needs of the time—do not let the bureaucracy break up your movement by throwing out its most intelligent members. Stick it out. Fight to stay in the union. Remember how powerful the enemy is. Nullify the efforts of that enemy to break your ranks. But remember that the most insidious danger of all is that of bad tactics on your own side—the tactics that disrupt rather than unite.

The Railroad Strike

Ninety-three per cent. of the membership of the Railroad Brotherhoods has voted to walk out on October 30. On July 1 the Labor Board ordered a 12½ per cent. wage reduction and a restoration of piece work. A strike vote was taken with the great majority of the membership in favor of striking rather than of accepting the reduction. The railway executives called a conference and decided to demand further wage reductions—25 per cent. being suggested as satisfactory to the executives. A committee was appointed to meet a committee of the union leaders who countered with the demand that the 12½ per cent. reduction be not put into effect at once, that no further wage reductions be sought, and that there be no change in the overtime pay rate. The executives rejected these proposals and read the statement of their purpose to demand the further wage decrease. The union leaders left the meeting.

After which diplomatic interchange, the two groups settled down to action. The railway executives flared all over the front pages of the daily papers the promise to reduce rates on the transportation of agricultural products 10 per cent., if they should get the wage reduction they sought. The unions called the strike. If the strike takes place 2,000,000 men will walk out October 30, November 1 and November 2.

Negotiations have resulted just as any one might predict. The Labor Board has granted the demands of the employers and has shown no evidence of changing its policy. In the end there is always action. The question for the railroad men and all other workers to determine is what that action shall be. For victory, united action. For united action, a rank and file within and without the unions leading the strike through its committees.

The Crisis in the International Longshoremen's Association

The revolt of the longshoremen against the union officialdom has grown acute in New York and Hoboken, as in other ports. Recently ordered back to work, they refused to go. They claimed they had been sold out by the union officials. The steamship officials proposed to reduce wages from 80 cents an hour and \$1.20 an hour overtime with a 44-hour week to 65 cents an hour and \$1 overtime, with a 48-hour week. The union officials wanted to lie down on the job and quit the fight. The men refused

to obey the orders and stayed out. A number of small unions were formed. This was where the men made their mistake. Small detached unions will never win the labor fight. Unity, not division, is what we need. The radicals who understand the need for industrial unions must not desert the mass to form theoretically perfect but practically useless unions.

Jail San Francisco Reds

In San Francisco business men and their servants, the police and press overjoyed with their success during the war as lynchers of working class representatives, are determined that the Reds shall never raise their heads again. Chief of Police Daniel O'Brien organized "the first of a series of raids," jailed nine I. W. W.'s and directed that the raids be continued.

Labor does not present a united front against these raids. Why?

The lockout in the building trades in San Francisco showed the weakness of craft unionism. That, and the economic conditions which made that lockout possible, offered an opportunity to the I. W. W. to spread their propaganda. At the same time, in the building trades, rank and file committees had taken a big step towards industrial unity by working within the reactionary unions themselves. The officials to the craft unions were losing prestige all around. The following report is therefore not surprising: "Local labor leaders have reported recently that I. W. W. inroads were increasing here."

Andrew Fursueth, head of the International Seamen's Union, issued a warning that the Reds were attempting to undermine the morale of the American Merchant Marine. Andrew Fursueth is an honest, hard-headed seaman. But the I. W. W.'s have been challenging the job control of the Seamen's Union. Andy stands for craft unionism and thinks the I. W. W. preamble is seditious. Andy is not up to date. The workers need a new instrument for their struggle. Andy must learn or be left behind. In the meantime he warns against the Reds, so Daniel O'Brien takes advantage of the circumstances to jail the Reds.

Building Trades.

This is how and why they form rank and file committees in Chicago:

"Whereas, The present situation within Chicago building trades, aggravated by the notorious Landis decision, clearly indicates that said decision is nothing but an ill-disguised move on the part of the Contractors, the Bankers, and Big Business to establish the 'open shop' in Chicago building industry, in fact the terms of this decision prohibiting strikes, removing all former restrictions in the use of non-union made material, giving the contractors the privilege to employ non-union men and establishing a scale of wages below what is recognized as a decent standard of living, means the open shop in all its viciousness; and

"Whereas, This situation, in all its consequences, seriously threatens the existence of labor unionism and the right of the workers to collectively express their desires and determine working conditions; thus demanding action on the part of the rank and file members of the Chicago building trades unions to intercept this concerted move of the employers; and

"Whereas, The Building Trades Council has

been put in a position where it is tied hand and foot and consequently unable to act, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we elect from our rank and file membership a committee of three, this committee to be given full power to:

"(1) Get in touch with all local unions affiliated with the Chicago Building Trades Council, inviting them to select a committee of three in like manner.

"(2) Call a conference of all these committees thus elected within ten (10) days from this date for the purpose of discussing ways and means of unified action of all building trades unions, and take such steps as the situation may demand.

"(Signed)....."

Leaflets tearing the mask from Judge Landis, impartial arbitrator, were issued by the committee of the rank and file of Chicago building trades. Only thus can all the crafts be united in their opposition to the employers who are entrenched behind the Landis award.

Rank and File Undercurrent

The United Mine Workers of America, Local 1954, Minersville, Pa., adopted the following five resolutions and submitted them to the United Mine Workers of America Convention:

"Resolved, That Local 1954 U. M. W. of A. suggest to this convention that it devise ways and means of affiliating the mine workers with the International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions, which already has a membership of 17,000,000 comprising the most progressive working class elements of the world. To unite with this organization would increase the spirit of unity and strength, develop working class solidarity to the highest degree the world over, and would abolish forever the organized slaughter of working men for the benefit of capital."

"Resolved, That Local 1954 stands for the abolition of this condition, and as a remedy suggests that the mine workers make one joint agreement with the operators throughout the United States."

"Resolved, That Local 1954 U. M. W. of A. suggest to the 28th convention that in the future the miner's leaders be strictly subject to the will of the U. M. W. of A. members and that they shall conscientiously perform their duties during a strike, paying no attention whatsoever to threats of imprisonment by other intimidations on the part of the ruling class, but shall even be willing to suffer punishment, if necessary, to win a strike, and should they fail in this respect, they shall resign, leaving the leadership in the hands of the members."

"Resolved, That every declaration or cessation of a strike and adoption or rejection of a new contract shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the organization's members."

"Resolved, That the salaries of union officials be similar to those of the workers whom they represent. Thus they would realize that they are representing a common cause against their oppressors. There is no question as to their adapting themselves to this, inasmuch as the workers are obliged to perform the most difficult and dangerous classes of labor in order to earn a livelihood."

Local 1954 United Mine Workers of America has the right idea. The workers are learning how far working class organizations and solidarity must be carried in order to win the fight.

Will Not Co-operate, Says Garvey

Marcus Garvey Evidently Prefers an Enslaved Africa and Race to Liberation Through the Only Possible Means: United Effort

*Rejects A. B. B.
August, 1921, Offer of
Co-operation*

THE following statement appearing in the Negro World of October 22 is evidently Marcus Garvey's final answer to the African Blood Brotherhood's plea for co-operation on the part of all Negro organizations in order to make for effectiveness in the Liberation Struggle:

"The A. B. B. seems to be in desperate straits and to be seeking the co-operation of other racial groups, notably the U. N. I. A., for the 'immediate protection and ultimate liberation of Negroes everywhere.' Large bodies move slowly. The U. N. I. A. is one of the very largest bodies among Negroes, and it is making haste slowly. Its work in the direction of racial uplift and advancement is open and above board. It can form no alliance with any organization of Negroes working secretly to attain and enjoy rights and privileges which ought to be won in a manly open fight. It is, therefore, suspicious of any secret organization such as the A. B. B. claims to be, and it is not going to be tainted by personal or official contact with such a body. It does not intend to be trapped by the white man who tempted the A. B. B. this year nor next year. The A. B. B. ought to be powerful enough to paddle its own canoe without the aid or consent of the U. N. I. A."

At least we are glad that Marcus Garvey himself admits that the A. B. B. has sought "the co-operation of other racial groups, notably the U. N. I. A." for the immediate protection and ultimate liberation of Negroes everywhere." That shows that the A. B. B. is both broad-minded enough to be willing to co-operate with others, and intelligent enough to know that it will take the combined efforts of ALL Negroes to liberate Africa and thus elevate the status of Negroes everywhere. We are glad he admits that we sought co-operation! And we are glad that since he refuses to enter into co-operation with other Negro organizations that he was kind enough to print his refusal in his paper since otherwise the A. B. B. might have found it difficult to convince his followers that Marcus Garvey, with all his blatant talk of "freeing Africa," could really refuse to co-operate with other Negroes working for "immediate protection and ultimate liberation of Negroes everywhere."

For his own selfish advancement, Marcus Garvey has been making the grandstand play of "seeking" the co-operation of all Negroes. But to prove how much he really desires anything like co-operation at the first offer of co-operation he slams the door and virtually tells the members of the A. B. B. that if Africa can only be freed by the combined power and organized effort of all Negroes, then he would rather not have a free Africa!

But a free Africa and a liberated Negro people there will be—in spite of Marcus Garvey! While Garvey was indulging in loose chatter and mock heroics the A. B. B. was working—working as hard and as fast for the liberation of Africa and the entire Negro people as it

worked hard and fast to protect Negroes at Tulsa when first it saw the war-clouds gathering over that Oklahoma city. And the A. B. B. can now announce the successful fruition of its plans for a strong federation of Negro organizations that would bring the majority of organized Negroes into the Liberation Movement without the unpopular expedient of having to break up one's own organization to join another organization in order to be permitted to participate in the Liberation Struggle. The A. B. B. announces the affiliation of 153 Negro organizations and churches (to date) in the United States, the West Indies, Central America and Africa, with a total membership of FIVE MILLION NEGROES!

If Marcus Garvey prefers to stay outside of such a federation rather than help liberate Africa by the only way it can be liberated—the combined effort of the entire Negro Race!—Marcus Garvey is at liberty to stay outside. And if the less than 20,000 paid-up members of the U. N. I. A., which their Chancellor's report shows that organization had in August, 1921, should prefer to blindly follow Marcus Garvey in his Don Quixotte jaunts of imaginary liberative efforts rather than play a part in the real struggle, why that is their privilege. **BUT THE RACE WILL NOT FORGET NOR LIGHTLY HOLD THE FACT THAT THEY WERE TOO PRO-GARVEY TO BE REALLY PRO-NEGRO!**

As to Marcus Garvey's reference to the secret phase of the A. B. B., we know by experience that Marcus Garvey is no tactician, and will therefore excuse his silly remarks, simply leaving it to our readers to judge between the experience of the U. N. I. A. in the West Indies and Central America where they have been persecuted and many of their divisions repressed as a result of their too open work and "heap much too much talk"; and, on the other hand, the experience of the A. B. B. in those same countries where the A. B. B. posts have been able to defy repression because of the secrecy with which they have veiled their activities, seeking to make themselves strong before exposing themselves to the attacks of the new dominant race and thus giving the enemy an opportunity to repress them before they were strongly enough organized to defy repressive efforts. Just as the workers in the United States are incited to prematurely go out on strike in order that the capitalists can crush them before they are strongly enough organized, so the oppressor has tried to incite the posts of the A. B. B. to premature action in order to crush them in the bud as they have crushed in the bud other organizations doing "heap much too much talk" and no real preparation.

The leaders of the A. B. B. do not lay much store upon the mock heroic phrase of Marcus Garvey about "rights and privileges which ought to be won in a manly open fight." We have no illusions about the Struggle, and we do not care a straw for mock heroics. We seek

results, and we use the methods best fitted to attain results! The Sinn Fein (Ireland) had to organize under cover and plan secretly before they became strong enough to match themselves against the tremendous power of the mighty British Empire. And even at the present day most of their moves are under cover and closely guarded. Marcus Garvey is alone in his beliefs that it is good tactics to blow one's mouth off threatening one's enemy with dire things to come. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed" as Garvey should have learned by this through the unfortunate experience of his Caribbean divisions and the Black Star Line in Santiago de Cuba.

At any rate our readers now know just where Marcus Garvey stands in the matter of co-operation for a more effective Liberation Struggle. And if they read the editorial, "Is Not This Treason," in the October issue they must know where he stands on a lot of other matters as well. And again we say:

THE RACE WILL NOT FORGET NOR LIGHTLY HOLD THE FACT THAT ANY NEGRO WAS TOO PRO-GARVEY TO BE REALLY PRO-NEGRO.

The True Strength of the U. N. I. A.

According to the Chancellor's report the total receipts of the Parent Body from the alleged total of 4,500,000 members from September 1, 1920, to July 30, 1921, is \$90,048. Of this amount \$45,624.74 or over 50 per cent., went for salaries; cables and telegrams alone reached \$1,258, while traveling expenses were over \$5,000.

The receipts disclose the true membership of the organization, despite the President General's exaggerated claim of four and a half millions. Each member pays into the organization a death tax of ten cents per month, which is remitted to the Parent Body. The report shows that \$19,562.80 of death taxes were paid in during the ten months covered by the report which proves that the actual membership, far from being the millions of Mr. Garvey's fertile fancy, is less than 20,000! But according to the Auditor General, Eli Garcia, the amount that should have been collected is \$88,227.60, which subjected to examination reveals a membership of a little less than 90,000! Speaking then for less than one-four-thousandth of his alleged 400,000,000 Negroes, how can Mr. Garvey honestly claim that his convention is any more genuine than Du Bois'? At least Du Bois has never been caught lying that the membership of the N. A. A. C. P. is forty-five times larger than it really is!—From "Figures Never Lie, But Liars Do Figure," by W. A. Domingo in October Crusader.

A. B. B. Activities

All post commanders have announced the completion of the distribution in their territories of the leaflets sent them relative to "Mr. Garvey and the A. B. B."

The Supreme Council has ruled that First Degree of the Brotherhood be automatically given to every person upon his entrance into the organization on the grounds that the very act of joining the A. B. B. displays high intelligence, firm purpose and a clear conception of the realities of the Liberation Struggle. The First Degree has accordingly been given to all

members under an impressive ceremony. The Second Degree is to be given for Service to the organization as displayed in bringing in of new members, etc. There are seven degrees in all, as per the ancient Egyptian rule. No member has gone further than the Second Degree so far.

During the last month over sixty-three members of another organization have thrown off their pro-one-man loyalty to adopt a pro-Negro loyalty and do effective work for Liberation under the shield of the African Blood Brotherhood.

Twenty members of the New Orleans Post, including the Post Commander, were expelled from the organization for neglect to carry out the work of the A. B. B. This action of the Supreme Council gives timely notice to all members that drones and persons of the "let George do it" type are not needed in the ranks of the A. B. B.

NOTICE TO A. B. B. MEMBERS

Within fifteen days after you have paid your enlistment, or initiation, fee you should receive your membership card. This card is stamped with the official seal of the organization, and if you do not receive said card, duly stamped with the organization seal, you should make a request for same to the Post Commander. Upon his failure to see that you are given such card, communicate with the Executive Head at 2299 Seventh Avenue. All membership cards are issued from the office of the Executive Head, duly stamped with the seal of the organization, as soon as the member's name and the amount of the enlistment fee allotted to the Supreme Council by the Constitution is received by the Executive Head.

THOMPSON STOOD UP

When the local U. N. I. A. sent Noah D. Thompson to attend the International gathering at New York to represent them they sent a man who stood out in bold relief by way of representation of the people who sent him. We gather from the press reports and from private sources that at no time during the session would he be denied. In the face of opposition from those who would cover up Thompson bored right into such an extent that he became one of the real figures of the convention. The timorous delegates who would hesitate to speak found in Thompson an advocate worthy of his steel. Some of the blind enthusiasts might think daggers at Thompson but no one can deny that he has faithfully performed the duty which he was sent to care for. His insistence for business methods for this great organization should be most helpful indeed and in fact he should have been elected to see to it that the finances were correctly applied. The way to make the great movement sound and secure is to place all the safeguards possible around its finances. Thompson it seems forced the publication of the financial report and on the strength of that fight lacked only a few votes of being elected to the office of vice-president. He reaffirms his faith in the movement but advocates a radical change in its business methods and for the local division to stand intact for the great principles of the U. N. I. A.—The California Eagle.

Garvey Retracted Once Before

*Forced to Roll Himself on the Floor and Wipe Out a Lie He Had Spread Broadcast—
How Long Will It Be Before He Will Have to Mop Up the Floor With
Himself Wiping Out the Lie on Briggs?*

IN view of the fact that Cyril V. Briggs has brought criminal action against Marcus Garvey for publishing a statement in the Negro World to the effect that Mr. Briggs was a white man "passing for Negro," the following retraction forced from Garvey by men whom he had libelled and published in the Negro World of August 21, 1920, should be of interest:

A Retraction

"In the edition of the Negro World, published under date of August 2, 1919, certain statements were published concerning Edwin P. Kilroe, as Assistant District Attorney, and Messrs. Edgar M. Gray and Richard E. Warner, in connection with the investigation into the financial affairs of the Black Star Line and the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

"In the course of said article certain statements were made reflecting upon the good faith and integrity of Mr. Kilroe and Messrs. Gray and Warner, and the good faith of Mr. Kilroe in connection with said investigation was questioned and reflected upon:

"I am now satisfied that all of said statements in any way reflecting upon the integrity, good faith and motive of the said Mr. Kilroe and Messrs. Gray and Warner were unfounded and said statements were untrue. In justice to these gentlemen this paper cheerfully withdraws all statements contained in said article of August 2, 1919, and the undersigned regrets that said statements were made, and publicly apologizes for having made them.

"This apology and retraction applies, not only to statements contained in the said issue of the Negro World of Saturday, August 2, 1919, but to all statements made in any preceding or subsequent issue in which any statements were made concerning the three gentlemen above-named.

"The undersigned likewise withdraws and hereby retracts any and all statements made by him concerning the three gentlemen above-named at public meetings, and regrets having made same and hereby publicly apologizes therefor.

"(Signed) MARCUS GARVEY,
"Managing Editor Negro World."

A Negro Leader Wrote This to the White Press

To the Editor of the Tribune:

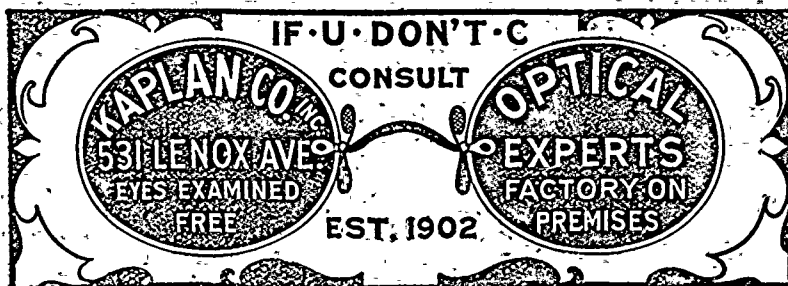
Sir: The Universal Negro Improvement Association desires, through me, to correct the impression that may have been made by the statements of W. E. Du Bois and a so-called Pan-African Congress assembled in Paris on the 5th inst. that "Marcus Garvey was repudiated in his plan of Africa for the Africans, and that it was not the desire of American Negroes at any time to settle down in Africa, as they could not withstand the climate of that country; that Negroes should settle down where they are, and make the best of the conditions under which they live."

The Universal Negro Improvement Association called an international convention of Negroes, which assembled in New York from the 1st to the 31st of August last. Three thousand delegates from every known part of the world, including Africa, the West Indies, South and Central America, Europe and the forty-eight States of the American Union, attended. The delegates who attended were all elected by the

people of their respective communities to attend the convention and to speak in their name.

The purpose of our convention was to devise ways and means to bring about an independent government in Africa which through its strength and national prestige would lend protection to Negroes everywhere. After a discussion lasting thirty-one days and nights, the convention reached the unanimous decision that there should be a free and independent Africa controlled by Negroes.

Dr. Du Bois objects to this plan because he fails to take into consideration that the existing universal prejudice against Negroes is not so much because they are black, but because they have done nothing praiseworthy on their own initiative in the last five hundred years to recommend them to the serious consideration of progressive races. They have made no political, educational, industrial, independent contribution to civilization for which they can be respected by other races, thus making themselves unfit subjects for free companionship



and association with races which achieved greatness on their own initiative.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association, which I represent, seeks to prove to the world our ability as a race politically, socially, industrially and religiously, and after this accomplishment we feel sure all races will be willing to accept us on an equal footing. Dr. Du Bois, to the contrary, seeks to have the white race admit Negroes to full enjoyment of all the privileges produced by the white race without any exertion or effort on the part of the Negro to do for himself.

Until the Negro shall have proved himself fit by constructive measures there will be a prejudice against him which no appeal to mere humanity can overcome.

MARCUS GARVEY.

New York, Sept. 15, 1921.

"This Judas Iscariot is the Moses that was to have been."

Extra!

"S. S. Phyllis Wheatley" a Garvey Myth, "To Take in Negroes, No Doubt"

Those persons who, it is said, have bought passage on the "S. S. Phyllis Wheatley" to Africa and West Indian ports as a result of the advertisement offering such passage for sale which has been appearing in the Negro World since early in April, 1921, and who have been patiently or impatiently awaiting the arrival of this mythical ship will, no doubt, be interested in the following letter from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Navigation, Washington. The letter is in response to a letter from the editor of The Crusader asking information about the "S. S. Phyllis Wheatley" as the result of complaints reaching this office. The advertisement in the Negro World first set the sailing date of the "S. S. Phyllis Wheatley" as "on or about April 25." Later on the sailing date was left out of the advertisement, but Negroes were still adjured to "book your passage now." The letter follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of Navigation
Washington

October 31, 1921.

The Crusader,
2299 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Complying with your request of the 29th instant this office advises you that it has been unable to find in its record or any maritime reports the steamships ANTONIO MACEO and PHYLLIS WHEATLEY.

Respectfully,

(Signed) A. FIGRER,
Acting Commissioner.

The Crusader is not specially concerned with the Antonio Maceo. We understand that is the name to be given the present yacht "Kanawha," but WHERE, OH WHERE IS THE "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY?" And why has the Black Star Line been selling passage on a boat that DOES NOT EXIST?

Talking Points

The newspapers say that with the railroad strike on the horizon Attorney General Daugherty has buried himself in for a deep study of the laws of the injunction. Will Mr. Daugherty remember that the American Chamber of Commerce of Manila is asking for an investors' boycott of the Philippines until the natives get the independence bee out of their heads? Or are injunctions only for labor?

DO YOU KNOW?

Do you know that the Black Star Line no longer owns the Yarmouth, which, according to the Brooklyn Standard-Union, has been seized by its real original owners and resold?

Do you know that American Registry shows no ships by the name of Antonio Maceo and Phyllis Wheatley? That, according to the showing of the American Registry, there are no such ships in existence under the American flag, under which the Black Star Line operates?

Do you know that the U. N. I. A. Millinery Store is no longer in operation, and that its former premises are occupied by a pool parlor in no way connected with the organization?

Do you know that the Shadyside spent all summer in the shade of Hudson River mud, and is likely to remain there the rest of its life?

Do you know that the Kanawha is at present tied up in Santiago de Cuba and has been tied up there for several months? That the United States Government brought back its crew to the United States? And that crew has brought suit for back wages due them?

Do you know that the National Dry Dock and Repair Company has won a judgment for \$22,000 against the Line and has moved to attach its properties—if it has any?

That Marcus Garvey allowed his aged father to die in a Jamaica, B. W. I. poorhouse about two years ago, refusing him any aid whatever?

That the Black Star Line has not been able to get a ship from the United States Shipping Board because it was unable to put up the required bond?

ATTACHMENTS

(From Nauticus, a shipping journal of date October 15, 1921)

Black Star Line, Inc., \$20,685.57 filed by National Dry Dock and Repair Co., Inc.

"This Judas Iscariot is the Moses that was to have been."

Vote the Workers' Ticket. Elect the candidates of the Workers' League. We are workers as well as Negroes.

MEMORY

By J. Arthur Johnson

The filmy whiteness of your simple gown,

And in your arms the red, red roses:

The touching wonder in your gentle face,

Upraised towards where a homing lark

Trills and soars, as blessed evening closes.

WHIP EDITOR STIRS MINISTERS' COUNCIL

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20.—Hon. Jos. D. Bibb, editor of the Chicago Whip, addressed the Ministers' Council October 17 at the Pilgrim Baptist Church on matters which vitally affect the status of the Negro in the city of Chicago. Such an address, coming at a time when the warp and woof of our political and economical fabric is fastly disintegrating, when insidious forces are operating against us, when there is

corruption in leadership and dissension in the ranks, marks the dawn of a new era in our city life. It shows beyond a shadow of a doubt the willingness on the part of the clergy to the "New Negro" in his eternal fight for freedom and manhood.

The editor was introduced by Dr. S. E. J. Watson, who extended the invitation.

Mr. Bibb, in a cool, calm and deliberate manner, held his audience spellbound for fully an hour as he reasoned along the line of racial uplift and cohesion.

"A remarkable book by a remarkable man."—*The Freethinker*.

Communism

and

Christianism

Analyzed and Contrasted from the Marxian and Darwinian Points of View. By Bishop William Montgomery Brown, D.D. Its Bold Recommendations: Banish the Gods from the Skies and Capitalists from the Earth and make the World safe for Industrial Communism. Published, October, 1920. Seventy-fifth Thousand now ready. Pp. 224.

Cloth Edition, De Luxe, \$1.00. This whole edition of 2,000 copies is a Christmas gift to the sufferers by famine in Russia. Every copy sold means a whole dollar to them and much education to the buyer.

"One of the most extraordinary and annihilating books I have ever read. It will shake the country."—*The Appeal to Reason*.

New Paper Edition, 25,000 copies, artistic design, very beautiful, one copy 25 cents, six, \$1.00. Send \$3.00 for twenty-five copies for Christmas presents.

THE BRADFORD BROWN EDUCATIONAL CO., Inc., Publishers

144 South Union Street, Galion, Ohio

"It will do a wonderful work in this the greatest crisis in all history."—*Truth*.

LINCOLN THEATRE

Direction

Illustrative Amusement Co.,

Lenox Avenue at 135th Street, N. Y. City

EXCEPTIONAL VAUDEVILLE

SUPER PHOTO PLAY ATTRACTIONS PRESENTED HERE DURING NOVEMBER

Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday,
November 3, 4, 5 and 6

"THE CUP OF LIFE"

An Alluring Romance of Two Worlds.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
November 7, 8, 9

Lon Chaney in

"THE ACE OF HEARTS"

A Drama Extraordinary

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday—Nov. 24, 25, 26 and 27.

"THE CONQUERING POWER"

The Finest Picture Produced

Coming—"THE QUEEN OF SHEBA"

The Dark Skinned Queen of the Nile

Books

COMMUNISM AND CHRISTIANISM. By Bishop William Montgomery Brown, The Bradford-Brown Educational Company, Inc., Publishers, Galion, Ohio. Price, 25 cents.

A new paper edition of this valuable and thought revolutionizing book has just come off the press. This makes the fourth edition of this work, several thousand of which have been bound in cloth for those who desire such binding. The paper edition is only 25 cents, and we strongly urge our readers to obtain a copy of this book, and give it a careful and studious reading. It is a remarkably enlightening work, covering thoroughly and comprehensively the fields of religion and politics. One might say with exact truth that no one is thoroughly up to date who has not read this book or has not learned from other sources its extremely valuable contents. And there is no other single source from which one can derive such varied and valuable information.

THE CHILDREN OF THE UNIVERSE, a Play by Schevel Tzitlenok. Price, \$1.00. At Brentano's, Rand School, Young's Book Exchange, The Toiler, etc.

The material of this drama is as old as literature itself, but the present garb is novel and the treatment highly original and entertaining. The play is a beautiful representation of the struggles of progressive mankind against the hampering effects of superstitions, false philosophies, diseased economic systems and the conservative tendencies of the average mortal.

The personae dramatis of this wonderfully beautiful cosmic play include: Doctor, "He," Abstract, Universe, Mystery, Time, Space, Bacillus, Man, Animal, Plant, Mineral, Life, Death, Philosophy, Knowledge, Healthy Reason, Body, Soul, Yellow Devil (the golden villain of the play), Faith, Love, Hope, New Conceptions, The Tribe of Superstitions, One of the Superstitions, Opportunities, Childhood, Youth.

It is a play that should interest all members of the race represented by the generic term MAN, and as such we heartily commend it to our readers.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO SOLDIER WITH THE RED HAND OF FRANCE. By Monroe Mason and Arthur Furr. The Cornhill Company, Boston, Publishers. Price, \$2.00.

Lest we forget the execrable treatment meted out to our Negro soldiers by prejudiced United States officers, nurses, etc., every Negro should get for his library a copy of this book in which is told the shameful story of the dirty, sneaking intrigues against colored officers and men on the part of white American officers in France.

Among other things (that it is well to remember against the next time we are called upon to make the Supreme Sacrifice) we are told:

"Rumors were heard that the colored officers were not making good; intrigues on the part of the white staff officers were being daily uncovered. One of the regiment's company commanders was threatened with court-martial if he allowed his men to resent any authorized order

given in the name of the regimental or battalion commander by an under staff officer, and this traveled throughout the regiment creating a poor condition, for a continued regime of esprit de corps and morale. Three colored line officers were summarily relieved from duty and placed under technical arrest in quarters for insubordination, because of the machinations on the part of their major with the help of the staff officers to create a propaganda which was rife among all colored units in France. The French liaison officers could not understand why the Americans should treat one another so harshly and cruelly when it was momentarily expected that the division would be plunged into battle."

And again: "Orders were issued that were altogether unmilitary, such as the separation of colored officers and white officers, at the officers' mess, and forbidding the colored soldiers to frequent those saloons and cafes visited by the white officers. In a word, the democracy for which the men were supposed to be fighting was ignored and ridiculed by the conduct and attitude of the higher officials of this regiment."

And more of the same kind. But there is another side to the book, however. There is the inspiring story of Negro heroism and sacrifice in the face of tremendous odds—odds that were not lessened by the sinister attacks on the morale of the men by white American officers behind the lines!

We are told by two men who were active participants in the World War that

"Brown and black French colonials had fought nobly and on many occasions stood the brunt of terrible shell fire, withering machine-gun attacks, torturing flame-projectiles which poured into their ranks with maddening effect, and nauseating gas fumes of the Huns, such as would have stopped any ordinary soldiers, and did halt the hardy British on more than one occasion. These troops were so tireless, energetic and bloodthirsty in their attacks that France wisely concluded to use them for attacking purposes only."

Many of the American Negro units were also utilized as shock troops, despite the American tendency to confine them to stevedore work. It seems that most of the Negro units that got the chance to distinguish themselves were assigned to the French Army by special request of the French:

"The French, knowing of the unblemished record of these troops as fighters, could not understand America's attitude toward her black troops, and earnestly requested that several of these units be assigned to them for combat training. The 369th Regiment of infantry of the 93rd Provisional Division was the first unit selected to sail overseas. This unit arrived in Brest on the 27th December, 1917. After certain hardships had been undergone by the men at this army base, the French graciously kept the faith they had self-imposed, and placed this widely-known white officered unit in the 16th Division, 8th Army Corps of the 4th French Army. This was deemed a hazardous experiment by the Americans, but they found out after a brief period of training that the French were right in their conclusions, for these black troops, who were on trial as an

ANNOUNCEMENT

The African Blood Brotherhood announces the launching of a Drive for a

\$10,000 FUND

to enable us the better to serve the Negro race, defend its honor and protect it from selfish, opportunist and craven leaders by the publication in the near future of a weekly newspaper to be known as

THE LIBERATOR

As We Have Done by You—Do You by Us!

Remember TULSA! Remember the Bright, Untarnished Record of the A. B. B.! What other organization can match that Brave Record?

\$5,100 Raised to date through our regular membership. Will you help us raise the balance of the necessary \$10,000?

SEND US YOUR CONTRIBUTION

Help Us for an Effective Liberation Movement

At Least Subscribe! ♦ \$1.50 a Year

**THE AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD
2299 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY**

experiment, captured an inaccessible hill known as "Rattlesnake" hill, making the unit forever remembered as "Rattlesnakes."

"Three more units, the 370th, the 371st and 372d regiments of infantry were sent overseas, and as soon as they arrived were baptized into the loyal brigade of toilers at the different army bases. On hearing of these indignities thrust upon combat troops, the French again grappled with the problem and had these units placed securely among their crack divisions, among which was the "Red Hand," a name heralded all over France as one of the divisions who aided in the defense of Verdun in 1915."

All in all the story is absorbingly interesting and good reading for Negroes of all ages. It presents much to be resented and remembered and much to be gloried in and remembered. We not only commend but urge the book upon all Negroes worthy of that proud name. The book has many excellent illustrations.

SHARPENING THE KNIFE

Upon very good authority it is stated that Lord Curzon has written within the last few days to Premier Briand advising the French Government on no account to enter into any relations with the Russian Government and declaring there is a good possibility of a new concerted effort being made to overthrow the Soviet Government.

Sharpening the knife—getting ready to stab Russia in the back.

Read again: " . . . a NEW concerted effort being made to OVERTHROW THE Soviet Government." The capitalist nations of the world intend a new alliance to wipe out the only workers government, Soviet Russia. Capitalist charity, while giving bread with one hand, with the other hides the knife which still drips with the blood of counter-revolution in Hungary.

Russia shall not be stabbed in the back!

Organize a branch of the Friends of Soviet Russia. Hold mass meetings. Secure the affiliation of labor unions. Demonstrate your power as workers. Secure financial contributions from treasuries of workers' organizations, from individual workers.

Join the workers of this country, join the workers of all countries in relieving the famine. Millions of workers' marks, francs, lire, shillings, kronen and dollars have purchased ship loads of wheat and milk for starving children, women, men of Russia. Add your dollars. Do your duty as workers to the victorious but famine-stricken workers of the First Workers' Republic.

Capitalist charity will be withheld the minute such action will serve counter-revolutionary purposes.

Only workers can save their fellow-workers in Russia.

Act! And act at once!

THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA,
201 West 13th Street, New York City.

Greetings From Dominica

A Stirring Call for Co-operation and Race Loyalty—Crusader and Negro World Suppressed in Trinidad

FELLOWMEN of the Negro Race, Greetings! I am writing you this message to appeal to you to be true to our leaders and ourselves.

We've helped our neighbors (white) to be what they are today
Let's follow our leaders (Negro) be loyal and obey.

We must be thankful to God for having given us true leaders. Among others we must be loyal to that fearless man, the Moses of the Race, Marcus Garvey, and that famous writer, Cyril V. Briggs—both of whom are fighting towards the same common object: "AFRICA FOR AFRICANS AT HOME AND ABROAD AND AN INDEPENDENT NEGRO RACE."

The question each and every Negro should ask himself is "Why there are Negroes who are jealous of the above-mentioned leaders and allow themselves to be continually the tool of the merciless whites?" Were not Du Bois, Moton and others—the Old Crowd Negroes—in existence before Garvey and Briggs? Is it not their (old crowd Negroes) own fault if they are unfit to lead New Negroes? Then why should they or their followers and admirers (white and black) try to harm Garvey and Briggs because Garvey and Briggs belong to the fearless and unbuyable type of New Negroes—just the men to lead Negroes?

Fellowmen! Marcus Garvey—His Excellency, if you please!—founder of the Universal

By

J. R. RALPH CASIMIR,

General Secretary and Present Acting President Roseau Division No. 85, U. N. I. A.

Negro Improvement Association, the greatest organization among Negroes, and Provisional President of Africa deserves the help of every living Negro. We should not be jealous of him but fight our way for a place in the sun. That Marcus Garvey has done much for the Negro no one can deny. He has been persecuted and is still being persecuted. He has shed his blood for his race. He cares naught for his life, if that life be given in the cause of his people. He is a martyr! What greater example do we want? We should put aside all indifferences, cheer him up and help him. Join the U. N. I. A. Negroes, 400,000,000 strong, and let us sing:

God save Marcus Garvey!

Long Live Marcus Garvey!

God save Marcus Garvey!

Send him victorious, happy and glorious

Long to lead us fearlessly and successfully

God save Marcus Garvey!

And what about the Hon. Cyril V. Briggs, Editor of The Crusader and Organizer of the African Blood Brotherhood, the only Negro Secret Organization of its kind in the world. Fellowmen! Mr. Briggs has taught us a great deal through the columns of his mighty Crusader. And I believe his African Blood Brotherhood is something grand and powerful. Some of us have read more than once how Leader Briggs has been threatened simply because he is determined that the Negro should

A NEW POWER!

The Precursor of a New Day for New Negroes!

A GIGANTIC NEGRO FEDERATION

to include all progressive organizations and all Negroes who are really in earnest.
Already endorsed by over

153 NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS

and Churches in the United States, the West Indies, Central America, South America and Africa. These 153 organizations represent an approximate membership of

OVER FIVE MILLION!

But we want more! We want ALL Negro organizations and all New Negroes in this great Federation. We are postponing FINAL ORGANIZATION to give every Negro organization a chance to get in on the ground floor and take a part in the formulating of program, tactics, etc. Full details will be given and a conference called with all representatives of the Federated Organizations.

For information write me at once

YOURS FOR AN EFFECTIVE LIBERATION STRUGGLE

THEO. BURRELL

Provisional International Secretary

Crusader Office, 2299 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.

be treated squarely. Re "A Threat from Texas" he simply referred the white "cracker" to the Negroes who took part in the Great War. And why should not all Negroes have the spirit of the "Hell Fighters?" Mr. Briggs too deserves our help. Join the A. B. B. and cheer him up:

Fear not, Leader Briggs, go on!
Millions of Negroes say, Go on!
Let us gather our forces
And get ready for the Ku Klux Klan
God bless thee, Leader Briggs!

British Fear Crusader and Negro World

The Negro World—Garvey's paper—and The Crusader—Briggs' paper—have caused the "Brutish" fellows to tremble in their pants in the West Indies. These papers teach us a great deal about the glories of our Race, and if we follow them closely we will act as men and won't allow any so-called superior race to treat us as "black-bellied reptiles." If the other fellows are determined to treat us as "black-bellied reptiles" we should believe in tit-for-tat and treat them in turn as "white-bellied reptiles." The white folks, the prejudice-fellows, should be ashamed to know that so-called "black-bellied reptiles" are capable of doing as much as, and in many cases more than, they (white men) are capable of doing. Fellowmen, we should not be discouraged if we are scorned, abused, ill-treated, etc. Let us prove our worth. Let us be steadfast, determined and know no turning back. The Negro World and Crusader have taught and are still teaching us how to act, think and speak. Send your subscription right away to the Negro World, 56 West 135th street, and Crusader, 2299 Seventh avenue, New York City, U. S. A.

While admiring Garvey and Briggs and their respective publications we must also remember others who are doing much for the race in some way or other. Each and every one does according to his capability. Negroes in Africa know of the Hon. Casely Hayford and others; those in America know of Ferris, Harrison, Eason and others too numerous to mention; those in England know of Duse Mohammed Ali, editor Africa and Orient Review; we in the West Indies know of Wilson, editor Barbadoes Times and Beckles (Barbadoes); Editor Maryshow of the West Indian (Grenada); Sebastian, editor Union Messenger (St. Kitts) and Casimir, the determined race-patriot who is scorned at and termed "the little nigger," by the Capitalists, the wayside politicians and the "black-white idiots" (Dominica). Those in the various countries of the Americas, far-away Australia and other parts of the world also have their leaders. We must bear in mind that there are also famous Negro leaders among the gentler sex and they need all the possible help we can give. No race can rise higher than its women, and the Negro women are the greatest of women. Negro women be loyal to the men of your race, stop bowing to white men! Negro men give no heed to white women, protect the women of your race!

My message may be considered by some as useless, but still I appeal to all Negroes to be loyal to our leaders—not those fellows picked by whites; stop being Negro traitors; be 100 per cent. Negroes and think in the same light as our late Lucian B. Watkins: "My God is black, He made me so, etc."

I shall make an effort to write at a future

date about our Motherland Africa which the "land grabbers" tell us is a land of jungle and forest and yet they are satisfied to live there and abandon their "merrie" England as a home.

Again, beseeching you to be loyal to yourselves and yours, trusting that those who are leading will be true to us and themselves, and hoping that our efforts to build up ourselves will be successful.

Yours for a United Negro Race,

(Signed) J. R. R. CASIMIR.
Dominica, Sept. 16, 1921.

GARVEY AND "SOCIAL EQUALITY"

2313 Seventh Ave.,
New York City, Sept. 30, 1921.

The Editor of The Crusader,
2299 Seventh Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:—May I congratulate you on your splendid October issue? Although it seems rather unbalanced by the amount of space devoted to the U. N. I. A., yet I cannot but admire the courage, clarity and logic of your editorials.

I enjoyed the reasoned and correct analysis of the article by Mr. W. A. Domingo, especially his emphasis on the expenditure ratios and the hopelessly tangled cross-accounts.

While I altogether disagree with the political philosophy that is at the base of your editorial, "A Free Africa," I heartily agree that this task will take the entire man-power and mobilized intelligence of the Negro race.

You are performing a great public service by calling the attention of your readers to the danger of a misinterpretation, by so prominent a man as Mr. Garvey of the term "social equality." His interpretation is in the patois of the South, which is based on ignorance of the correct use of the term.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,
ARTHUR E. KING.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MARCUS GARVEY

(From a Foreign Correspondent)

England, South, Sept. 18, 1921.

Editor The Crusader:

Dear Editor, Mr. Marcus Garvey and Colleagues of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L.:

Can any man serve two masters at the same time? I am one who admire your solution, so does the English working classes to whom I have given your paper, the Negro World, to read. But I do maintain this as a sane man will: Your admirers and followers cannot tolerate the idea of being loyal and patriotic to a flag and country by whom we are oppressed! I do believe, and your colleagues will agree with me, in respecting flags that distinguish races and government, but to be loyal and patriotic is ridiculous advice!

You have designed an ensign for the African and their Blood Extract to be loyal and patriotic, too. Sir, you are only contradicting your doctrine to be as traitors and hypocrites when the time arrives, regards our future welfare.

So please withdraw such doctrine. Let it be, One Flag! One Race! One Country!

Now, while the European thieves are squab-

bling we want to be getting ready to stop them at their thieving business.

Get some medicine to put a stop to such a plague that has infested our fathers' country, and exterminate the plague and make a clean and honest land for our own race of humanity to dwell in future generations.

Let us organize so we can beat Taub's aeroplanes. It can be done. We have the man power and we can out-last our enemies. Follow the Irish organization for an example. Here, there, everywhere, and never more where! They will be fed up and pack up before we shall. But let it be on their own dung heap. Like Ireland, all cocks crow on their own dung heap. From a patriotic son and loyalist of Africa.

CLIFF A. BROWNE.

African Blood

Continued from Page 6

acting from within, outwardly in the assemblage and ordering of Matter the two earliest and only fundamental laws which after all created the Universe."

Cite one latter day finding and you find the whole thing herein imbedded. Nevertheless, and within, Africa's blood needs some purging. A tonic or a purifier is necessary. Here and there are peculiar rantings of the over-obsessed. There are those who appoint themselves rulers of Africa, make their own swords and establish such peculiarities among themselves that it would be easier for us to call their phantom kingdoms hierarchies. They address themselves with new titles such as "His Majesty the President" and other jocular fads. Such are those who are not over-zealous nor in sympathy with Africa spiritually, in that in their gobble and urge for personal wealth they are destroying, maybe unknowingly the great spirit of African Brotherhood and in their rantings they have shown utter ignorance of things African. This is no time for rantings. The position is clear, the note is sounded and time we play to tunc. The morning breaks, stack well the cards before the raid. Blood will tell! Line up as one if Africa's blood flows inwardly, be not a scattered rabble! There is much for which to sacrifice!

Vote the Workers' Ticket. Elect the candidates of the Workers' League. We are workers as well as Negroes.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE CRUSADER, published monthly, at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1921.

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Cyril V. Briggs, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of The Crusader, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are:

Publisher, Cyril V. Briggs, 2299 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.; Editor, Cyril V. Briggs, 2299 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.; Managing Editor, None; Business Manager, Bertha F. Briggs, 2299 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: Cyril V. Briggs, 2299 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.; Bertha L. Briggs, 2299 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

CYRIL V. BRIGGS, Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of October, 1921.

[SEAL.]

JOSEPH PRITCHARD,

Notary Public, N. Y. County, No. 157.
(My commission expires March 30, 1923.)

D. L. SMITH, PH. G. PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST

182 Myrtle Avenue

Tel. MAIN 3109

Corner Fleet Place

BROOKLYN

Checks Given with Each Purchase

ABRAM B. FREEDMAN

COUNSELLOR AT LAW

38 Park Row, New York

SUITE 917

Telephone Cortlandt 496

Cities Service Company

7% Convertible Debentures

Afford an exceptional opportunity for investment in a high yielding security having a long period to maturity.

We shall be glad to furnish full particulars regarding these Debentures, which peculiarly meet the requirements of investors at this time.

Ask for Circular

CLAUDIUS A. MEADE

Licensed Broker, Stocks and Bonds

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NEW YORK CITY

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Tel. 1500 Columbus Established 1896

Dr. A. WOLFSON Dentist

Reliable — Painless — Reasonable
401 WEST 59th STREET NEW YORK
Cor. Columbus Ave. Over Drug Store

By Conductive Anaesthesia Method I
can remove nerves, grind or extract teeth
without causing any pain.

Open Evenings and Sundays.

Wear the Old Reliable

DUFF'S HATS

Best Made Hats at Reasonable Prices

Also Harlem Agency for the Famous

JOHN B. STETSON HATS

Duff's Hat Store

136 LENOX AVENUE
Near 116th St. Subway Station



Your Best Friend A VICTROLA

With a Victrola in your home you are never alone. The friendly voices of famous singers, the wonderful strains of your favorite orchestra, those great jazz bands which drive away all blues will keep you company.

But choose your friend carefully, be sure it is a Victrola, the instrument which has made good its promises.

No other instrument is so worthy of the hours you will spend with it.

Call on us and let us demonstrate to you any of the new Victrolas which we are displaying on our floor.

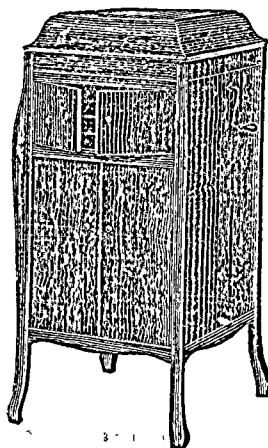
Our liberal credit terms are within your reach and will allow you to purchase any Victrola, which will remain your friend.

We have all the latest Victor Records. Come in today and let us play them for you.

DREAZEN'S MUSIC SHOP

480 Lenox Avenue

Cor. 134th Street, New York



THE KLAN FORCES US TO PROTECT OURSELVES!

NEGROES! Organize Under the Protective Shield of THE AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

(A Peace-Loving, but Red-Blooded Organization)

for "IMMEDIATE PROTECTION AND ULTIMATE LIBERATION OF NEGROES EVERYWHERE." Enjoy the Benefits of Protective and Fraternal Organization! Enlist in the Liberation Movement for a FREE AFRICA and the

LIBERATION OF NEGROES EVERYWHERE!

No loose-talking in the A. B. B. No cowardly compromises. No servile surrender of Negro rights. No illusion about the task before us. No attempt to operate without a program.

The AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD (A. B. B.) is the only EFFECTIVE protective Negro organization in the world, with the grandest lineage of any FRATERNAL organization in all history, dating from the dawn of history on the banks of the upper Nile and operating uninterruptedly through all the centuries in the ennobling ceremony of blood brotherhood which is practised to this day in Central Africa.

The A. B. B. has posts throughout the United States, the West Indies, Central America, South America and the Motherland, Africa. If you want to help yourself, if you want to help your Race,

IF YOU ARE IN REAL EARNEST

you will cut out and sign the accompanying application blank and mail it at once with enrollment fee of three (\$3.00) dollars, money order or registered mail, to

CYRIL V. BRIGGS, Executive Head

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

2299 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

DON'T PUT OFF YOUR LIBERATION!

SEND IN YOUR APPLICATION NOW!

..... CUT HERE

"ONE FOR ALL, ALL FOR ONE" APPLICATION BLANK

I, the undersigned, Negro and proud of it, being fully cognizant of the value of organization and convinced of the necessity for a Negro organization created for IMMEDIATE PROTECTION AND ULTIMATE LIBERATION OF NEGROES EVERYWHERE, and recognizing in the historic AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD the protective organization par excellence as demonstrated at Tulsa, etc., and the most effective Negro organization working for the liberation of the Negro Peoples of the world as evidenced by the successes that have already repaid the energetic application of its intelligent program, and further realizing the need of secrecy, centralized authority and enlightened and courageous leadership do hereby make application for membership in the said AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD and do hereby pledge myself, if accepted for membership, to energetically advance the interests of the AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD and the sacred Cause of Negro Protection and Liberation for which it fights, and to faithfully carry out the mandates of the SUPREME COUNCIL of the organization and give due respect and obedience to all my officers and courageously oppose lynching, Jim-crowism, mob-violence and all forms of oppression.

In witness of my earnestness in making application and my willingness to abide by the laws of the organization, I do hereby affix my true signature.

.....
Signature of Applicant

.....
Address



7-11
800
ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

18641

GFR-MMP

November 17, 1921.

NOTED
JEE. 19

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

According to information from confidential informant 800 on November 13th, 1921, Briggs is continuing his attack upon Garvey. 800 calls our special attention to pages 13 and 25 of the November issue of the "Crusader", which is distributed by Briggs.

One Bishop Mc Guire, who was formerly Chaplain General of Garvey's organization, recently deserted and has become an ardent follower of Briggs. Garvey is now of the opinion that Mc Guire is the one who stole from his office the mailing list of the "Negro World" and also the membership in the Universal Negro Improvement Association, as Briggs has sent some of his propaganda to everyone of the afore-referred to individuals. Attached hereto is a press release from Briggs announcing Mc Guire's affiliation with the American Blood Brotherhood.

Garvey continues to be very much worried over the case which Briggs has brought against him for libel. At the present time Garvey's attorneys are making every possible effort to fasten some illegal transactions upon Briggs.

According to Briggs, the "Crusader" in the very near future is going to become a weekly instead of a monthly publication. 800 has made every possible effort to secure some line upon Briggs' financial backing, as it is impossible to publish a paper of the character of the "Crusader" without financial assistance.

800 advises that Briggs constantly alludes to the executive committee as the controlling officials over the African Blood Brotherhood. To date 800 has been unable to secure the secret oath which was read recently at a meeting of the A.B.B.

A copy of this memorandum is being forwarded to Mr. Grimes for his information.

Respectfully,

RECORDED & INDEXED

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259
ON 4-20-78 JSP/BTS

61-826-46
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 21 1924 P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

18642

GFR-LMP

November 17, 1921.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Respectfully,

"ONE FOR ALL, ALL FOR ONE"

The African Blood Brotherhood

A Peace-Loving, but Red-Blooded Organization

CREATED TO AFFORD IMMEDIATE PROTECTION AND
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE LIBERATION TO NEGROES EVERYWHERE

BISHOP Mc.GUIRE JOINS A. B. B.

ENLISTMENT FEE \$3.00

MONTHLY DUES 25c

Formerly Chaplain-General of U. N. I. A.

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
2299 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A.

61-826-

Bishop George Alexander Mc.Guire, organizer of the African Orthodox Church; a movement begun two years ago by Negro Episcopalians who believe in Negro leadership, is the latest addition to the rapidly increasing membership of the African Blood Brotherhood. For about 25 years the Rev. Dr. McGuire occupied a prominent rank among the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but in November, 1919, he withdrew from that body, started an Independent Episcopal Church, which has since developed into a denomination known as The African Orthodox Church, and for which he was consecrated the first bishop on September 28 last. Soon after beginning this movement Dr. McGuire became a disciple of the Garvey Movement, and in 1920, at the first convention, was elected chaplain-general; rendering most valuable service until August 1921. Owing to the demand made upon him to relinquish either his denominational work or his position as chaplain-general; Bishop McGuire unhesitatingly chose to resign his office in the U. N. I. A., rather than submit to any infringement of his religious freedom and obligations. The Convention elected no successor, but in appreciation of the Bishop's services, unanimously conferred upon him the title of Honorary Chaplain-General. Since the close of the Convention, Dr. McGuire has been communicating with his fellow members in the U. N. I. A. in the interest of the African Orthodox Church, and especially in the erection of a suitable monument to the unknown Negro heroes who paid the supreme sacrifice in the recent World War. President-General Garvey requested Bishop McGuire to desist from circularizing members of his organization and the latter refusing to surrender his individual right to correspond with whomsoever he desired, severed all connections with the U. N. I. A. and Mr. Garvey. In the A. B. B. the Bishop will find an organization, which while working intelligently and strenuously for a Free Africa and the protection and liberation everywhere of persons of African descent, does not interfere with his religious ideals and ecclesiastical efforts, nor limit his rights in the matter of personal correspondence. Judging from the advertisements in "The Negro World", and the official instructions and communications sent from headquarters of the U. N. I. A. to officers and members throughout the world in reference to the African Orthodox Church, it is evident that Dr. McGuire's resignation has aroused a spirit of vindictiveness among the powers that be with the purpose of hampering the progress of the Church. It would appear however that the intended persecution is acting as a veritable fertilizer for the African Orthodox Church.

In Bishop McGuire the A. B. B. has made a most valuable acquisition, and the full force of the rushing current is near at hand!



18640

READY BY W. J. B.

61-826

November 18, 1921.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BURNS:

I am attaching hereto a copy of a memorandum which Mr. Ruch addressed to me summarizing the latest information received from our confidential informant located in New York. He is the informant who is engaged in investigating the negro activities. I thought you would be interested in the facts set forth in the attached memorandum.

Respectfully,

J. E. D.

61-826-X6

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 21 1924 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DIRECTOR

FILE

RECORDED & INDEXED

*Here is another case of just
Spring conversation - he states
he is trying to find out who is putting
up the money - we want a clear
alliance with the subjects - please see*

New York

Nov 18, 1921.

19160

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
P. O. B. 1822,
Washington, D. C.

61-826

Sir:

Enclosed you will find a press release that Garvey sent to every daily paper in the city. The object is publicity for Garvey. He is contemplating sending a similar release to all the heads of the different denominations all over the world.

Garvey served Briggs with a summons to day for criminal libel over the article in Briggs magazine of the last issue. I left one of these magazines with you.

Crichlow has entered suit against Garvey and the case comes up Monday the 21st of November. I was talking to Crichlow this afternoon and he was telling me that he had forwarded his report to the State Department covering his dealings with Garvey.

Briggs told me last night that he had sent over 4000 free copies of his magazine to Africa and the West Indies. The stamps on these magazines would amount to quite a sum not including the cost of the magazines. It only goes to show that Briggs must have some outside financial help, but I don't think that any one knows just where this help is coming from but Briggs. I believe if any one could get this out of Briggs I could but I can never lead him into talking about this and I have tried a dozen times.

Garvey will leave here some time Saturday night for Washington where he will speak Sunday.

Respectfully,"

800"



MAP 2 1926

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-826-87
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 21 1924 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HOOVER

FILE

ENCLOSURE

61-826-X7

...on ... and ...
... and ...
... peace.

This appeal is made to your Holiness as the greatest Religious leader of our time, and as Vicar of Our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, on earth.

We feel that your Holiness shall consider all humanity, Christian, Moslem, Buddhist, Brahman, and Pagan.

Feeling sure that your Holiness will act immediately for the salvation of the World and of Humanity,

I have the honor to be

Your Holiness' Obedient servant,

MARCUS GARVEY

President, General

61-826-X7

PRESS RELEASE

NEWS FOR PUBLICATION

You may use this bit of news
to your advantage

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Cable Address:
"Unimpro"

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS:
56 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Telephone
Harlem 2877

International Officers
His Supreme Holiness
GABRIEL JOHNSON
POTENTATE
Hon. MARCUS GARVEY
D.S.O.E.
PRESIDENT GENERAL

African Headquarters
MONROVIA, LIBERIA
WEST AFRICA

West Indian Headquarters
KINGSTON
JAMAICA
Central American Headquarters
PANAMA CITY, PANAMA
South American Headquarters
DEMERARA, BRITISH GUIANA

Sir WM. H. FERRIS, M.A.
K.C.O.N.
ASST. PRESIDENT GENERAL
Hon. FRED A. TOOTE
SECRETARY GENERAL
Hon. WILFORD H. SMITH
COUNSEL GENERAL
Hon. G. E. STEWART
HIGH CHANCELLOR

IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

NOVEMBER 18, 1921.

Marcus Garvey, President General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association representing Negroes throughout the world sent the following cable to His Holiness, Pope Benedict XV, at the Vatican, Rome, today:

November 18, 1921.

"HIS HOLINESS
POPE BENEDICT XV.
The Vatican,
Rome.

MOST HOLY FATHER:

Four hundred millions of us are being continuously outraged in the lands of our domicile; and in Africa our Motherland, we are being exploited and robbed of our country.

As human beings, we cry universally to Heaven for help and protection.

Being men we ourselves feel that what others have done to win liberty we may also do; but the Negro does not believe in blood-shed, hence, we look upon the Disarmament Conference now assembled in the United States of America with great hope; nevertheless, we realize that there is an absence among a large number of the human Race of that larger humanity which should be the guiding principle of Nations and Races and which will prevent the stronger groups in the great human family granting to the weaker ones their rights. We believe the time has come for a true settlement of our human problems; that the white, yellow and black Races of the world should get together and adjust their racial differences. No one Race should transgress the bounds of the other. The principle of Asia for the Asiatics, Europe for the Europeans, Africa for the Africans should be respected and practised by all Races and Nations. For the bringing together therefore of the Righteous who believe in the Eternal principle of Justice to all mankind, we ask that as an assistance to the effort now being made at Washington by the Nations, that your Holiness in conjunction with all the religious and racial

THE FIGHT IS ON!

*Save the Negro Race from Grafters, traitors, mountebanks, cheats,
and professional leaders who admit that they lead for a living.*

Several disreputable people and Organizations are now lined up to fight the

Universal Negro Improvement Ass'n

The greatest Negro movement in the world.

Bolsheviki money is being used by them to destroy the United States Government and to defeat successful Negro enterprises to carry out their extreme socialistic and iconoclastic ideas. Several discredited, dismissed and dishonest men who were driven out of the Universal Negro Improvement Association have joined their ranks to revenge the Organization for throwing them out after they were discovered in their tricks.

So as to save the Negro Race from being looted by the gang, a series of meetings will be conducted in

LIBERTY HALL, 120 West 138th Street

STARTING

**Sunday afternoon December 18th
at 3.30 o'clock**

to be addressed by

Hon. Marcus Garvey

Provisional President of Africa, and
President General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association

AND OTHER OFFICERS

Come and hear! Come and see! All members of the Negro Race are invited

The Harp Publishing Co., 34 West 136th Street. Telephone Harlem 9695

61-82

GPR:JDS

1921

November 22, 1921.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RUSSELL.

Will you kindly have the headquarters
of confidential informant 800 changed
to New York City, effective May 27, 1921.

Very truly yours,

Director.

61-826

RECORDED & INDEXED

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 61-826-48 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1921 P. M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| | FILE |

1915

MAR 2 1928

C. 4, 1921.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
P. O. Box 1822,
Washington, D. C.

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 61-826-X9 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P.M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| HOOVER | FILE |

RECORDED & INDEXED

Sir:

In re Briggs, I have just had a long talk with him and he says that Garvey's suits against him will not stop his propaganda against Garvey. He says that his next issue of his magazine will full of propaganda against Garvey. Crichlow articles start in his next issue and Briggs expects them to be the hardest blow that he has struck. He also says that now that he has started the construction of Garvey's organization it is now time that he starts the construction of his own, as a result he says that his organization will start to have mass meetings all over the country, you will no doubt get reports of these meetings from different parts of the country. One of Briggs' ideas is to get as many of Garvey's members and former members as possible. He now has enrolled Rev. Gordon who at one time was Asst. President General for Garvey, Rev. McGuire who at one time was Chaplain General for Garvey, and Capt. Cochburn who was Garvey's captain of his ship Yarthmouth. Briggs says that with these men speaking at mass meetings in New York will get many more of Garvey's members. He is no doubt true in this respect as each of these men had their followers when they were with Garvey. Cochburn went on Briggs' bond when he was held for Special Sessions at the court one day last week. Briggs told me that he had sworn statements from several people in Philadelphia, Boston and Norfolk that had purchased passage to Africa on the Black Star Line and who had not been furnished the passage and had not received their money in return. He said

FILE
MAY 21 1924

he would see that this information got into the hands of Government. I saw that Briggs got the names of the people in New York that had purchased tickets but he told me that these people had been paid back all or part of their fare. He said that Garvey knew that he would get hold of these people so their fare was returned to them, but he said that Garvey had no idea that he could reach the people out of town but he had done so through his organization the A. B. B.

You will find enclosed a very interesting article on Garvey in today's Globe Magazine. You will notice that Mr. Seligman the writer closes the article with "The bill has not yet been presented to Marcus Garvey. It may be a heavy one the day of payment" This writer has no doubt made a close study of Garvey and his schemes and he sees but the same end that I do.

There will be very little to report on Garvey next week as he will be out of the city the entire week.

Respectfully,

"800"



ENCLOSURE

61-820-X9

Picture of Mr. Garvey

Spare Him as He Would an Oil-less Oil Well.

Copyright, 1918, by the Black Star Company.

Marcus Garvey has been arrested for using the mails to defraud, and it is too bad. He calls himself "African President," signs after his name the initials, "D.S.O.E.," and he makes the world more interesting than before he came. "D.S.O.E." as you will at once guess, stands for "Distinguished Son of Ethiopia."

Mr. Garvey, the Distinguished Son, was selling stock of the Black Star Line of steamships intended to carry his dissatisfied colored fellow citizens from this country to Liberia. And according to the post office he was selling passages to Liberia on the good ship "Phyllis Wheatley."

The post office arrested him because there is no such ship as the Phyllis Wheatley and it is not at all in the "Black Star Line."

However, the Black Star Line has as many SHIPS as the average wildcat oil well has OIL. If white men can sell oil-less oil wells, why cannot a Distinguished Son of Ethiopia sell shipless ship lines?

Mr. Lasker, of the Board, has TOO MANY ships. That causes him trouble. Mr. Hays has NO ships, and that causes him trouble. Mr. Hays and Mr. Lasker should arrange a meeting between Mr. Lasker and Mr. Garvey, and something might come out of it. To jail Mr. Garvey would dim romance, like jailing a rainbow.

new phyllis journal - 18-2-2

DREAMS OF AFRICA'S MAN OF DESTINY

than drink and the devil. The mind of the multitudinous is always susceptible to empires, continents, and millions. Negroes, especially, oppressed, insulted, injured, could be expected to reach out to a dream that is made to seem so near at hand as Marcus Garvey makes the redemption of Africa. His phrases, too, are telling. "This is the headline," he said, "written about my country—about your country: 'Negroes a Problem in South Africa.' The importance, the insolence of the thing! negroes may be a problem in America; negroes may be a problem in Europe; negroes may be a problem in Asia; but the white man is a problem in Africa, and not the negro."

THERE is bile, bitterness, fire in the belly of Marcus Garvey, as there is in many a negro, for reasons easily understood. They will grasp at the idea of power which he presents to them even if it has no immediate counterpart in fact, and as the accompaniment of this idea is the opportunity to join to organize, even to pay for the privilege, there is a deep draft of the enthusiasm that so freely flows about any such movement. In some respects, Marcus Garvey's vision is not much different from that of the white man. He has his own great distinction, that he is independent and yield satisfaction to the recipients—frankly in the instance of the regiments which have gone out of Africa to Europe. There is the Order of Knights Commander of the Fighting Legion of the World, the Order of Knight Commander of the Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia—so Marcus Garvey named them to me. Awards of these distinctions are made for distinguished service to the Universal Negro Improvement Association. I asked Mr. Garvey whether any one had been "knighted," who was not a member of his organization and he could name no one. So that these distinctions fit into this huge scheme of commercialized idealism. Two members of the staff of the Negro World bear these honorary titles: the literary editor, "Sir William H. Ferris, M. A. K. G. O. N.," and "Sir John E. Bruce, K. G. O. N.," a contributing editor. Despite all of Marcus Garvey's protestations, however, despite even the faith which he has in himself, the ventures about him are found to impress many as neither realistic nor sound. They are not common sense undiluted. They are not competent politics. Nor are they passionately devoted to the idea, undebated. They are a dangerous mixture of all of these elements, most dangerous of all for Mr. Garvey and for the individuals who are moved to give him their confidence and their funds. He has, for the moment, dramatized the conflict of races, of black man against white; as it has been precipitated by the white man, and has given voice to the aspirations of many of the oppressed of the world. But the bill has not yet been presented to Mr. Marcus Garvey. It may be a heavy one on the day of payment.



"When the white civilisations crumble the Africa time will come, and the Dark Continent will yield its fruit for the negro alone."

Wetumpka Okla

Jan 18. 1922

56 W. 135th St. New York City

Mr. Marcus Garvey

Dear Sir Your telegram

came to hand and the ^{content} ~~content~~

noted am sorry to hear
of your arrest we are going

to send defense funds as

soon as we can and send to

Your office we must have
freedom of african and negro

liberty. Yours truly

J. H. Brown for racial uplift

R. 3. # 65, Wetumpka Okla.

New

MAR 2 1925

Dec. 6, 1921.

19155

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
P. O. B. 1822,
Washington, D. C.

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 61-826-X10 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P. M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| HOOVER | FILE |

61-826
RECORDED & INDEXED

Sir:

file

In reply to instructions received today under date of Dec, 3rd I will say that I have interviewed Briggs this afternoon and he tells me that the African Blood Brotherhood will be represented at the American Labor Alliance. Briggs says that all labor organizations will be represented at this meeting. In order to show me how his organization stood with the labor organizations in this country, Briggs gave me a paper called "The Toiler". In it you will find an article on Garvey and in the same article you will find that the writer is boosting Briggs' organization the A. B. B. The Toiler is a labor Paper. Briggs said that at the present time he did not know where the meetings would be held but would find that out later.

Enclosed you will find an advertisement that is appearing in in a colored paper; this is the same Boulton that was being used by the Department here in New York. He is making capital out of the fact that he was once employed by the Department. Garvey called my attention to this advertisement and said, "this only proves my suspicion I have had of this fellow all along. He went on to say that these things were only helps to him, that is to trust no one.

NOTED
B.W.L.

Garvey was very bitter this morning over the article that appeared in the New York World of yesterday, he answers the writer in the next issue of the Negro World. The article was enclosed in my last report. Garvey left for Washington this P. M.

Respectfully, "800"

ENCLOSURE



61-856-410

BOULIN'S NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY

206 Broadway, New York City Phone Cortlandt 8349

A. Highly Trained Staff of Male and Female, Colored Investigators

— All Languages —

Criminal, civil and confidential investigations. Detective work of the highest class. Shadowing for confidential information. (Specialty in expert secret service and labor difficulties. Locating of lost relatives, etc. Civil and commercial investigations for Banks, Railroads, Corporations and Department Stores. Licensed and Bonded by the State of New York.

S. BOULIN PRINCIPAL AND GENERAL MANAGER

(Formerly With United States Department of Justice)

61-826-X10

New York,

19154

MAR 2 1928

Dec. 8, 1921.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
P. O. Box 1822,
Washington, D. C.

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 61-826-X11 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P.M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| HOOVER | FILE |

RECORDED & INDEXED

Sir:

I will report that I had two hour conference with Duce Mohamed today and he was telling me some of his plans. He first told me of the Corporation that he was representing in this country; he first said that his corporation was anti British in that its object was to break the British monopoly of trade on the West Coast of Africa. He is being partly financed by anti British interest in London but there was no market for the goods in England hence he had to come to this country. Since being here he has been in touch with Mr Hoover's (formerly Food Administrator) press agent in this country and that this gentleman was going to arrange a meeting for him to meet some of the moneyed people of Wall Street and he was going to put the proposition up to them. His object in sending for me was to have me get away from Garvey for a week or ten days and act as his advance agent when he starts to sell stock in this country. He is preparing to register his corporation in several of the central Western States and sell stock. I told him that I didn't think that I could get away but he would not take no for an answer and I am to see him again Monday. In the mean time I will have a chance to see you and will go over all the details of this case because I think there is more to this thing than shows on the surface. One of the things that make me believe so, is that he said that he would have to have the co-operation of this government in order to carry his plans through but he thought that he could get the co-operation when this gover-

ment knew of his plans.

In re. Garvry, they took from each bank account until they got \$700(seven hundreddollars) and paid the printer so the paper will come out this week, but each time they draw on one corporations fund for another fund they violate the corporation laws of of the state in that they never do so upon the direction of the Board of Directors. This is done every day and the Board of Directors is never consulted. When Garvey directs it it is done, he makes himself the Board of Directors.

Will be at your office Sunday at 4:00 P. M. as per instructions.

Respectfully,

"800"

P. S. Received checks, many thanks.

New York.

MAR 2 1926

Dec, 14, 11921.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch;

P. O. Box 1822

Washington,

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| 61-826-X12 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P.M. | |
| U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| HOOVER | FILE |

REC'D
RECORDED & INDEXED

Sir:

I will submit a report somewhat in the form of a brief, as follows: in making a case of "using the mails to defraud" against Garvey, the best evidence are copies of the Negro World; by check-^{to week} on the bills of the Post Office Dept. from week, will show that every copy of this paper has gone through the mails. The Negro World enjoys "Second class Privilege" so there will be no trouble along this line. I will be necessary to check on the issues from week^{to week}, to ascertain just when these violations occurred. I will numerate some some of the violations: in the issues of January and February of this year you will find advertisements for the sailing of the ship Yarmouth on March 27, 1921 for Liberia for, which^{MONEY} was accepted for passage: this ship has never sailed and books kept by Mason, ^{MANAGER} manager and Thompson, secretary of the Black Star Line, will that only a part of this money has been returned to pay. Again you will find pictures of ships that were supposed to have been purchased by the Black Star Line. There is an advertisement now running that states "Book your passage now for Liberia". Garvey's speeches from time to time he has referred to sailing the ships of the Black Star Line and all of these speeches have been published in the Negro World^{AND} subsequently sent through the mails. The books of the corporation will show that stock sold through advertising has not been used as stated in the reports. The Negro Factories Corporation is at the present time

advertisement that reads, "When you invest \$5.00 (five dollars) or \$20.00 (two hundred dollars) in the shares of the stock it means that at the end of the financial year you will gather so much money in the way of dividends." This advertisement has been running nearly one year and no dividends have ever been paid, and in the mean time about \$2500 (twenty five thousands dollars) worth of stock has been sold. The books of the corporation will show these facts.

In soliciting funds for the "Convention Fund" in the issues of June, July, and August, 1920 you will find a statement that says every one that contributes will have his or her name entered in a book that will be published after the convention, and each donator will be presented with one of these books. Through this method he received nearly \$20,000 (twenty thousands dollars) the book was never published. This plea for funds also states that the funds would be used to defray the expences of the delegates to the convention. Not over \$500 (five hundred dollars) was used for this purpose the other for propaganda. The money that was used as so stated was only loaned to delegates and was supposed to be paid back. Tobias, the treasury can testify to these facts. Allow me to say here that I have felt Tobias out along these lines in my own way and when the time comes he will be a willing witness. Tobias tells me that he can't sleep at night for he knows that this thing can't go on forever and he is afraid that he will have to pay.

In the selling of bonds for the Liberian Construction Loan that has been advertised in the Negro World, these advertisements have stated that this money would be used to build factories, schools, and etc. in Liberia. To date there has been bonds sold to the extent of \$150,000 (one hundred fifty thousands dollars) of this amount about \$10,000 (ten thousand dollars) has been for the purpose for which it was subscribed. The rest has been

propaganda. The books of the association will show this also. Tobias can testify as to what has become of this fund.

In the issues of Dec. 3rd and 10th of this month you will find advertisements that state "200,000 (two hundred thousand) copies of the Christmas Number would be circulated; 50,000 (fifty thousand) copies were all that were printed and only 25,000 (twenty five thousand) have been sold to date. He is expecting sale for balance later. The books of the printer, Regowski, 444 Pearl St. New York City, will show the exact number printed. Also cancelled checks will show that this firm has been paid from time to time with Black Star Line checks showing that stockholders money was used for propaganda. These cancelled checks are now in the office of Tobias.

Other violations of using the mails have been in sending circulars soliciting funds for various causes but in reality most of this money was used for propaganda. H. V. Plummer who is known as "Agent of Publicity and Propaganda" can testify as to the sending of these circulars. If you will look through my reports you will find that I have sent you most of these circulars. I was up to Plummer's office this afternoon but could not get any of these old circulars. When I am in Washington again if you will so advise I will come down to your office in the morning and go through my reports and no doubt that I can assist you in making out a stronger case.

Most of the other violations of the law committed by Garvey have been violations of the Insurance Law and violations of Corporation Law of the State. These are violated in transferring funds of one corporation to the credit of a Board of Directors meeting, using the Death Fund of A. for any purpose that he sees fit.

4.
Garcia, the auditor, Tobias, the treasury, Stewart, the chancellor,
will be the witnesses in these cases.

Now sir I hope that I have stated near to what Mr. Grimes
wants but if there is anything that I can do further in assisting
him to make out his brief I am willing to work both late and early
to do so.

Respectfully,
"800"

New York

2 1928

Dec. 16, 1928.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
P. O. Box 1822,
Washington, D. C.

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 61-826-X13 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P.M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| HOOVER | FILE |

19151

61-826

Sir:

I am enclosing you under separate cover a copy of the "Crusader" Magazine, in it you will find an article by Crichlow that has certainly worried Garvey since publication. It has so worried Garvey that he is holding a series of meetings next week to fight this article. I was talking to Crichlow today and I read Garcia's report that he made to Garvey when he returned from Africa. Crichlow got a copy of this report from Harrison, as Harrison saw this report when Garcia returned from Africa before Garvey saw it and made a copy of it. Garcia showed this report to Harrison as you will remember that Harrison was supposed to have gone on this trip. Garcia showed it to Harrison to see what he thought of it and while in Harrison's possession he made a copy of it and now Crichlow has it and is going to publish it in full in the next issue of the "Crusader" I tried very hard to get a copy of this report but Crichlow would not let it get out of his possession. In this report I think you will find enough evidence to convict Garvey of a criminal political conspiracy against the government of Liberia. If I was an open agent I know that I could buy this report from Crichlow but if I made any such offer now it would arouse his suspicion. When the proper time comes I will be only too glad to tell all that he knows if he thinks that will clear him. Briggs is paying Crichlow a good price for this as he knows that it will be a blow to Garvey to publish it. I think that we can wait until it is published.

I am also enclosing you a circular that Briggs is getting out as a mass meeting of the A. B. B. when in reality it is a meeting to fight Garvey as the two speakers are exmembers of Garvey's organization, McGuire and Gordon. When the time comes both of these men will be good witnesses against Garvey.

I am also enclosing you a circular that has been sent through the mails and had been returned because of improper address, these circulars had been removed from the envelopes and put away. You will notice that they promise to pay dividends at the end of the year.

Garvey sent out a "News release" to the colored press warning them that he would have them held for libel if they printed any of the stories that was sent to them by Briggs it only goes to show that Briggs has Garvey on the "run".

Garvey is "stuck" for 25,000 (twenty five thousand) copies of the Negro World.

Garvey turned into the association \$155 (one hundred fifty five dollars) for his last trip to Washington, Baltimore and Wilmington. If a check is made on the tax he paid on tickets sold at these six meetings you would be able to find out just how much he took in through admissions. This is the manner that Garvey gets his money and no one checks on him. I understand that he had very large meetings and he should have turned in atleast \$1000 (one thousand dollars)

In speaking to Briggs about the meeting on the 23rd of Dec. he seemed to have forgotten it but he said that he would have to find out where it was to be and let me know but if I wanted to go my membership card to the A.B.B. would admit me. From what he said the meeting would not be a secret one. I will not attend this meeting unless I receive direct orders from you to do so.

You will notice in the Xmas issue of the Negro World that Garvey has a new scheme to raise money, that of asking members to give a dollar towards printing "four million" copies of the paper each week in 1922. This is only another scheme to get the people's money, and when this dies out he will think of another.

Respectfully,
"800"

19153

au

ENCLOSURE



61-826-X13

MONSTER A.

MASS MEETING

Sunday, Dec. 18, 1921, at 4:30 p. m.

AT

Rush Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church

REV. G. M. OLIVER, Pastor

58 West 138th Street

Hear those Great Orators and World-Renowned Leaders

DR. GEORGE ALEXANDER MCCLURE

DOC LAB NOTE

ITEM(S)

CAN NOT

BE SCANNED

DESCRIPTION

Newspaper - Fragile

New York,

19149

MAR 2 - 1926 Dec. 19, 1921.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,

P. O. Box 1822,

Washington, D. C.

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 61-826-X14- | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P.M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| HOOVER | FILE |

RECORDED & INDEXED 826



Sir:

I am enclosing some circulars and a release that was sent out by Garvey. One circular is by Garvey announcing that "the fight is on" the other by Briggs "Marcus Garvey vs Bishop McGuire". These circulars are self explanatory. The release is by Garvey as a result of McGuire attempting to hold his meeting. Some of Garvey's members went around to McGuire's meeting and broke it up. McGuire, Gordon, and Crichtlow had to leave the church by the back door in order to get away from the crowd. These occurrences only go to give Garvey more confidence, and rightfully so as they only give him a tighter hold on the masses. Some of these same people that broke up McGuire's meeting are the largest stockholders in Garvey's corporations; it only goes to show that even though Garvey has spent their money (and most of them know foolishly) they still have confidence in him. This release Garvey has sent out will be published elsewhere and read by his members and give them greater confidence in Garvey. Garvey was talking in the office today and he plans a propaganda campaign to start after the New Year that he says will bring the association 25,000,000 (twenty five million) new members. He says by next August he will have every negro in the U. S. a member of his organization. He is no doubt planning to spend every cent that he can get on propaganda. Allow me to say sir that his propaganda is bad for the negro. Briggs is very much taken back as a result of the turn of affairs yesterday and seems

9615
3/27

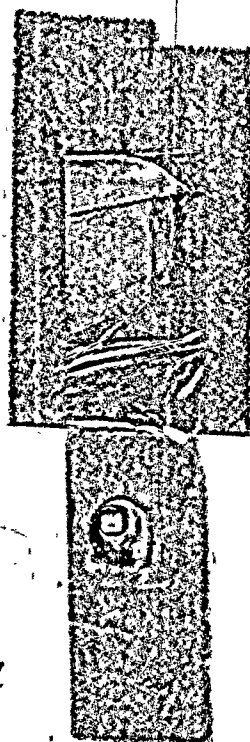
19150

to be at a loss to know what to do next as he expected to make a big hit against Garvey. It was necessary for Briggs to call in the police and they seemed to be with the crowd and that only made matters worse and as a result Garvey is laughing up his sleeve at Briggs and he is bigger in the eyes of his members than ever. I report these occurrences to show how necessary it is to take some action against Garvey.

Garvey has gotten wind of Brigg's next publication and he is going to try and have Briggs, Crichlow and the whole gang jailed before time for the next publication. This information got out through Crichlow's talking too much. With a little money it is hard to tell what he can do here in New York.

Respectfully,

"800"



ENCLOSURE

61-826-X14

**MARCUS
GARVEY vs. BISHOP
McGUIRE**

WHERE

At Rush Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church

58 West 138th Street

WHEN

This Afternoon, Dec. 18, 3:15 o'clock

**Why is the Liberian Government Opposing The
Garvey Movement?**

**West Indian and American Negroes asked to Save Liberia
From His Conspiracies.**

Discussed in "A Message From Africa" 22

by CYRIL A. CRICHLAW

**Former U. N. I. A. Resident Secretary at MONROVIA, LIBERIA,
just returned from Africa.**

DR. GEORGE ALEXANDER McGUIRE

**Bishop of the African Orthodox Church and the man previous to
his resignation received Garvey's Highest praise at the recent con-
vention, and**

DR. J. D. GORDON

**who resigned from the position of Assistant-President-General
of the U. N. I. A., will speak on**

WHAT THE A. B. B. STANDS FOR

Yes! The Fight is on!

ADMISSION

FREE

X14

PRESS RELEASE

NEWS FOR PUBLICATION

You may use this bit of news to your advantage

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Cable Address:
"Unimpro"

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS
56 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Telephone
Harlem 2877

International Officers
HIS SUPREME HIGHNESS
GABRIEL JOHNSON
POTENTATE
HON. MARCUS GARVEY
D. S. O. E.
PRESIDENT GENERAL

African Headquarters
MONROVIA, LIBERIA
WEST AFRICA

West India Headquarters
KINGSTON
JAMAICA
Central American Headquarters
PANAMA CITY, PANAMA
South American Headquarters
DEMETERA, BRITISH GUIANA

SIR WM. H. FERRIS, M.A.
K.C.O.N.
ASST. PRESIDENT GENERAL
HON. FRED A. TOOTE
SECRETARY GENERAL
HON. WILFORD H. SMITH
COUNSEL GENERAL
HON. G. E. STEWART
HIGH CHANCELLOR

IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

DECEMBER 19, 1921.

The Publicity Department of the Universal Negro Improvement Association from its American Headquarters, 56 West 135th Street, New York City, today releases to the Negro Press of the World the following news:

The widely advertised mass meeting to be held in the Rush Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church, New York City, by the Right Rev. Bishop George Alexander McGuire, erstwhile Chaplain General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, resulted in a complete fiasco, a ridiculous failure.

It had been announced and widely circulated that the McGuire-Briggs-Gordon-Cockburn-Critchlow combination intended to stage a series of monster Mass Meetings, beginning in New York City and extending throughout the country to attempt to counteract the influence of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and its distinguished leader, Marcus Garvey, under the guise of the local society known as the African Blood Brotherhood.

Such wide publicity having been given by the Colored press throughout the Country to the resignation of Rev. McGuire as the spiritual head of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, a monster crowd had gathered to hear the Divine and his cohorts, they too being ex-officials of the Garvey movement, explain why their resignations had been accepted.

Before the first speaker had occupied the attention of his audience three minutes, hisses, cat-calls, whistles, and "throw him out" rang throughout the sacred edifice. Police Reserves were called, and the would be anti-Garvey mass meeting broke up in an uproar and utter disorder. The quintette of ex-members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, who occupied the rostrum being forced to leave by the back door, including His Grace, the Ex-Chaplain General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Garvey wins with hands down the first round in his battle royal against the enemies of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and the Red, Black and Green yet waves as the standard of the Negro aspirations with Garvey as its leader for African Redemption.

61-826-X14

New York,

MAR 2 1926

Dec. 20, 1921.

Mr Geo. F. Ruch,
P. O. Box 1822,
Washington, D

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 61-826-X15 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P.M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| HOOVER | FILE |

61-826 19144
RECORDED & INDEXED

Sir:

You will find enclose a release that Briggs is sending out as a result of the release that Garvey sent out, also an additional release that Garvey is sending out. You will also find a circular that Briggs is advertising a meeting for Thursday Dec. 22. I look for trouble at this meeting as Garvey is going to send some of his members there to break up the meeting and trouble will certainly start. You will also find enclose a form letter the first of many such letters that Garvey intends to flood the mails with during the year 1921.

Today there was a Post Office Inspector in Garvey's office for an hour getting circulars and etc., and questioning Garvey on the business of the organization. I think that a mistake has been made in sending this inspector to his office because as soon as he left Garvey and Garcia had a long talk and Garvey seemed quite worried over his visit. I was in the office part of the time the inspector was there and from his action you could see that there was something behind his questioning. If Garvey once gets into head that all is not right he will destroy every bit of paper that he thinks will be used against him. Briggs told me tonight that the government was closing in on Garvey and if Garvey didn't have the ship in three days the government was going to arrest Garvey and his whole gang. Briggs also said that he had furnished the Post Office Department with affidavits from people in Philadel-

Handwritten signature

phia, Norfolk and New York that had purchased tickets from the Black Star Line and had never been furnished the passage. He said he had secured these affidavits through the branches of his organization in these cities, just how true this is I don't know, but I do know that Briggs has turned over to the post office all of evidence that he could secure against Garvey for using the mails to defraud. I send you the above information so that you may know what action the Post Department has taken along this line.

Respectfully,

"800"

PRESS RELEASE

NEWS FOR PUBLICATION

You may use this bit of news to your advantage

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

19146

Cable Address:
"Unimpio"

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS

56 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Telephone
Harlem 2877

International Officers

HIS SUPREME HIGHNESS
GABRIEL JOHNSON
POTENTATE

HON. MARCUS GARVEY
D. S. O. E.
PRESIDENT GENERAL

African Headquarters

MONROVIA, LIBERIA
WEST AFRICA

West Indian Headquarters

KINGSTON
JAMAICA

Central American Headquarters

PANAMA CITY, PANAMA

South American Headquarters

DEMERARA, BRITISH GUIANA

SIR WM. H. FERRIS, M.A.

K.C.O.N.
ASST. PRESIDENT GENERAL

HON. FRED A. TODE
SECRETARY GENERAL

HON. WILFORD H. SMITH
COUNSEL GENERAL

HON. G. E. STEWART
HIGH CHANCELLOR

IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

DECEMBER 19, 1921.

The Publicity Department of the Universal Negro Improvement Association from its American Headquarters, 56 West 135th Street, New York City, today releases to the Negro Press of the World the following authentic news:

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD MEETING BREAKS UP IN DISORDER.

GATHERING PUTS A QUIETUS ON THE MOVEMENT - SPEAKERS HISSED, JEERED, AND LAUGHED TO SCORN.

ORDERED TO LEAVE THE EDIFICE AND NEVER RETURN.

What was advertised by circulars scattered profusely throughout Harlem, to be a monster mass meeting called by the African Blood Brotherhood at Rush Memorial Church, Sunday afternoon, December 18, resulted in a miserable fiasco. The meeting broke up in disorder after the speakers (who were denied a hearing) had sneaked out and the Pastor of the Church who turned up on the scene in time to save the situation, had ordered the gathering to leave the Church as there would be no meeting. The Police reserves were requisitioned but found no grounds for interference, as the gathering though boisterous in their utterances refrained from committing any act which would be construed as disorderly. So the Police remained on the spot and watched the proceedings utterly powerless to stem the tide of opposition which swept the audience like a tidal wave. Pandemonium reigned supreme while speaker after speaker rose to his feet and attempted to make himself heard, only to be hissed and hooted and jeered at by the gathering who were evidently determined to put a quietus on the African Blood Brotherhood movement and register their protest against the malicious attempts being made by the class of disgruntled and discredited malcontents who are promoting it--men who have been eliminated from another organization having proved false to their vows or otherwise been found undesirable, and who have now gone out on the warpath endeavoring to destroy and frustrate the objects of an organization that is working in the interests of and seeking to uplift and unify the scattered millions of Negroes throughout the world. The fact that the meeting was convened in the first place was the only cause that prevented a riot or some serious disturbance.

The African Blood Brotherhood is an organization of recent origin, at the head of which is Mr. Cyril V. Briggs, editor of the "Crusader" magazine. Ostensibly it was formed for the purpose of unifying the people of African Blood or extraction, but has digressed from its purpose to pursue a campaign of relentless warfare against the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

61-2116 X15

PRESS RELEASE

NEWS FOR PUBLICATION

You may use this bit of news
to your advantage

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

19147

Cable Address:
"Unimpro"

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS:
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International Officers

HIS SUPREME HIGHNESS
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PANAMA CITY, PANAMA

South American Headquarters
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SIR WM. H. FERRIS, M.A.
K.C.O.N.
ASST. PRESIDENT GENERAL
HON. FRED A. TOOTE
SECRETARY GENERAL
HON. WILFORD H. SMITH
COUNSEL GENERAL
HON. G. E. STEWART
HIGH CHANCELLOR

- 2 -

and its allied organizations. This meeting was the first of a series proposed to be held by the Brotherhood to make what they call an expose of Hon. Marcus Garvey and the U.N.I.A. movement. The Brotherhood because of its hostile attitude to the Universal Negro Improvement Association has been a haven of refuge for certain disgruntled men who were formerly officials of the U.N.I.A., but who for misconduct in office or some other culpable faults have been eliminated from the organization. Among these are Dr. George Alexander McGuire, the former Chaplain General, Dr. J. D. Gordon, the former Assistant President General, and Mr. Cyril A. Crichtlow who was sent to Liberia, West Africa, by the organization as secretary of the headquarters there. These three gentlemen were scheduled to speak at the meeting Sunday afternoon, but found things so unpleasant for them that they have doubtless discovered that they are lined up on the wrong side. In fact, it is problematical whether the A.B.B. will ever attempt to stage another meeting in Harlem after the emphatic protest which was registered against it and the men who have allied themselves with the movement.

The Negroes of Harlem see nothing in the movement but the attempt on the part of a few money-grabbing, selfish reactionaries to destroy an organization which they have been unable to use to serve their selfish ends. Too long have Negroes been exploited by such human parasites and they manifested in no uncertain way last Sunday that they do not intend to tolerate them any longer, but will put an end to their nefarious practices.

The meeting was scheduled for 4:30, but before that hour a large gathering was on hand and it was decided to open the meeting. No sooner had the chairman made the announcement than the gathering began to display symptoms of uneasiness. Murmuring and muttering arose from all parts of the Church and increased in volume until it became impossible for any speaker from the platform to be heard. The Climax was reached when Dr. McGuire rose to speak. Hardly had he begun than the audience laid a verbal barrage against him. Invective after invective was hurled like rapid fire at the Bishop which even his stentorian voice could not withstand. In vain he tried to speak but his very utterance was met with cries of "Traitor! Traitor! Liar!" and other such exclamations. It impossible to go on, he made an ignominious retreat and sank down in his seat. Dr. Gordon rose to deliver his address but met with a similar reception and he too sat down in disgust. So also did Capt. Cockburn the ex-skipper of "Yarmouth". The other speaker Mr. Crichtlow could not be seen either in the audience or on the platform. Perhaps he was in close proximity ready to answer the

61-226 X 15

19148

call if the meeting had taken a favorable turn. Mr. Briggs strutted about the church in nervous excitement. Phantoms of his tottering organization appeared before him and he was so visibly embarrassed that he knew not what move to make next. The police came in but found nothing to do but watch the proceedings. As long as Dr. McGuire remained, the audience murmured and grumbled, and finally the Doctor was induced to leave and did so amidst the decisive cheers and hisses of the gathering. Still they remained and not until Dr. Oliver, pastor of the church appeared and gave orders that the church be cleared as there would be no meeting, did they leave. Mr. Briggs approached the pastor requesting the use of the Church for another meeting but the Pastor in a rage flatly refused, saying that he had anticipated an occurrence of the kind. Thus ended the supposed mass meeting of the A.B.B.

61-826-X15

ENCLOSURE

61-826-X15

One God!

One Aim!

One Destiny!

PARENT BODY

Universal Negro Improvement Association

MARCUS GARVEY,
President General

SIR WILLIAM FERRIS, K. C. O. N.
Asst. Pres. General

G. E. STEWART
Chancellor

AND

African Communities League

FRED A. TOOTE
Secretary General

J. B. YEARWOOD
Asst. Secy. General

R. L. POSTON
2nd Asst. Secretary General

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, 56 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

"He created of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth"

December 10, 1922

FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

To the Officers and Members of the Division.

Dear Co-workers:

This Season of the year affords us a splendid opportunity to thank you for the unselfish support you have given the U. N. I. A. in its program of African Redemption. The enemies of the Organization have been busy in their propaganda to disrupt and to disorganize us, but the loyal support which your Division, together with the many others throughout the world have given the work, has enabled us to fight successfully their fiendish efforts, until today we are able to present to you an organization wholly intact, and crying out in one voice for the redemption of Africa, and for the advancement of Negroes everywhere.

You have a right to feel proud of what you have accomplished this year through organization, and you should be encouraged to press on in the course you have started, until Negroes everywhere see as you see, and lend their support to this, the greatest organization in the world.

We would be ingrates, indeed, if we did not at this time turn to Him from whom all blessings flow, and offer up thanks, for it has been the sustaining hand of God which has enabled us to put to flight the enemy of right and plant in the hearts of millions of Negroes throughout the world the flag of the Red the Black and the Green.

We have tried our best to serve you this year, but the year of 1922 which is but a few days off, shall find us marshalling our forces for even greater service than we have ever dreamed of in the past.

OF WHAT ARE THEY AFRAID BIG MEETING

Thursday Evening, Dec. 22, 1921

AT 8 O'CLOCK

At PALACE CASINO

135th Street and Madison Avenue

To Deliver the Message of the
AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

To the American Section of the Negro Race. We appeal to all
Negroes to stop being Pro-SOMEBODY and

BE PRO-NEGRO RACE
And Help Us Save the LIBERATION MOVEMENT

from being Prostituted, Exploited and Misinterpreted. Along that Road of Worthless Stocks and Fake Steamships Lies Sure Defeat.

WHAT THE A.B.B., STANDS FOR

The A.B.B., Stands for a Free Africa without Repatriation! Given a Strong African Nation and Negroes Can Live Wherever They Want to in Peace and Security. No Need Then for all Negroes to go to Africa. The A.B.B., Stands for an Africa Freed by the Efforts of Her Sons on the Ground, Backed and Supported by the Fully Developed and Organized Strength (Financial, Commercial, Political, etc.) of the Negroes in the New World. The A.B.B., has no Illusion about Raising an Army in the U.S., for transportation across the British-controlled Atlantic Ocean! The A.B.B., Stands for a Determined and Unceasing Fight for a Free Africa without, however, Surrendering or Compromising on any Other Front! We are not asking the American Negro to Surrender his hard-won Gains in the United States. On the Contrary, we seek further to Strengthen the Position of the American Negro in order to Use it in the Struggle for a Free Africa in much the same Manner as the Irish Strength in America was used in the Struggle for a Free Ireland. Finally, the A.B.B., Stands for RACE UNITY and against the Efforts of Foolish or Self-Seeking Men to Weaken the Race by Introducing into America Pernicious Divisions along lines of Black, Brown, Yellow, etc., thus setting Dark Negroes against Light Negroes and vice versa, and doing for the White American what the White Englishman had to do for himself in the West Indies where he set Light against Dark Negroes to their own Detriment and his Advantage. Away with such PUERILE FOOLISHNESS THAT WOULD WEAKEN AND DESTROY US!

ALL STAND FOR NEGRO UNITY!

DOWN WITH THOSE WHO WOULD ENCOURAGE DIVISIONS IN THE RACE!

NEGROES! BE PRO-NEGROES, AND HELP US SAVE THE SACRED LIBERATION STRUGGLE!

COME OUT IN YOUR STRENGTH ON

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1921

ADMISSION - - 50 CENTS

BEN. E. BURRELL, the Poet, and CAPTAIN JOSHUA COCKBURN, added to the A.B.B., List of Famous Orators. CHRIS HUISWOOD has been invited to speak in Behalf of Relief for Famine-Stricken Soviet Russia—From the Negro Viewpoint of what she has done for Liberation of Persia, Afghanistan, etc., etc.

PROTECTION GUARANTEED

IMMEDIATE RELEASE-----

GARVEYITES BREAK
UP A. B. B. MEETING--
DESECRATE CHURCH

New York, Dec.---- The mass meeting called by the African Blood Brotherhood on Sunday afternoon, December 18, at Rush Memorial Church was made abortive and Bishop McGuire, Dr. Gordon and other speakers prevented from presenting their message by the rowdiness of a small but organized part of the immense audience. A. B. B. men declare that these rowdies were all from the Garvey camp and that their presence at the A. B. B. meeting, rather than at the counter-meeting which Garvey had called for the same day and hour, after learning of the A. B. B. meeting, was just another of the tactics of the panic created among the Garvey officials by the defection of the A. B. B. church mass meeting and the promise of a message to be delivered. According to Cyril V. Briggs, Paramount Chief of the A. B. B., many of the rowdies were in the uniform of the Garvey "African Legion". Mr. Briggs also issued the following statement to the public:

"In addition to the abhorrence with which every right-thinking person will view the bold desecration of a Church in an attack upon the right of free speech, there must be keen curiosity as to the causes for the very patent fear that has twice led a certain crowd to prevent the African Blood Brotherhood from delivering its message to the Negro People. Of what are they afraid? If they have nothing to fear, why their panic? Not only did they prevent our speakers from being heard at Sunday's meeting and rode rough-shod over the rights and desires of the immense crowd that gathered to hear Bishop McGuire, Dr. Gordon and others, but they went even to the extent of sending five ruffians to Jersey City to forcibly detain Dr. Cyril Cripps, who, just back from Monrovia, Liberia, was to have delivered a message to the Negro public in the name of the Liberian people who are begging us to save them from the terror of the Great Terror in certain quarters of the Liberian Government."

"It is very evident that at the announcement of our meeting struck terror into the heart of a certain "Emperor Jones" type of Negro leader in Harlem. None but the desperate and ungodly men would have desecrated the sanctity of a Church. But our message will be delivered. The A. B. B. has never yet flinched in its fight for "immediate protection and ultimate liberation of Negroes everywhere". And on Thursday evening at Palace Casino our message will be delivered. The public will be protected in the right to hear whom they please, and they will then have the opportunity of judging of the reasons for the Great Terror in certain quarters. We intend holding a series of meetings all over the country, too, that every section may have the opportunity of hearing our message."

New York,

Dec. 24, 1931.

Mr. Geo F. Ruch,

19142

P. O. Box 1822,

Washington, D. C.

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 61-826-X16 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P.M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| HOOVER | FILE |

MAR 2 1926

RECORDED & INDEXED

Sir:

I attended the Convention of the American Labor Alliance today at Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St. The Convention was called to order at 2:30 P. M. by a man who was introduced as Comrade Cannon, who talked for half an hour on the purpose of the Convention. He said in part; the Convention was call as a result of the meetings of the several committees of the revolutionary parties in the U. S. He then read the call that had been sent out to these different Parties such as the Socialist Party, the Communists Party and others. He then went on to say that the Workers' Council of the United States had brought about the unity of the Workers' Party useing as its stand the manifesto of the Third Congress of the Communist International. He further stated that no one would be heard unless his speech stood for unity. He said that the American Labor Alliance had been formed after the Workers' Council had gotten in touch with other organizations and saw that the time had come for unity of all revolutionary elements. At the end of his talk the Committee on Credentials went into conference for half an hour to examine some of the delegates credentials. At the reopening of the convention after adjournment a report was read as to the number of delegates that were present from the different States and organization. There were 146 (one hundred and fourty six) bona fided delegates, that is organizations that had declared their intentions before the Convention. There were sever-
al organizations' delegates that were there that would be seated

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/3/04 BY 8269 uel/ram

and the applications would be put in the hands of the proper committee. In reading this list the A. B. B. was credited with two delegates under the head of fraternal organizations. Briggs and one other member of the A. B. B. were there but I did not let them see me as they would have become suspicious. Briggs has lied to me about the Convention. I think his reason is that he doesn't want me to know how closely he is associated with this crowd. He said to me that he was going to the Convention simply as a spectator. It may be that Briggs is suspicious of me but I don't think so. After the reading of this list of delegates, committees were elected and the meeting was adjourned until tomorrow (25th) at 2:30 P. M. to hear the reports of the different committees. I will attend this meeting and report on same.

Now sir I hope that you will understand that I made no notes at this meeting for fear that suspicion would be aroused. Had I been able to do so I would be able to make a more detail report such as the number on each committee, the number of delegates from each state and etc., but I have enclosed in my report all important occurrences.

I was talking to Hubert Harrison today and he told me that there was something going to happen to Garvey in a very short time and that he would know a few days before it happened and if Garvey wasn't such a fool he would go to him and tell him about it and tell him how to make a get a way and where to go. I don't know if Harrison was trying to pump me but I don't think so as I know that Harrison doesn't like Garvey. Mr Ruch there must be a "leak" somewhere.

Respectfully,

"800"

New York, 237

MAR 2 1926

Dec. 24, 1921.

19140

Mr Geo. F. Ruch,

P. O. Box 1822,

Washington, D. C.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| 61-826-X17 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P.M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| HOOVER | FILED |

61-826

RECORDED & INDEXED

Sir:

I have just come in from the meeting of the American Labor Alliance held at New Star Casino 115 East 107th St. Enclose you will find a circular giving names of the speakers and in addition a man spoke that was introduced as Comrade Benthold. All of the speakers subjects were about the same, some of the subjects were as follows: "Workers of the World unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains, you have the world to gain; "We need a workers Republic in America", "Will you sit still and let the Communist rule the World" and like subjects. In a concise analysis meeting I would say that it is the starting of a movement that has as its object the establishment of a Soviet Government in America similar to the now existing Soviet Government in Russia. In each speakers' remarks he or she referred to the starving conditions in Russia and that the same conditions would exist here if the "Workers" did not unite. All such expressions were greeted with applause by the audience, who consisted mostly of Hungarians, Jews, and Italians; there seem to be very few Americans present. Today, Dec. 24, the delegates meet at Labor Temple, 84th Street near 3rd Ave., where they will form the New Labor Party. They will be in session all day and at night there will be a Ball at Madison Square Garden. The Ball will be given to raise funds. It has not been decided yet if there will be a session on Sunday but there will be a session on Monday the 26th.

In regards to representing the A. B. B. at this convention, I saw Briggs and he said that the Supreme Council had selected its representative in the person of himself to represent the A.B.B. The fact of the matter is I don't believe that the convention has invited the A.B.B. to attend although Briggs told me that they had at the same time Briggs wants me to believe that his organization is stronger than it really is. It is either this or Briggs is suspicious and I don't believe that he is for he talked to me to-night for an hour and told me that the Convention met at Labor Temple when the meeting was at New Star Casino. I am sure that Briggs was not there. I looked for him but did not see him and I got in a position where I could look over the Hall and at the same time not be seen by the audience. Briggs has always tried to make me believe that his organization is a very strong one when I know that it is only on paper.

I will attend the Convention tomorrow at the Labor Temple as a spectator, will report same to you, will not attend as it is only a social affair.

I am enclosing you under separate cover all print that I could get at the meeting.

They took \$351.46 (three hundred and thirty four dollars and forty six cents) as collection at the meeting, there were about four thousand in attendance.

I would advise that these meetings be covered by an agent in the guise of a newspaper reporter so as to get the spirit.

Respectfully,

"800"

ENCLOSURE

61-826-X17



MASS MEETING

TO CELEBRATE THE

OPENING

OF THE

WORKERS' PARTY CONVENTION

CALLED BY

American Labor Alliance, Workers' Council
and other Working Class Organizations

TO ORGANIZE A

WORKERS' POLITICAL PARTY

AT

NEW STAR CASINO

115 East 107th Street

Friday, December 23rd, 8 P. M.

SPEAKERS:

ROBERT MINOR

JAMES P. CANNON

CHARLES BAKER

MARGUERITE PREVEY

JAMES H. FISHER

WM. F. DUNN

CALEB HARRISON

FLOYD RAMP

Workers! Come and Hear About the New Workers' Party!



61-826-X17

19138

New York,

MAR 2 1926

Dec. 25, 1921.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,

P. O. Box 1822,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 61-826-X18 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P. M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| HOOVER | FILE RECORDED & INDEXED |

I attended the Convention at Labor Temple this afternoon. The Convention was called to order by Caleb Harrison at 2:30 P. The first order of business for the day was the electing of a chairman for the day; Steve Burcher of Jersey City was elected. The next order of business was to hear the reports of the different committees; the Merger Committee reported first but owing to the short space of time in which they had to work they could only report what they will do in the future. It seems that the duty of this committee is to see that the different revolutionary elements in this country unite. The next report was that of the Credential Committee; it seems that yesterday the Convention refused to reckonize Harry Woten of Brooklyn as a regular bona fide delegate; in the report today the committee reported that they could not reckonize his organization as they had not allied themselves with the American Labor Alliance. The next was the report of the Constitution Committee. The committee was not ready and the Convention had to wait for half an hour; to pass the time away they sang the L'Internationale, The Red Flag, and other revolutionary songs. The part of the Constitution that was completed was then and a motion was then passed to adopt it by sections. went on until 5:15 P. M. when they were notified they ld have to vacate the hall as it had been rented to another org^{zation} after that hour. The Convention then adjourned until to^{ow} until 10:00 A. M. There was nothing in the Constitution

contain any clause that would be in violation of our laws that could see. The Constitution has not been completed as yet as committee has not had the time to complete it.

I will enclose you an account of yesterdays meeting as published in the New York Times, you will find sir that this is a highly colored newspaper article. In the first place if you will take the trouble to check on the police records you will find that there were no arrests made and that Woten left the Convention of his own accord. Some of Woten's followers did start some trouble balcony, infact he was sitting next to me but they soon got him quiet and when he started again they put him out but I later saw him in the hall. The Policemans Club refered to was a stick that you will find in any theatre used to tie the ropes to that hold the scenery. The disturbance was so small that I did not think it worth while reporting. It was only what you would find in any such meeting.

I will attend the Convention tomorrow and report the result.

I did not see Briggs or the other representative of the A.B.R at the meeting today.

Respectfully,

"800"

BATTLES MARK BIRTH OF RED PARTY HERE

Hisses and Fist Fights Mark
Convention of 500 Radicals
of All Types.

"STEAM ROLLER" IS USED

Opponents of Those in Control Are
Ejected — Ten Arrested — Chair-
man's Gavel a Policeman's Club.

Amid a bedlam of hisses and jeers the Workers' Party of America was "steam-rolled" into existence yesterday afternoon at the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street, where nearly 500 radicals of all types from all parts of the United States gathered in convention.

Several fist fights marked the gathering called for the purpose of promoting harmony and uniting the revolutionary elements of America to foster the movement to "overthrow capitalism" and establish the "workers' republic" of America. Those who protested against the strong-arm methods of the party promoters were ejected.

Despite the jeers from the audience, the convention organized without police interference, and adjourned to take up the major issues this afternoon.

The trouble started early when Harry Woten of Brooklyn protested against the Marx-Engel Institute being barred from representation because it did not have the necessary "revolutionary" qualities. Chairman James P. Cannon, armed with a policeman's club, attempted to rap Woten "out of order" and proceed with the convention.

"This is a question for the proletariat to settle," yelled Woten, appealing from the chair. "I won't sit down; you will have to throw me out by force."

Still in an Uprear.

Friends of Woten rallied to his support and soon the hall was in an uproar. Chairs began to move and some "comrades" moved to silence Woten, who defied them to throw him out. Yells of "Coward!" "Steam rollers!" were hurled at the Chairman as he attempted to silence Woten.

Several men jumped upon several of Woten's defenders in the gallery and a fight ensued, but overwhelmed by the odds the objectors were hustled down the steps into the street. They ran back into the hall and again attempted to break up the meeting, but this time they were thrown out bodily and guards were placed at the entrance of the hall to keep them out. About ten disturbers were ousted before order was restored.

Finally giving up in disgust, Woten, followed by about a dozen of his friends, walked out of the hall, emphasizing with profanity that the party promoters were a "lot of skunks."

After this major skirmish there were further interruptions, but the disturbers were soon squelched by the more "friendly comrades."

The meeting opened with the ringing of the "Internationale" and the "Red Flag." Louis Engdahl, Secretary of the Workers' Council, then outlined the purpose of the new party, which, he said, was to be a true advocate of the principles of the Third Communist International of Moscow. The object of the new party as outlined by Mr. Engdahl to the convention is to "lead the working masses in the struggle for the abolition of capitalism, through the establishment of a government by the working class and for the working class—a Workers' Republic in America, and to participate in all political activities, including electoral campaigns, in order to utilize them for the purpose of carrying our message to the masses. The elected representatives of the Workers' Party will unmask the fraudulent capitalist democracy and help mobilize the workers for the final struggle against their common enemy."

To develop the labor organizations into organs of militant struggle against capitalism, expose the reactionary labor bureaucrats and educate the workers in militant unionism.

"It will be a party of militant, class conscious workers, bound by discipline," he added, "and organized on the basis of democratic centralization, with full power in the hands of the Central Executive Committee between conventions."

Drawing Up Manifesto.

One of the important tasks of the convention, Mr. Engdahl said, will be the manifesto and program, which is now being drawn up by a committee, on which Edward Lindgren, former Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of America, has membership.

Engdahl is a former Secretary of the Socialist Party, and was among those arrested with Victor Berger of Milwaukee for attempting to obstruct the draft and sentenced to twenty years in prison. He was out on \$150,000 bail when the United States Supreme Court overruled the conviction.

Cheers greeted the remarks of Chairman Cannon of the American Labor Alliance, who declared that the new party was to be a "real workers' fighting organization" that would pave the way for the final revolution.

"The labor movement of this country is demoralized," he said, "and is not in position to resist the blows of the enemy who are now striking at it."

He said that the struggle against reactionism will be the most important one in our best fighters are in prison and we must carry on the fight to liberate them.

Cannon referred to Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor as "Gompers' bureaucracy" and in comparing the labor party and the Socialist Party with this new organization, he said: "The difference between them and us is that we are a fighting and militant organization, while they are cowardly and afraid to fight."

Warning that the militant movement must never become a "reactionary reformist" organization, the Chairman pointed out that care had been taken to see that no delegate was seated who had not already openly declared that he was an advocate of the revolution and fighting standards of the workers' party.

"Steam Roller" in Action.

Following the speechmaking the Steering Committee, presided over by Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volks Zeitung, and Alexander Trachtenberg took charge and the steam roller went into action. From that time on the "little table" in the corner ruled. This committee appointed the committees and outlined the program, brooking no interference from any one.

The American Labor Alliance, which had ninety-four delegates, and the Workers' Council of the United States, with thirteen delegates seated, who called the convention, held the majority membership on the committees and indicated that they would run the convention from start to finish, regardless of the score of other organizations that were represented.

The roll of delegates showed that 161 were seated and there were about 100 fraternal delegates, including one from the Industrial Workers of the World and two from the African Blood Brotherhood. Delegates were also named from the States of New York, Massachusetts, Montana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Virginia, New Jersey, Michigan, Colorado and Kansas. New York had nineteen representatives.

1941 MAY 10 AM 10:15



61-826-418

New York,

19135

MAY 9 1926

Dec. 26, 1921.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,

P. O. Box 1822,

Washington, D. C.

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 61-826-X19 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P. M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| HOOVER | FILE |

Sir:

I attended the Convention this morning, although scheduled to open at 10:00 A. M. did not open until 12:00 o'clock noon.

The first order of business for the day was the selecting of a chairman for the day; William Dunn of Montana being selected. The Committee on Constitution not being ready to report Dunn gave a talk on some of the conditions that the revolutionary party had to contend with in Montana. He said in Butte, it was necessary at one time for thirty armed men to sleep in the office of the Butte Bulletin (a labor paper) to keep the mining interest from destroying the plant. He then went on to speak of the Armistice Day Parade in Centralia, Washington, and how the I.W.W. had only acted in self defense, but the participants had been tried and convicted, but at same time the authorities all over the country had been taught a lesson not to try and break up revolutionary meetings after that. The next order of business was the reading of communications received from different labor bodies all over the country extending support and congratulations to the Workers Party of America. The next order of business was the reading and the adoption of the minutes of the meeting for the day before. The Convention then adjourned at 1:30 P. M. until 3:00 P. M.

The Convention was called to order at 3:00 P. M. and the first speaker was a man that was introduced as Comrade Beadencap who spoke on the trial and conviction of Vansette and Sacarie the two men that have caused so much discussion in the papers over

their trial and conviction in the Courts of Massachusetts. He said that these men had not received a fair trial and the shot gun shells that had been used as evidence at the trial had proven four days after the trial that they had been tampered with and buck shot had been changed for bird shot.

The next order of business was the reading of the program adopted by the Committee. This program was put before the house to be accepted as a whole but there were some delegates who did not want it and there was a great deal of discussion on it. The strongest opposers were Badd or Brad (I did not catch this name very distinctly) and Wicks both delegates of the Proletarian Party. It seems that the program did not include enough revolutionary methods for this Party. They both accused the Workers Party of being afraid to state what they wanted. Wicks bragged that his Party had preached what they wanted on the streets of Chicago and accused the Workers Party of being a bunch of cowards. The Workers Party in turn accused the Proletarian Party as trying to advertise themselves at the Convention. Cannon, Lovestone, and Biddleman spoke for the Workers Party. This man Badd I learned was the representative for his party at the Third International at Moscow and has recently returned to this country. Some of the things laid down in this program are as follows: to induce negroes to join the Party, offering them racial and political equality; to demand the withdrawal of the Military Forces from Haiti; the freedom of Porto Rico and all other Insular Possessions of the U. S.; the Party to engage actively in politics and their representatives to work unceasingly to show up the capitalists system in this country; and to bring about the unification of all revolutionary parties in this country. These are some of the most important things laid down.

"Steam Roller" tactics were used all through the Convention, the American Labor Alliance seemed to control things. The Central Executive Committee was elected consisting of seventeen members. There were seventeen nominated for office and seventeen elected by acclamation. The American Labor Alliance put into office just who they wanted.

After this, resolutions were read and adopted, some were as follows: that amnesty be granted all political prisoners, the same to apply to all prisoners that were serving time for violations of state laws in regards to strikes and ect.; that World War Veterans be asked to join the party; that a telegram be sent to political prisoners in New York State Institutions extending sympathy.

The Convention closed at 7:30 P. M. with the singing of the L'International and The Red Flag.

Briggs was present at both sessions of the Convention but took no active part. The other representative for the A.B.B. was not there to day.

I hope sir that I have covered satisfactory to you, this Convention, and had I been able to have made a few notes my reports would have been more in detail.

Respectfully,

"800"

New York

Dec. 2 1913

1913

as F. Ruch

7-16
800

P.O. B. 1822

Washington D.C.

Returned
1/4/14
A. J. R.

Sir:

Enclosed find report of Garcia to

Sammy on Garcia's return from Siberia.

Please make copy and return to me
as soon as possible as it was only given
to me for the purpose of reading. This
article as it is written was to be printed in the
February "Gunsader" Briggs magazine

Please return as soon as possible

Respectfully

800

RECORDED & INDEXED

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| 61-826-X20 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P.M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
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ck
1/7/14
8

RECORDED & INDEXED

LIBERIA, BEWARE OF YOUR FRIENDS!

Editors' Note.

("Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves."---Matthew 7:15.

The following report by Mr. Elie Garcia to his chieftain, Mafous Garvey, PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF ALL AFRICA and therefore of Liberia, was sent to us anonymously by an employee in the inner sanctum sanctorum of "His Almighty".

Our communicator states that ~~she~~ she has access to all confidential documents of His All Highest, and adds that there is the greatest dissension and bickering within the inner councils of the cabinet of the Great Poo-Bah; that all is not going well because of the exposures of the alleged "kiting" of the finances of the Association and other criminal offences, as well as the all-too-plain-now mismanagement of His Infallible Highness; that a collapse may be expected at any minute; and, what is worse, that His Mibs is expected soon to flee the country, land in jail, ~~commit suicide~~ or just evaporate into thin air.

Well, what is to be, must! We have every sympathy for the departing Keap Big Chief, but nevertheless are sincerely sorry that we can't help him now, as he would not accept the advice and counsel of his long-suffering friends when it was patiently tendered to him. His plight at present, therefore, would seem to be a plain case of chickens coming home to roost. Having no confidence in others, it is at last working out that in his own office none has confidence in him: hence this report by "Yours obediently."

Mr. Garcia, it will be recalled, with loud blare and fanfare of trumpets, was sent as a Commissioner in April, 1920, to the Republic of Liberia, to execute the plan of conspiracy herein set forth, which had been hatched and concocted in the fertile imagination of the great "I AM SO ME" against the dearly beloved brethren across the sea.

To overcome and oust the wicked piratical White Brother who is despoiling Mother Ethiopia out of her ancient heritage and her birthright, His Worshipful Majesty must needs despoil the Black Brother first. Of course, in due time, he is going to tell the White Brother to "Get Out!"; but, you know, we must make the Black Brother "Get Out!" first. So say simple!

September

So he sends this loyal emissary,---little Elie,---who, upon his return in August, makes a report to His Majesty in two parts, with many notes, comments and other interesting addenda.

The first part of the report is obviously designed for public consumption, to fool the people over here as well as the people over there; designed, in fact, to furnish the fodder which the poor, ignorant, dumb cattle must chew while paying the bills at the behest of the yawping Great Mogul!

The second part, however, should make intensely interesting reading for the guileless, gullible Liberians in particular (although we are not so sure of their gullibility, as a perusal of Mr. Crichtlow's article in this issue will show). Anyway, they can now learn what the dear Commissioner thinks of them away down deep in his heart of hearts.

Dear and truly beloved---ye of Liberia, we mean---we do wish we could tell them more; but ye must read, mark and inwardly digest for yourselves.

Seriously, however, we do wonder if there is any law in these United States to prevent the hatching of a conspiracy so blatant, so flagrant, so avowed and so ~~constructively~~ patent, against a friendly people and government as Monsieur Garcia's report clearly indicates and Old Boy Marcus' speeches have so fulsomely and eloquently portrayed in times past. If so, we hope the Powers That Be will invoke it.

We premise our argument on the thesis that Liberia can best be served by putting an end at once and forever to the pernicious activities of the U. K. I. A., no less than ~~any other government~~ the similar activities on the part of ~~the present~~ any white government must also be arrested and a way ~~must~~ found by all the Negroes of the world working together in concert to prevent any attempt to rape Liberia by whomsoever.

We are really on tip-toes with expectancy wondering what Professor Bark Muck, the great Apostle of the New Freedom, will say and do next. We cannot help admitting that we are afflicted with an irrepressible streak of curiosity that, like Banquo's ghost, will not down. With what neck heroics will he now attempt to explain away the damaging, damning proof of his guilty conspiracies?

As the milk in the coconut is in the second part of Mr. Garcia's report, we take the liberty of publishing that first. In the February issue will appear the first part.---The Editors.)

Part 1.

I left New York Saturday, April 17th, 1920, and arrived at Liverpool on the 27th of the same month. According to my instructions, I called on the secretary of the Ethiopian Hall and made arrangements with him to hold meetings of the U. N. I. A. during my stay in Liverpool. Report in connection with these meetings having been already submitted, I will omit same in this present account.

I sailed from Liverpool May 8, 1920, and arrived at Freetown, Sierra Leone, the 22d of same month. Immediately after the clearance of the vessel, I landed at Freetown and called on Mr. S. O. Brasse, whom I found at home. After exchange of salutations, I communicated my credentials to the gentleman and the same night he took me around and introduced me to various officers and members of the U. N. I. A. branch in Freetown. I expressed to them my desire to have a meeting arranged for the next day; but, unfortunately, said being Whitmonday and also the Centenary Day in a small community near Freetown called Waterloo, the meeting could not be arranged. I was invited to go to Waterloo where I was to meet a large number of the members who went there on account of the celebration of said Centenary. Monday at 9 A. M., accompanied by Mr. Theodore Lefevre, Chairman of the Advisory Board, and Mr. Brasse, Organizer, I took the train for Waterloo. I indeed met a large number of the members and took opportunity to advertise the meeting for the following day. After having a splendid time at Waterloo, we returned to Freetown. Tuesday, at 7 P. M., the meeting was held with a very fair audience. Mr. Marke, the Executive Secretary and the delegate-elect of the branch, introduced me to the audience and I explained to the best of my knowledge the aims and

objects of the U. N. I. A. After telling the people the intentions of the Association in regard to Africa, I told them also of the Convention and urged them to send a delegate to represent them there. Some funds were raised immediately to this effect. I closed my remarks by asking the people to help the Black Star Line and Negro Factories Corporation by buying shares in said corporations. I outlined briefly the prospects of these concerns to the future investors. After the selling of shares and after a few words from various officers in which they pledged loyalty to the Association, the meeting was adjourned. The people of Freetown were deeply satisfied with the attention paid to Africa by the U. N. I. A. in sending a representative to visit them.

At 11 P. M., I boarded my ship and we proceeded the same night for Monrovia.

I arrived in Monrovia the 27th of May and through the custom officers I received a letter from Milton J. Marshall informing me that a delegation was awaiting for me at the wharf and requesting me to land with the Harbor Master, who himself was a member of the U. N. I. A. While I was waiting for the Harbor Master to be through with his duties on board, another delegation came on board to receive me for Mr. Turner. I noticed at once the rivalry between the two delegations, which were acting separately from each other. However, I landed in the boat of the Harbor Master, which was the first one ready to go ashore, and this to the great discontentment of the Turner delegation. (Marshall's letter, Document No. 19.)

On arriving at the wharf, the situation was still more complicated, as Marshall's delegation was pulling me on one side while Turner's delegation was asking me not to have any dealing with Marshall. I managed to satisfy both parties by calling Turner and Marshall apart and telling them that I was not ready to hear any one on business matters and that I was rather anxious to share opinions with everybody as friends of the

U. N. I. A., the more giving no recognition to anyone the while. I was then taken by both delegations to the Faulkner's Hotel, where accommodations had been secured for me.

I may say at this point that I was greatly surprised to find my arrival known at Monrovia as well as the aims of my mission, as I was instructed not to disclose the objects of my visit until I had conferred with the Government. To some extent, I was greatly inconvenienced and the success of my mission imperilled by this fact.

On Monday morning, I sent to New York a cablegram informing the Association of my arrival (Document No. 7). I spent the rest of the day receiving members and officers from both branches, Marshall's and Turner's. I spoke but very little to my visitors, giving them an opportunity to tell me all they wanted about each other. To some curious members who wanted me to declare at once whose branch I was going to recognize, I simply answered that the misunderstanding would be settled in an open meeting Wednesday night without any indication that I was in favor of any one of the parties. My intention was to invite both branches to the meeting and after asking officers of both branches to resign, to make a general election from the merged branches. But when I invited Marshall and his branch to said meeting, he stated to me that, in fact, he had not organized any branch and that he had simply secured seven persons to apply for a charter and that he and his followers were awaiting the arrival of the charter before having any meeting. On the other hand, Turner's branch was an organized body 125 strong, with regular officers and having weekly meetings. Further, I learned from Marshall himself that he was not very popular in Monrovia. It was evident after these informations that Turner's branch was the one to be recognized as being the only one, in fact, existing. But to do so without giving any further consideration to Marshall and his friends,

I would have placed ^{under} Turner/ix the obligation of fighting the little gang which was surely to be a stumbling block in the way of his branch.

To adjust the matter, I had an interview with Marshall and taking advantage of his own statement of being unpopular in Monrovia, I alluded to him that I was willing to appoint him temporary Organizer for some other community if he was willing to have his friends to work along with Turner. I impressed him with the fact that the Association has splendid work for faithful and capable men. . . . that by organizing other places he would deserve much more from the U. S. I. A.

He accepted the proposition and the same day I appointed him Organizer for several towns located on the St. Paul River. (See Docs. Nos. 1 - 6.)

At 8 P. M. that night, the meeting was held in the Hall of Representatives. The disagreement between Marshall and Turner having been settled during the day and Marshall having renounced to the organization of Monrovia, there was no use for an election. The Hall was packed and the meeting presided over by the local President, the Hon. G. M. Johnson, Mayor of the City of Monrovia. On the rostrum were seated the Hon. ex-President Arthur Barclay, Treasurer of the branch, Rev. Walter Turner, Organizer and Executive Secretary, the Hon. Ladies' President, Mrs. Anna Howard, the Associate Chief Justice of Liberia and myself. After the opening address by the President, I was introduced to the audience. (Speech, Doc. No. 31.)

Some statements in my speech refer to an article published in the "Liberia Commercial News," by Mr. Butler, rather against the Association. Mr. Butler is the gentleman for whom a letter of introduction was given to me by the President General. The next day after my arrival in Monrovia, said article was submitted to me. However, I went to see

the gentleman delivered the letter to him. He read it and proceeded to ask me questions concerning the objects of my visit to Liberia, and in a very incivil manner, as he kept his face turned towards his desk while addressing me. I let him know that my business was not with him and since he declared that he was asking me those questions for the benefit of his paper, I answered that I had no statement to make and I departed.

The next morning, however, to my surprise, I received a letter from him asking me to be present at a meeting for the purpose of being introduced by him to the people of Monrovia. I declined the invitation. (Docs. Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29.) I was well inspired by not going to the meeting The Secretary of State who was present was compelled to take exception to some ridiculous statements made against the U. N. I. A. by declaring that any Negro who fails to see the benefits to be derived from the Association was a consummate fool. The meeting was adjourned in disorder. It is said that Mr. Butler's paper is subsidized by firms and that soon after they had learned of my coming, they started the propaganda against us, which was for a while disastrous for the selling of shares of the Black Star Line.

The first of June, I wrote a letter to the Secretary to the President, requesting an audience with His Excellency.

After exchange of correspondence (Docs. Nos. 11 - 13), the audience was granted.

But on the date appointed, two things occurred: first, His Excellency was informed of his aunt's death and could not receive; and also, I received a cablegram from the President General informing me that the other members of the commission were not coming. I called at once a

meeting of the Executive officers of the Branch in Monrovia for the purpose of making my mission known to them. At the meeting were present Mr. G. M. Johnson, President; ex-President Barclay, Treasurer; Walter Turner, Organizer; Hilary Johnson, Executive Secretary; and Mrs. Anna Howard, Ladies' President.

After hearing me on the subject of my mission, it was decided that Mr. Johnson and the ex-President Barclay, as well as the Organizer, would accompany me to the Executive Mansion. Representations were made to the Department of State in my behalf, and on June 9th, at 12 noon, the delegation composed as above was received by the President.

Mr. Johnson, President of the Monrovia Branch, and therefore local representative, introduced me to the President. After a short speech of congratulations, I read to the President the memorandum of the U. N. I. A. (Doc. No. 18.) The said memorandum was then signed and delivered to him. Then Mr. Barclay spoke, requesting the Government, as a member of the U. N. I. A. and a leading citizen of Liberia, to welcome such a great movement. The President, the Hon. C. B. King, answered in eloquent terms and after giving high praise to the Association, condemned the articles published by Mr. Butler as being against the sentiments of the Liberians. He declared officially that the Government of Liberia itself welcomed the U. N. I. A. to Liberia and that it will be soon when the Headquarters shall be established in Liberia, for which purpose land and other facilities will be granted. He further stated that while in the United States, in a conference with the President General of the organization, he advised him to come to Liberia. He closed by expressing the best wishes for the U. N. I. A., also stating that a written answer will be sent to me. Four days later the answer came through the Department of State. (Doc. No. 19.)

The negotiations with the Government being settled, I decided to start a campaign for the U. N. I. A., the Black Star Line and Negro Factories Corporation in Liberia. Owing to the impossibility of travelling to any long distances, whether by land or by sea, I could not visit the important cities of Cape Mount, Grand Bassa and Cape Palmas. I was compelled to limit my campaign to the communities not distant of more than 30 miles from Monrovia, which places I could reach by canoe or by walking.

According to information received from Marshall, who was appointed Organizer, I organized a party of five persons to visit with me in the interest of the U. N. I. A. the communities on the St. Paul River. All arrangements having been made by the Organizer, we started on our journey Monday the 14th of June, at 9 A. M., for Brewerville. The party consisted of Mr. Walter Turner, Organizer Monrovia, Mrs. T. L. Turner, Mrs. Anna Howard, Ladies' President Monrovia, and myself. We reached Brewerville at 5 P. M. and met the Organizer, Mr. Marshall, who was waiting for us at Brewerville's water side. The distance from the river to the town is about three miles. We started at once and after 45 minutes' walk, the first Corps of Expedition of the U. N. I. A. was entering Brewerville with five boatmen, four carriers, three boys, three or four cases of provisions and half a dozen suit cases.

We stopped at the Rev. Ellwood Davis' parsonage, Supervisor of Missions, where we were met with the most sincere hospitality. After a dinner, whose menu will long live in my memory, we proceeded to the church where the meeting was to be held.

The building was packed to standing room. I have been travelling in the interest of the U. N. I. A. for a while and it seems to me that nowhere the U. N. I. A. has ever met with more emotionable feelings. The audience was chiefly composed of the elders of the communities and

although there were no great speeches, no great pomp. We could see on every face the clear indication that these poor souls who had long suffered were sincere in their welcome. The meeting as a whole was very interesting and very encouraging. The Organizer delivered the opening address and then introduced me. I spoke lengthily and was encouraged to do so by the feeling of confidence which possessed me among the people of Brewerville. Many shares were sold and after a notable citizen of the community had delivered an address of opinion which was a praise of the U. M. I. A., the meeting was adjourned. We spent the rest of the night in the town, where preparations had been made to accommodate us.

The next morning at 9 A. M., we left Brewerville for Virginia, another town about five miles distant and also on the St. Paul River. A light rain was falling, but as the meeting in Virginia was scheduled for 11 A. M., we started in the rain. Unfortunately, our boat had to go up against the stream, which was very rapid. We didn't reach Virginia before 1 P. M. Immediately after our arrival, the bells were rung at 3 P. M., the meeting ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ was called to order, attended by a goodly number of persons. We proceeded as in Brewerville, and after my speech every one in the party spoke. At Virginia, also, a notable citizen was appointed to express the sentiment of the people. The meeting was adjourned in a very good spirit.

The next town visited was Clay Ashland. We had accommodations, part of us at Senator Richard's home and the * * * Mr. Harris. The meeting took place at 8 P. M. at the City Hall. After the messengers of the U. M. I. A., Senator Richard and Mayor Harris delivered simple addresses in the name of the people. From Clay Ashland we crossed the river and went to Caldwell, where we met with the same success and the same enthusiasm as in the previous places. Our intention was to go to

Louisiana, but on account of heavy rain which was falling the river was hardly navigable and not safe in a small boat, the size of ours. So on Thursday, during the day, we started back to Monrovia with the exception of ^(one) ~~those~~ who took by land to Louisiana to fulfil the engagement. He reported two days later that the meeting was held successfully, although the people were disappointed by not meeting me. He brought me money for several shares of the Black Star Line subscribed in the meeting. He also brought the resolutions of the various communities in favor of the U. N. I. A. (Docs. Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 23.)

As soon as I was back in Monrovia, I sent a letter to the Branch being formed in Grand Bassa by the Rev. Dr. Horton (Doc. No. 15) and also a cablegram to the New York Office (Doc. 9).

This cablegram was sent as there was no possibility for me to undertake any other campaign and my mission with the Government settled.

On Friday June 18th, an official reception was given in my honor at the Mayor's home. All Monrovia was present.

Speeches were made by the local President, the ex-President, the Ladies' President. I was also presented with a pin from the Ladies' Division as a token of appreciation for my work in Liberia. I returned thanks for the wishes and pledges, and after bidding them God speed and success, I resumed my seat. The rest of the evening was spent in socialities, songs, music, dances and refreshments. The same day in the morning, I had called on His Excellency privately to inform him of my departure. I was cheerfully received by him and after our chat of which the U. N. I. A. took 60 minutes, I took leave. Thus was ended my mission to Liberia. I spent the two last days waiting for an answer to my cable and waiting for the boat. The answer never came, but the boat did. While the boat was in harbor, I went to the Bank of British West Africa and inquired about messages concerning me. I was then informed that a

telegram was received concerning me two days before, being mutilated was sent back for reconstruction and would not be probably back before two more days.

I wrote them a letter asking them to transfer the money to my credit to their offices in Liverpool and using every means, I sailed for Sierra Leone the 27th of June.

In conclusion to this report, I like to say that my stay as representative of the U. N. I. A. in Liberia was made very pleasant by Liberians of all classes and that great enthusiasm and interest were shown the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELIE GARCIA,

Commissioner to Liberia.

61-826-X20

(Covering letter)

New York, August 1920.

To the U. N. I. A. &
African Communities League, Inc.,
54 West 135th St., N. Y. C.

Gentlemen:

I hereby beg to submit to the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. the following report in connection with my mission to the West Coast of Africa and Liberia.

It is respectfully requested that scrupulous attention be given to the information and suggestions therein and that they be taken into consideration---with necessary modifications---in the future establishment of the Headquarters of the Association in the Republic of Liberia.

Hoping that my feeble efforts will be appreciated by the organization, I am,

Your most respectful servant,

(Signed) ELIE GARCIA,

Commissioner to Liberia.

To the Pres. Gen. of the U. N. I. A.

(Personal)

Part 2.

NOTES

This part of my report is for the personal information of the President General, the Hon. Marcus Garvey.

For the sake of truth, it is necessary for me to make some statements very unfavorable to the Liberians; but I am one of those who believe that the wounds have to be unwrapped in order to be cured.

I also believe that it is necessary for the U. N. I. A. to know the people with whom they are to deal.

My intention is not to instruct you or even to advise you, but simply to submit to you information which your wisdom will prompt you to use with advantage.

Yours for the success of the Cause,

(Signed) ELIE GARCIA,

Commissioner to Liberia.

ECONOMICAL AND MORAL CONDITIONS

Liberia, although a very rich country in natural resources, is the poorest place on the face of the earth and the people are actually facing "starvation."

This condition is due to many facts. First, the strong repulsion of the Liberians for any kind of work. There is no cultivated land in the Republic and rice which is the national food is imported from Eng-

land and other places and sold at a fabulous price. Although it can be produced in enormous quantities there. Class distinction; this question is also a great hindrance to the development of Liberia. There are at this present time two classes of people, the American-Liberians, also called "Sons of the Soil," and the natives. The first class, although the educated one, constitutes the most despicable element in Liberia.

Because of their very education, they are conceited and believe that the only honorable way for them to make a living is by having a "Government job". The men of this class having been most of them educated in England or other European places, are used to a life which the salaries paid by the Government do not suffice to maintain. Therefore, dishonesty is prevalent. To any man who can write and read, there is but one goal: a government office, where he can graft.

For the same reason, they are absolutely hostile to "immigration of American or West Indian Negroes; that is, if said Negroes show any tendency to take part in the political life of the Republic. This fact is of great importance and I dare suggest that words must be given to any one going to Liberia in the interest of the U. N. I. A. to deny firmly any intention on our part to enter into politics in Liberia.

This attitude will remove any possible idea of opposition and will not prevent us after having a strong foothold in the country to act as we see best for their own betterment and that of the race at large.

The policy for the present must be to limit our program to commercial, industrial and agricultural developments.

The Liberian politicians understand clearly that they are degenerated and weak morally and they know that if any number of honest Negroes with brains, energy and experience come to Liberia and are prompted to take part in the ruling of the natives, they will be ab-

sorted and outd in a very short time.

Another important fact is the attitude of the Americo-Liberians towards enlightening the native tribes.

This intention of the U. N. I. A. must be kept quiet for a while. As it is, the Americo-Liberians are using the natives as slaves and human chattels still exist there.

They buy men or women to serve them and the least little insignificant Americo-Liberian has half a dozen boys at his service; for he means that he will not even carry his own umbrella in the street. Said article has to be carried by a boy and so for the smallest parcel. While in Monrovia, I went to a store and bought seven yards of khaki to have two pairs of trousers made. The merchant wrapped the khaki and gave it to me. As I was stepping out of the store, my companion (an Americo-Liberian) told me: "Why, I don't suppose you are going to carry this bundle yourself?" "Why not?" said I; "it is a very small parcel." He answered that it was not the custom in Liberia for any gentleman to carry parcels; therefore the usefulness of having slaves.

It is also deplorable to state that the highest Liberian official lives in a state of polygamy, which is highly detrimental to the improvement of morality among the natives as well as to social development among themselves.

It is unavoidable in a place where a young girl can be bought for two or three pounds and become one's possession.

To conclude, the Liberians are opposed to any element which may be instrumental in bringing to end their political tyranny, their habits of graft and their polygamic-freedom.

FINANCES, DEBTS AND ROADS

It is said by competent persons that the total revenues of Liberia ---customs duties, taxes and ~~miscellaneous~~ others---amount to a little

to a little over four millions of dollars a year. Of this supposed amount, only a little over two millions are usually accounted for. The other two millions being divided between the high officials and some subordinate employees. This statement does not seem exaggerated, if, considering the salaries received by some officials, one would venture to investigate their expenses and ways of living. The total debts of Liberia amount to the sum of \$1,700,000, the interest on which can hardly be kept up owing to the misappropriation of funds. It may be well to say that the Republic of Liberia is a concern bringing returns to a few individuals, including the three foreign receivers.

There is not a mile of road in all Liberia and in Monrovia which is the capital, not a street worthy of the name. Bush grows in front and around the Executive Mansion.

Yet, with all this backwardness, to his account, the average Liberian is as proud as a peacock and boasts of being a citizen of a free country. I was a silent witness to a discussion between a West Indian Negro recently arrived in Monrovia and a prominent Liberian. The West Indian was trying to show him---without malice---the tremendous work which had to be done before Liberia can be made an up-to-date place. The Liberian got vexed and in his rebuke said that he "never sang in the cornfield," alluding to the slave ancestors of the West Indian. The latter answered him that it would be impossible for him to do so as there was no cornfield to be seen in hungry Liberia. He was dismounted by the answer and departed.

I cannot help thinking that the answer was well-deserved and very appropriate.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AND FOREIGN INFLUENCES

If Liberia ever needed help, it is at this present time when the small Republic is the object of a close contest between America,

England and France.

I understand that there was great hope among the Liberians that America would be their best friend and that they would be prevented from having any dealing with their two great neighbors, England and France. Representatives of both countries were making an active propaganda until my arrival against the American loan and both have made it publicly known that their governments are ready to help Liberia with any amount of money. It would seem very philanthropic from generous France and proud England if one didn't know that the statements of said help will, sooner or later, bring a loss of territory for insolvent Liberia, if not ~~the~~ a loss of her national autonomy. * * * when my arrival was made known in Monrovia and also what was the aim of the U. N. I. A. propaganda. (Doc's. 26 & 27.)

On the contrary, the attitude of the * * * was rather friendly or apparently so. I was informed that the * * * had received orders previous to my arrival not to allow the commission to sail the West Coast without visiting all of her colonies. For what purpose? I will not venture to say.

While this propaganda was going on, the Liberians were still expecting much from the United States until the famous memorandum was presented to them early in June.

I have read the original document signed by the American Charge d'Affaires (Mr. Bundy), and I will say that from beginning to end it is the most insulting and humiliating document ever presented to a free people for ratification.

According to the terms of this Memorandum, if Liberia wants to use the amount of five millions opened to her credit by the United States, she must first submit to the United States (Sec. or Treas.) a financial statement of all her debts and interest due on same.

After said debts have been investigated by the United States and found correct and pending upon the Republic, the Secretary or Treasurer of the United States will pay them. For the rest of the amount, a Receiver General is to be appointed by the United States who will collect all revenues of the Republic of any source whatever and disburse them without the intervention of any Liberian official.

All his help, Assistant Commissioner and others, to be appointed by the President of the United States. The financial budget of the Republic, before presented to the Senate, must be submitted to the Receiver General, who shall have the power to increase or decrease some expenses for salaries or others without interference from the Government. The Receiver and whatever help he may require is to receive salaries adequate to their ranks from the revenues of the Republic. These salaries to be fixed by the President of the United States. The Receiver General shall have the power to dictate all measures necessary to the improvement of the country and such dictations to be enforced by the Government without modifications.

The Senate shall have no right to grant any concession or vote any contract without submitting same for approval of the Receiver General. The Receiver General shall also have the power to investigate the workings of all Government offices and to introduce better systems. Once a year the Receiver General will give to the Government a report of his administration---financial and otherwise.

All public works, sanitary improvements, to be directed and controlled by the Receiver General or his Deputy. The interest and principal of the Loan to be paid in gold.

These are only a few of the terms that I can remember from the voluminous document of 53 pages.

The adoption of this contract for 10 years, if signed by the

Government, will ~~an~~ the election of a white king over Liberia and will ~~be a great inconvenience to the U. N. I. A.~~

This memorandum has caused great consternation in Liberia to the great satisfaction of * * * who are endeavoring more than ever before to extend their influence in Liberia which is already too large.

The British Bank of West Africa and Elder Dempster Co. work night and day in Liberia and because of the presence of this only Bank, British currency is almost the legal currency of the country. Poor Liberia is hard up against three strong white nations determined to choke her. Should she have the best chance at it? This is the problem. May God help her! for, as it is, any one of the three will be harmful to her later.

The Senate has been called for an extraordinary session to deliberate about the memorandum, which it is hoped will be refused. Meanwhile, I was given a tip that the gentleman sent to the States as delegate to the Convention (Gabriel Johnson) was secretly empowered by the Government to see what help could be gotten from the U. N. I. A. My cipher cablegram was to put you wise in the case. However, the American memorandum, though insulting as it is, proves that the United States are well informed of the unreliability of the Liberians in handling money. I make this statement to impress you, Mr. President, with the fact, that whatever finance is to be given by the U. N. I. A. to the Government, we must keep an eye wide open on the use made with the help so given and even manage to have a voice in the disbursements: otherwise, it will be only fattening the purses of a few individuals.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES

The possibilities along these lines are so broad that they can hardly be enumerated. Liberia is a new field, new in every sense of the word. But it is necessary to say that before any large commercial or

agricultural work can bring adequate returns, and much of money must be spent to build roads and other means of conveying the produce to seaports.

The three things most urgently needed in Liberia are a little railroad, a coastwise line of steamers of about 100 miles of coast road. I have heard that it was the intention of the Liberians to petition the Black Star Line for the establishment of a coast line running between Cape Palmas and Freetown.

I sincerely believe that it would be of great advantage to the Company to do so, not only financially but also inasmuch as it would stir the incalculable devotion of the Liberian people and of the people of the West Coast in general. There is no connection between the parts of Liberia except when it pleases the Black Star Line to dispatch a boat to some of the ports. The people are entirely at the mercy of this company.

I believe that two or three little steamers from 500 to 800 tons, trading along the coast, will bring enormous profit. If any information is desired on the matter, I will furnish the Company with data and signatures on the spot. At all events, I suggest that the Black Star Line will think seriously of establishing some thing of the kind at the earliest opportunity.

In what the railroad would be concerned, I have obtained from the auditor of the Sierra Leone Railroad some information on the cost of the railroad per mile.

Thirty or forty miles of railroad will be quite sufficient for the present. It costs, including surveying, clearing, grading, ties and laying of tracks, purchase and cost of rails, spikes and tools, repair shops and so forth, a little over \$2000 a mile.

A corporation with \$400,000 can successfully undertake the work.

IMMIGRATION BY NEGROES

Starving Liberia has no conditions at the present for any large number of persons. Immigration and establishment of Negro concerns and corporations, if successfully carried out, will bring the necessary developments to induce immigration in large numbers.

While in Monrovia, 318 carpenters and masons came from Freetown to do some work for Elder Dempster Co. Lodging could not be found for the men, neither somebody to board them.

NOTES

As shown by the memorandum which I presented to the Government of Liberia on the subject of land, I didn't---contrary to my instructions---work for immediate concession of land.

My reason for deviating from your instructions is that I found out it was in the power of the Government to grant such concession without the approval of the Senate. If I had not changed the terms of our request, the President would simply ask us to wait for the opening of the Legislative session and to introduce our request. But I wanted, at any cost, to have from the Government a written pledge of support, which could stir up the feelings of our members on this side towards Liberia; therefore I asked for what could be gotten.

For the same reasons, I have managed to have written resolutions for the "Negro World" from the various communities where I have been.

The task of selecting land in Liberia is a very arduous one and I would think it necessary to have representatives looking to that end as soon as possible, so that we may be able to present our request to the next Legislature in December.

If time is insufficient for the selection, we can ask the concession of so many acres, the location of which can be determined later. Said concession has been granted in Liberia once to a white concern. When

the land or part of it is selected, the only formula is to register at the Department of Interior. In this manner, if for instance 60 square miles of land are granted, 5 can be taken here, 10 there, until the amount granted is secured.

CONCLUSIONS

As a fact and a true one, the people of Liberia welcome sincerely the U. N. I. A. and expect much from it.

Liberia being in urgent need of help, it could not be otherwise. They fear only political domination from their * * * blacks or whites.

The article of the Constitution dealing with the powers of the Potentate and some references in the "Negro World" in regard to the election of a ruler for all black people have been a troublesome nightmare to them.

But with diplomacy and also modesty and discretion on the part of those who will represent the U. N. I. A. in Liberia, our work is bound to be successful along ALL lines.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELLIE GARCIA,

Commissioner to Liberia.

Monrovia, Liberia.

June 8th, 1940.

To His Excellency,

The Pres. of the Rep. of Liberia,

Executive Mansion, Monrovia.

Honorable President:

The U. N. I. A. and 'African Communities' League, Inc., is an organization with a membership of three millions scattered in the

United States of America, South and Central America, the West Indies, Great Britain and Africa.

This organization was founded for the following purposes:

To establish a universal confraternity among the races; to promote the spirit of pride and love; to administrate to and assist the needy; to assist in civilizing the backward tribes of Africa; to assist in the development of Independent Negro Nations and Communities; to establish Commissioners for the representation and protection of all Negroes irrespective of nationality; to promote a conscientious spiritual worship among the natives of Africa; to establish universities, colleges and academies for the racial education and culture of the people; to conduct world-wide commercial and industrial intercourse for the good of the people; to work for better conditions in all Negro communities.

The U. N. I. A. controls the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation, capitalized at 10 million dollars in the United States of America, as also the Negro Factories Corporation, capitalized at one million dollars under the laws of the United States.

For the successful accomplishment of the program, above outlined, the U. N. I. A. is extremely desirous to transfer its headquarters to the City of Monrovia or any other convenient township of Liberia.

Owing to rumors prevalent in the United States with respect to the unfriendly attitude of the people of Liberia to persons of other Negro communities, the statement which my organization had great reason to doubt, it was thought best to broach the Government of Liberia on the subject of lands before settling our future program.

Therefore, as Commissioner of the said organization, I beg on its

behalf to make the following request: That the Government of Liberia, should give its stated above are approved by the Liberian Government, which shall give a written assurance that it will afford us every facility for procuring lands for business, agricultural or industrial purposes and that the Government will do everything in its power to facilitate the work of the Association along these lines.

In return, it is the intention of the organization with its membership of three million members to lend financial and moral assistance in building and subsidizing institutions for the highest education of Liberia, for improving generally the international prestige of the country by organizing outside of the country, developing corporations backed by the entire membership of the U. N. I. A.

The U. N. I. A. would be prepared to do anything possible to help the Government of Liberia out of its economic plights and to raise subscriptions all over the world to help the country to liquidate its debts to foreign governments.

It is the intention of the U. N. I. A. to establish a trade route between America, the West Indies and Liberia through a line of steamships of the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation.

All these things will be unselfishly done in the interest of the people of Liberia and those who may seek future citizenship under her flag.

It is the intention of the U. N. I. A. to encourage immigration by Negroes from the United States of America, South and Central America and the West Indies to develop Liberia.

It is the intention also of the U. N. I. A. that the transfer of its headquarters to Liberia to bring with it a well-equipped medical and scientific unit for the development of higher science in Liberia, to build hospitals, sanitariums and other institutions for the benefit

of the people of Liberia.

Trusting that Your Excellency will give due consideration to my request,

I am, Your Excellency,

Your most obedient servant,

U. N. I. A. & A. C. E. Inc.,

(Signed) ELIE GARCIA,

Commissioner.

Seal:

Department of State,

284/L.

Monrovia, Liberia.

14th June, 1920.

Sir:

The President directs me to say in reply to your letter of June 8th, setting forth the objects and purposes of the U. N. I. A., that the Government of Liberia, appreciating as they do the aims of your organization as outlined by you, have no hesitancy in assuring you that they will afford the Association every facility legally possible in effectuating in Liberia, industry, agriculture and business projects.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWIN BARCLAY,

Secretary of State.

Elie Garcia, Esqr.,
Monrovia.

(Part I will appear in the February issue.)

61-826-10

61-826-10

New

Dec. 30, 1921.

Mr. Geo. F. Rush,
P. O. Box 1823,
Washington, D. C.

61-826

19133

Sir:

I saw a receipt to day issued by the Black Star Line to Adolphus Graham 712 Herkimer Street Brooklyn N. Y. for \$330.00 (three hundred and thirty dollars); \$230.00 (two hundred and thirty dollars) of this amount was for fare from New York to Monrovia Liberia; \$100.00 (one hundred dollars) was deposited for safe keeping. This receipt bore the date December 8, 1921. You can see by this that Garvey is still selling fare to Liberia, when there is no chance for him to live up to his end of the agreement. Money is very scarce with Garvey and his organization at present and he is trying to raise money any way that he can.

I will be in Washington Sunday and will report to your office at 4:00 P.M. as per instructions.

Respectfully,

"800"

MAY 9 - 1926

RECORDED & INDEXED

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 61-826-X21 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P.M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| HOOVER | FILE |

Wash, D. C.

Jan 2 - 22 1913

Mr. Rush

Sir:

Received orders from
Mr. Hoover to go to your room and get
Garcia's report; found so many papers
there I was unable to find same.

Please find them to me at my
New York address. Am leaving this
P. M.

Rush
"800"
Report out
3/11

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 61-321 X22 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P. M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| HOOVER | FILE |

New York,

Jan. 7, 1921. 19129

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,

P. O. Box 1822,

Washington, D. C.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| 61-826-423 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P.M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| HOOVER | FILED |

Sir:

RECORDED & INDEXED

I will report that finance is very low with Garvey at present, we didnot go to press until Thursday when Monday is our regular day because the printer refused to go to press until he had received a payment on the last week's bill. At the present time Garvey owes the printer \$4.400 (four four hundred dollars) for work. None of the employees have been paid for two weeks, some have quit and others are talking of doing likewise. Garvey has not been to the office today and I would advise that some check be kept on his movements as I don't put it above him to skip out if he sees that the organization is about to go up and it surely is not far from that. Some of his best agents out in the field that have always made their expenses have been compelled to send to the office for funds in the past week, which shows that things are not only going bad here in New York but elsewhere. I saw a communication on his desk this morning saying that it was necessary for him to put up an additional \$100,000 (one hundred thousand dollars) with the shipping board before he can get the ship that he has been negotiating for. Garvey knows that he can't raise this money as he has raised all the money from this source that is possible, and if he doesn't raise this money by a certain time I think the contract is so worded that he forfeits the \$22,500 (twenty two thousand five hundred dollars) that he now has on deposit. This deposit was supposed to be \$25,000 (twenty five thousand dollars) but the letter only spoke of \$22,500 (twenty two thousand five hundred dollars) on

deposit. It seems that this fund has shrunk some. Garvey's hopes have been on getting this ship and it seems that he has lost out on the transaction. Then again, some how, some one has found out that the government has been checking up on him and have told him so which has worried him a great deal. Edgar Grey told me that he had been to Washington about Garvey and before the month was up Garvey would be in jail. This information has been carried to Garvey and as a result Garvey is expecting something to happen. I was told that Garcia was seen leaving the office one night last week after midnight with a bundle of papers under his arm. The party that told me said that Garcia was fixing things so that when the authorities came in they wouldn't find anything on him. I think that Garcia has gotten as much if not more than Garvey has out of the association; I mean financially. So, in consideration of all things I think that Garvey ought to be watched. Men better known than Garvey have gotten away from the country. It seems that local authorities are checking up on Garvey as I know that Hubert Harrison has been to see one of the Assistant District Attorneys by name of Thomas (a negro) in reference to Garvey.

I learned today from Garvey's secretary that he is planing a trip through the West to start the latter part of this month that will keep him away for about three months. In preparation for this trip he has brought into the office a man by the name of Burke, who is to take charge of the office during his absence. This man Burke is from Washington and knows me but after some talk with him I made him believe that it was my brother that he knew. Whether this is a ruse for Garvey to get away from city and get a start on every one I am unable to say.

Now sir, in regards to Garcia's report; this report was given to me by Crichlow as Briggs would not use it as he said that it

would do him more harm than it would do Garvey in that his organization has this "Africa for the Africans" idea, hence he would not publish it. I, in turn gave this report to Garvey making him believe that Crichtlow had stolen it from Briggs' files for me and that I had turned it over to him. Ofcourse this only makes me stand in good with Garvey. Garvey was very much pleased over the fact that this report wasn't published, and there is no need for any one telling Garvey anything about me, because he wouldn't believe it. Garvey was at a loss to know how this report ever got out as he told me that his secretary had never seen it. The report got out this way: when Garcia came back from Liberia he let Hubert Harrison see it and while in his possession he made a copy, Crichtlow got a copy from Harrison. Let me say here that when Garvey is taken to court be sure and have Harrison as a witness. as he has kept on file all of Garvey's speeches and has made notes on those parts of his speeches that could be used against Garvey in court. Harrison has written articles for the paper in fact does so at the present time but he has never had any use for Garvey. He said to me the other day that he hoped that he would get a chance to go to court and testify against Garvey when they got him, as he had been keeping data on Garvey every since he started his organization.

Attorney Mathews who was known as Assistant Counsel General has left Garvey and Attorney Smith who was known as Counsel General has gone on a vacation and I heard today that Smith was not going to return. I think it a case of the "rats leaving the ship"

Respectfully,

"800"

New York,

Jan. 17, 1922.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
P. O. Box 1822,
Washington, D.C.

61-826-X24
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 21 1924 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
HOOVER FILE

Sir:

W. S. Burke did not leave for Washington tonight as he intended as Garvey did not come across with the money. I learned tonight that this man Burke has been very closely associated with Perry Howard, who is, at the present time connected with the Department. It seems that between Henry Lincoln Johnson, Perry Howard, and Burke this deal was to be put through for Garvey, but as I told Mr. Hoover over the phone, I knew that Garvey would not come across with the amount of money that they wanted. I understand that the letter that Burke mailed to Johnson last night told Johnson he need not hold himself in readiness any longer. Burke told me that they wouldn't be able to do anything with Garvey until Garvey had been down before the District Attorney and he saw for himself just how much of a case they had on him. When that had happened he said that Garvey would have some sense but he was afraid that it would be too late as Mr Hayes would go out of office very shortly and then it was doubtful if he could do him any good. Burke was very much disappointed over the fact that he couldn't get Garvey to see the thing as he did. During our conversation Burke told me that Johnson was the one that had gotten Garvey back into the country last summer. If you will look over my reports, you will find that I reported at the time that Johnson had something to do with Garvey returning to the country. Mathews, who is now in Chicago has been communicated with in the case but just what part he was to play in it I have been unable

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/3/94 BY 60329/UC/BAW

to learn.

W. S. Burke's Washington address is 224 N St., N.W. he is very light skinned, freckled face, 5feet 6 inches 150 lbs, black hair, thin on top, heavy black eye brows, black eyes, wears tortoise shell glasses, dresses in dark clothes , felt hat, tan shoes, well informed, and a good talker.

Henry Lincoln Johnson's Washington address is 1461 S St N.W.

Enclosing several clippings from the New York dailies on Garvey's arrest. After reading these reports I hope sir that the Department will see the necessity of giving a statement to the press so that "loyal" members of Garveys organization may see the the true side of the case. If the Goverment's side of the case is given to the press you will find that there will not be so many "loyal" members.

Garvey has raised about \$1200 (twelve hundred, dollars) as a "defense fund" . This money was contributed by this and other nearby divisions. I really think, that Garvey thinks, that the patriotism shown by some of his members will keep him out of jail.

Hubert Harrison was down to the District Attorney's Office yesterday and I know that he told them all that he knew. I saw him on his way down there and he had a large bundle of records that he has kept on Garvey for the past two years.

I have not seen Mr. Davis as he told me he would let me know through the same source, that he got in touch with me before, when he wanted to see me.

Will let you know by wire if Burke leaves for Washington.

Respectfully,

"800"

ENCLOSURE

61-826-X24

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

61-826-X24

**Garvey Says Envious Ones, by
Having Him Arrested, Cannot
Foil Great African Republic.**

Garvey Says Envious Ones, by
Having Him Arrested, Cannot
Foil Great African Republic.

LIKE GREAT CORSICAN, HE
WILL NOT REVEAL PLANS.

**Dollars and Cents Insignificant,
He Asserts, When Asked
About Collections.**

Marcus Garvey, in an interview with a reporter for The World yesterday, placed his arms Thursday by Post Office inspectors at the door of the building where he was being interviewed, and said: "I am anxious of one thing, and that is, that I have done more than they have done for the colored people, because they know I am honest."

"President" Garvey received the reporter at No. 56 West 135th Street, the offices of the corporations he has brought into being. He seemed irritated at his arrest, although he assured his interviewer:

"This is a big cause I am leading, the establishment of an African republic for the Negro race. If I go to prison, if anything happens to me, a million others will spring up to take my place."

Perhaps the central point of contention of Garvey's difficulty is the disposal of funds collected for his corporations and causes. Charges of irregularities have been made. Garvey disposed of them in this way:

"I am clean of heart. Dollars and cents are insignificant. This isn't a money-making proposition. We have lost money because of the plots against us. But the chief thing is, we have helped the cause, ~~strengthened~~

Gary was surrounded by police officers. He received no harm. Apparently his supporters had come to seek an explanation of the program. That he had already been promised for a month at that time.

These figures are read, to be "the African" President or the Republic of Liberia "Constitutional" figures of the "Liberian" Construction Fund. These purport to show that \$144,150 had been collected. Of this \$44,461 is said to have been spent in salaries and travelling expenses, \$34,410 in Black Star Line stock and \$16,555 for the good will of the New World, his publication.

Further, the figures show only \$1,000 sent to Liberia and \$1,461 paid for a saw mill still in America. The figures left a balance of \$8,530.

"Absolutely false," said Garvey. He was told the figures were submitted by an anonymous member of his staff.

"That's just it," he shouted. "They're the villains who plotted against me, people who have been exploiting my race ever since emancipation."

"What I would like to know," he continued, "is why the public should worry about me when the stockholders are not satisfied. They can't know what is going on. They can't be fooled."

"The cause we are advocating depends upon personal feeling. The people know my arrest is only part of the plot. They know I am clean of heart, because they are clean of heart. The others have been making money out of our people, and believe every leader in the race to have the same motives they have."

Carvey was particularly bitter against Negro preachers and politicians, to whom he referred as "parasites." He continued:

"I trust none from the people would believe I could be so mean as to defraud a fellow Negro, either directly or indirectly. I have an ideal that is far above money and that is to see my people really free."

"Others of my race oppose me because they fear my influence among the people and they judge me from their own corrupt selfish consciences. I have had to dismiss from the employ of the Association (The University Improvement Association) and expelled the current of many prominent preachers and politicians, and now their fraternity is out for revenge.

"Poor misguided mortals! How can they, when the conscience and soul of man cannot be incriminated from without."

"I desire to say that I have a great amount of confidence in several of

of the preachers and politicians of my
time to-day, but the great majority
need purging, because among them
we have gamblers, thieves, rogues,
vagrabonds, and these are the ones

His interviewer asked Garvey about the charge that he sold passage on a mythical ship. He explained

he was away at the time, but the ship was to have been bought yesterday. It had been named, however, before its purchase.

"I can't control all departments," he explained. "I have much work to do."

FINANCIER-PROPHET OF HARLEM IS HELD

(Continued From First Page.)

enough for the group of statesmen faced with the work of floating an African republic.

An extensive system of printed and verbal propaganda went with the practical work of financial and industrial organization. Garvey is editor of the Negro World, devoted largely to the African and race problem from his standpoint.

Had Colorful Following.

Pictorially, too, his schemes were not wanting. As Provisional President he wore a vivid gown of green and red, and his subordinates vied with one another in splendor of color. For his subordinates and followers he organized the "Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia"—from which he obtained his Knighthood.

All of the Knights are equipped with the "Sir" to prefix to their names, and a string of initials to follow. Then there is the Sublime Order of the Nile, equally profuse in titles.

Investigators did not, as far as is known, concern themselves with these pompous groups, and centered their inquiry upon the industrial activities of the phenomenal promoter and Provisional President.

Part of the Government's files disclose numerous pamphlets and advertising matter that Garvey circulated. These describe the possibilities of the Black Star Line.

"The Black Star Line will turn over large profits and dividends to stockholders, and operate to their interest even while they will be asleep. Every colored man, woman and child should buy stocks in this corporation," reads one advertisement.

Pleasure Yacht in Fleet.

The Federal authorities insist the Black Star Line is composed of but two vessels, unlisted: The Shady Side, used as an excursion boat up the Hudson, and the Kanawha, a pleasure yacht, now in Cuba, and according to the authorities, in the custody of the American Consul there, for reasons as yet undisclosed.

It was the U. S. Fish Commission, however, which was used to sell passage. The Crusader, a journal for Negroes, wrote to the Department of Commerce to learn whether such a ship was listed. No record of it was found. The Crusader then launched a bitter attack upon Garvey.

No mention is made of the Yarmouth, maiden ship of the line, which collided with the Federal authorities when it attempted to carry a cargo of whiskey down the coast. After legal entanglements it went forth, only later to be laid up. Apparently the way of the Black Star Line was rough and choppy. The Shady Side, a river boat, was damaged by ice last winter. Just what use is now being made of the Yarmouth cannot be learned.

Pictured Great Fleet.

But the advertisements of the Black Star Line ran in this current: "A line of steamships to run between America, Africa, the West, India, Canada, South and Central America, carrying freight and passengers. The Black Star Line will open up unlimited possibilities for the race. Stock sold only to Negroes. You can buy one to 200 shares. Buy your shares now."

Garvey had sold in more than 100 countries, through the Indies, wherever Negroes could be found. For Garvey's appeal was irresistible.

The Black Star Line Corporation presents to every black man, woman and child the opportunity to climb the ladder of industrial and commercial progress. If you have \$10, \$50 or \$100 to invest for profit, then take our shares in the Black Star Line, Inc.

But, as it is indicated, the fate of the Black Star Line seemed uncertain.



MARCUS GARVEY.
BY WORLD STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

kind. There was dissension even among the inner circle. The skipper and crew of the Kanawha, sued for wages, and Garvey accused the master of shooting craps with the sailors. The skipper had been unlucky in his course and the ship was damaged. But he was absolved from blame by the American Consul at Jamaica.

Garvey's fame waxed brightest when the Black Star Line was launched upon its uneven course. Seven years ago he came from Jamaica unknown. It took him three years to rise to dizzy heights, and up to yesterday he stayed there, pulled down occasionally by interference, but not for long.

He had met temporary official setbacks previously. Assistant District Attorney Kilgus, compelled Garvey to promise to cease selling stock of the Black Star Line in June, 1919. Cyril Briggs, editor of the Crusader, brought charges of criminal libel in the same period. Briggs opposed Garvey's plans, and Garvey, Briggs charged, called him a "white man." No newspaper record of the disposition of the case could be found.

Orator at Conventions.

It was during this period that Garvey became Provisional President. Enthusiastic conventions were held in Harlem, and Garvey held forth in gaudy costume and fervid oratory.

Garvey's publicly announced aims are for the establishment of an independent Negro republic in Africa, with no definite aims of ousting the European Governments. All his corporations were to be preliminaries to this end.

Hearing on the charges will be next Thursday. Assistant U. S. District Attorney Joyce prosecuting the case, and Deputy Justice agents are aiding Office Inspectors in the investigation.

THE NEW YORK HERALD,

AFRICA'S 'PRESIDENT' HELD ON U. S. CHARGE

Garvey, Black Star Line
Promoter, Accused of
Misuse of Mails.

NO WORRY

Investors Deny Existence of
Ship Called the Phyllis
Wheatley.

STOCK SELLING ASSAILED

Harlem Negro Has Had Tem-
pestuous Career; Has Many
Friends and Foes.

Marcus Garvey is in trouble again. He was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Bartick on a warrant charging him with wrongfully using the mails in his desire to sell stock in the Black Star Steamship Line and add to the already enormous membership in his two principal land organizations—the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the African Communities League. These two organizations are said to have 3,500,000 members.

Garvey, unquestionably the most picturesque negro organizer in New York, is president of the Black Star Line, president of the Negro Factories Organization, editor of the *Negro World* and provisional President of Africa, a title won in Liberty Hall, West 138th street, August, 1920, while the Universal Negro Improvement Association was in convention there. In addition Garvey is the mortal enemy of Cyril V. Briggs, paramount chief of the African Blood Brotherhood and editor of the *Grassroots Magazine*. Last August, Briggs was arrested as

Heeding against the Negro World, that Briggs was a white man. Garvey's current relations are the outcropping of charges that there is no such steamship as the Phyllis Wheatley, which, according to dissatisfied complainants, has been advertised since last March as a unit of the Black Star Line and due to sail to Garvey's ideal negro colony in Liberia. Furthermore it is charged by negroes that they invested money in the Universal Negro Improvement Association and in the African Communities League and failed to get back the benefits they understood Garvey to be guaranteeing.

Hires Taxi When Arrested.

The deputy marshal, accompanied by O. B. Williamson, Post Office Inspector, found Garvey in his well equipped apartment, 130 West 129th street, yesterday and arrested him. He was the personification of dignity. Wrapping his huge fur ulster about him, he summoned a taxicab and with Barker and Williamson rode to the office of United States Commissioner Hinchcock where he was held in \$2,500 bail for a hearing next Thursday.

Before his alleged resort to the mails in his efforts to sell stock, Garvey held a series of meetings in Liberty Hall. Having sown enthusiasm, the postal agents say, he set out to reap subscriptions. He organized a band of seventy-five players and this musical organization, magnificent in new uniforms, was stationed aboard the steamship Shadyside, chartered by Garvey to make excursions up and down the Hudson. Prospective passengers aboard Black Star liners were carried on these excursions and Garvey's popularity soared despite the insinuations of his enemies.

Yesterday, after a bonding company posted the required \$2,500, Garvey went to the Black Star Line offices, 58 West 135th street, swinging his gold headed cane and holding his head high. He refused to discuss his latest trouble, but it was evident that he wasn't worried.

Garvey is a big man physically and a recognized negro leader. Last July his wife Amy sued for an annulment of marriage and it developed that he was to get \$12,000 damages for being Provisional President of Africa and \$10,000 as president of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Black Star Line's Troubles.

The Black Star Line has always been in more or less trouble. First one of its ships, the Yarmouth, was stopped as it was getting under way for Cuba loaded with alcoholic liquor. Then various calls were made for more financial backing. Adrian Richardson, the negro master of the Kanawah, sued the line for \$2,574.99, and in turn Garvey sued the skipper for \$15,000, charging that the Kanawah, once H. H. Rogers's private yacht, was mishandled by Richardson because the latter permitted the crew "to gamble" in a kind of gambling game known as craps. To quote the Garvey affidavit, Richardson said that there was no managing the ship with Garvey aboard, as the latter wanted to be purser, master, engineer, steward, president and owner all in one.

Garvey avoided suit for libel brought by Edwin Kilroe, Assistant District Attorney, by retracting charges he had made in his Negro World. In addition Marcus Garvey has at one time or another missed at least once, or who fired the shot committed

ESTATE LEFT

In African Ship Line Activities

"Provisional President" of Dark Continent Charged With Fraud in Sale of "Ghost" Steamer Tickets

"Sir" Marcus Garvey, "provisional" president of the Republic of Africa, Knight Commander of the Sublime Order of the Nile and of the Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia and editor-in-chief of "The Negro World," was arrested yesterday. Federal agents took him into custody after a long investigation by the Department of Justice and postoffice inspectors had led to a complaint charging him with using the mails in a scheme to defraud in connection with the sale of stock in the Black Star Steamship Company, which Garvey planned to give his race standing on the seven seas. Arraigned before United States Commissioner S. M. Hitchcock, he was released in \$2,500 bail for a hearing January 19.

The Black Star Line was incorporated in 1919, and at present owns three ships and a river boat, whose merits have been exploited at many of Garvey's mass meetings for a free Africa. The concern came in for state investigation two years ago, with the result that Garvey was compelled to promise to collect no more funds for its financing.

Specifically Garvey is charged with advertising and selling steamship passages to Africa without having made arrangements to carry out his contracts. The vessel by which the tourists were supposed to reach their goal is declared by Federal officials to be a "ghost ship."

Postoffice inspectors charge also that Garvey used the mails to defraud in disposing of stock in the Black Star Line. This is the line that was supposed to link this country and the Africa of to-morrow.

Garvey was arrested at his apartment, 129 West Thirtieth Street. He was swathed in a huge fur-collared overcoat and carried a cane with a large crook. He displayed irritation at being in custody and refused to discuss his arrest. Later he asked permission to call up his home on the telephone, but abandoned the idea because he said he never could remember his "private" telephone number.

The arrest was brought about through private investigations conducted by members of the accused man's own race who have been engaged on the case for many weeks.

Garvey's plans were of vast scope. The Black Star Line alone is capitalized at \$10,000,000. The Universal Negro Improvement Association is credited with 4,000,000 members.

The government files disclose a great quantity of printed matter of an advertising nature circulated by the promoter. Much of it was directed to advertising the Black Star Line.

3,000 NEGROES YELL LOYALTY TO GARVEY

Promoter Gets Promises of
Money Aid and Swears He
Has Done No Wrong.

More than 3,000 negroes, members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and other organizations promoted by Marcus Garvey, swore fealty to him last night at a meeting in Liberty Hall in 120 West Thirty-eighth street, then shoutingly voiced their opinion that he is innocent of wrongfully using the mails, a charge on which he was arrested on Thursday by a United States Marshal. The negroes gave Garvey a vote of confidence and said that they would stick by him to the last cent and the last man.

Garvey was the principal speaker at the meeting. While he did not go definitely into details he said he had sufficient proof to show that the charges were the result of a plot laid by his enemies while he was in the West Indies last summer. He denied everything that has been charged and said that when

the time came he would prove that he had not done anything wrong.

"I never defrauded anybody out of anything," said Garvey. "I don't need to do anything like that. It is not necessary. I have the brains to create something out of nothing. I do not have to be dishonest."

Besides Garvey the speakers were the Rev. C. H. Duvall, who said that he spoke as an expert on the human race by virtue of having baptized 14,000 of them, and Mrs. Henrietta Bayless. Both are officers of the Improvement Association and have been associated with Garvey in his enterprises for several years.

They praised Garvey as the negro Moses who would lead the black race out of the wilderness into the promised land of Africa, and urged the members of the Improvement Association not to believe any charges against him.

From the offices of the association in 54 West 137th street, in the afternoon, Garvey gave out a long typewritten statement, headed, "Cause of Arrest of Marcus Garvey by Hotters of His Own Race," in which he traced the progress of the negro race from the days of slavery to the present time, deploring the fact that the race never has had a group consciousness and has been exploited by negro politicians and preachers. The negro politicians and preachers, he declared, plotted against him and now have succeeded in having him arrested. They used "contemptible methods," he said, but he said he would circumvent them and that right would triumph.

"I appeal to the American people for justice," he added.

GARVEY, FINANCIER AND "SIR PRESIDENT OF AFRICA," IS HELD

Harlem's Wizard of Black Star
Line and Colonization Scheme
Gives \$2,500 Bail.

Martus Garvey's wretched plans for the colonization of Africa by means of a half-dozen stock-selling corporations caused his arrest yesterday on charges of using the mails to defraud.

This provides the climax to a bizarre career that lifted the Negro from obscurity to mellifluous titles, hero worship and wealth. Provisional President of the "Republic of Africa," guiding spirit of the Black Star Line, the Universal Steam Laundry and other diversified organizations, he was hailed by some of his race in Harlem as a phenomenal promoter, tatemman and prophet.

All his widely advertised activities on behalf of the Africa that was to be are cast in the shadow by the Post Office inspectors, who charged that he made "fraudulent representations" to solicit membership in them.

Mythical Vessel Figures.

Specifically he is accused, as President of the Black Star Line, of advertising and selling passage to Africa on a mythical vessel. The Post Office inspectors charge too that he used the mails to defraud in disposing of stock in the Black Star Line, the link between this country and the Africa of the future.

For this he was taken from his apartment at No. 129 West 130th Street to the Federal Building, arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock and released in \$2,500 bail.

The Justice Department was wrapped in a fur-collared overcoat. On his arm rested an ornamental cane. He appeared irritated at the proceedings and refused to talk with reporters. Afterward he sought to telephone his home, and remarked petulantly to those near him:

"I never can remember my private telephone number!"

Then the "Provisional President," &c., sped back to his Harlem home.

Planned \$12,000,000 Empire.

Four months of investigation—prompted by antagonistic members of his race—led to the arrest. For Garvey's plans reached out to embrace 4,000,000 of his people, and triple that in dollars that would build up an industrial empire of Negroes.

Some rumors that he intended to raise a "Black Star" army from this "Black Star" line, which is capitalized at \$1,000,000, the Universal Negro Improvement Association is credited with 4,000,000 members. Each member pays 35 cents a month, 14 cents of which goes to the office, the rest for expenses of the branch headquarters. At the last convention a special levy of \$1 was asked on each member—a total of \$4,000,000, making the financial possibilities, upon paper at least, very

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

THE WORLD TRAVEL LAMPEAU
Awake, Builders (Weekly Building) 33-35
New York City Telephone 100-1000
100-1000

1912

JAN 2 1922

January 17, 1922.

61-826-X23

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 21 1924 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

61-826

FILE

HOOVER

RECORDED & INDEXED

In an interview with Confidential Informant "800" on the 15th instant, he advised me that it was absolutely imperative that the Attorney General release a statement to the Press giving the Government's side of the case against Marcus Garvey. He advised me along this line that Garvey is in constant touch with reporters from New York papers, giving his side of the situation. The New York papers, however, are in accord with the Department's stand, and they ridicule Garvey to a considerable extent, but "800" feels that a great deal could be accomplished toward the final result of this case by such a release from the Attorney General. Agent Davis in the New York office, with whom "800" has been in communication, voices the accord of the New York office to such a proposition.

"800" further suggests that the bond of Garvey after his indictment be placed as high as possible, as he is of the opinion Garvey will leave the country surreptitiously in view of the strength of the Government's case against him.

Upon "800's" return from the United States Attorney's office for questioning, Garvey called him to his office and seemed to be very much concerned as to what questions were directed to "800" by the United States Attorney's office. The Informant advised me that it was plain to be seen from his conversation with Garvey at that time that he was extremely worried as to the outcome of this case.

On the 16th instant "800" called me from New York at my home and advised me he was just in receipt of information from a strictly confidential source to the effect that Garvey would be released from prosecution for the sum of \$20,000 and further, that \$3,000 of this sum was to be paid last night at 6 o'clock.

DECLASSIFIED BY

ON

4-20-13

1259

JSP/BTS

SP-1-2-13

JAN 21 1924

JAN 21 1924

JAN 21 1924

1912

In view of the confidential nature of this information, and the importance of same, I advised "800" to call you direct by telephone and in the event he was unable to get in communication with you, to call me back. I received no further call from "800" and I infer that he communicated this information to you.

Respectfully,

● COPY FOR TICKLER. ●

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

GPR-AS

291

January 17, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

~~REDACTED~~

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/25/86 BY SP-1 AG-JC
266119 258616

COPY FOR TICKLER. DATE.....

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

-2-

19128

In view of the confidential nature of this information, and the importance of same, I advised "800" to call you direct by telephone and in the event he was unable to get in communication with you, to call me back. I received no further call from "800" and I infer that he communicated this information to you.

Respectfully,

New York,

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,

P.O. Box 1822,

Washington, D.C.

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 61-826-X26 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P.M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| HOOVER | FILE |

Jan. 22, 1922
RECORDED & INDEXED

61-826

19121

262119
6/25/86
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/3/84 BY 235055

Sir:

I will report that Attorney Mathews was here to see Garvey, but has returned to Boston. It seems that Garvey will not put up the amount of money that they want and they are all disgusted with him. During his conversation with Mathews Garvey said that he was going to defend himself in court. Mathews tried to show him the absurdity of such actions but it had little effect on Garvey, so as the case now stands Garvey will go into court as his own attorney.

The hearing that was to have been held Thursday was continued for one week as Mr. Williamson was out of the city. Mr. Davis is very much pleased over the fact that Garvey is using me as a witness for the defense as it will give him a chance to ask me questions that he wouldn't be able to do otherwise. I am keeping Mr. Davis posted as to all of Garvey's plans and actions. Hubert Harrison gave him some valuable information and is now securing the names and addresses of some of the discontented stock holders; work that would not do for me as it is best that I not be seen mixing with any discontented stock holders. Harrison will also write a series of articles for the New York World under the name of "Spewak" disclosing the inner workings of the association. I will send you these articles as soon as they appear. Harrison told me this and it was confirmed by Mr. Davis.

Garvey seems to be under the impression that his members will so influence the court that the court will release him.

Thursday when he was to have his hearing Garvey told the members that he wanted them to be down to the court, as a result the halls of the court were crowded with his members. He knew that they could not get into the hearing but he thinks that the crowd will so influence the court that they will be afraid to convict him. This sounds rather unreasonable but never the less it is true. He expects the court to release him more on these grounds than on the question of his guilt.

I would advise that when the indictments are returned, Garvey be rearrested and the maximum bond be required in each separate count. This action is necessary to show Garvey's members that Garvey is not greater than the Government, as they believe him to be. Then again, if Garvey is put in jail and he can't raise the bond you will find that it will kill Garvey's defiant spirit as well as that of his members.

I was talking to Burke last night and he said that Garvey was so unreasonable that he doubted very much whether he would be able to help him in this case. During our conversation Burke told me that Lincoln Johnson and Perry Howard were in on the deal with Henry Ford to purchase Muscle Shoals, that is to use their influence to help him put through the deal and if it is put through he will be given a good job with Ford. He said that Ford was spending a million dollars to buy members of Congress to help him put the deal over.

I shall keep in touch with Mr. Davis and inform him of any new developments in Garvey's case.

Respectfully,

"800"

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
P. O. Box 1822,
Washington, D.C.

MAR 2 1928

New York,
Jan 25, 1921.

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 61-826-827 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| MAY 21 1924 P.M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| HOOVER | FILE |

19119

Sir:

I will report that Garvey's case was continued for another week, today. As this is the second continuance, there are two rumors that are going the rounds of the office, one is that the Government has found that they have no case on Garvey, and the other is that they had reached some one higher up and the case is over. Garvey has intimated to me that the case was over.

Enclose you will find a letter that is an answer to one of the many telegrams that Garvey has sent out appealing for funds for defense. They have raised nearly two thousands for this purpose.

I don't think that the case has taken any such turn as they claim but if it has you will find that Garvey will be more defiant than ever, and it will mean that Garvey will be stronger and greater in the eyes of his followers than ever.

Tomorrow Garvey and myself are summoned to court in violation of Section II42A of the Penal Code. This is in regards to a violation of the law covering advertisements. We have been inserting an advertisement for the cure of venereal diseases which is a violation of section II42A of the Penal Code. Because of my position with the paper a summons was served on me, but this is only a matter of form. Garvey will have his case continued for a week but I will go up tomorrow and explain my position with the paper and Garvey will be the only one to be tried. This is Briggs' work I learned tonight. Ofcourse I shall remain un in this case as here to fore.

I will get in touch with MR. Davis in the morning and explain the case to him.

Garvey will speak in Philadelphia tonight but will return to New York at midnight.

Crichlow's case against Garvey came up today but I have not been able to find out the result as yet.

Enclose you will find an editorial on Garvey from the New York Journal of Jan. 18,

Will be at your office at 4:00 P.M. Sunday as per instructions.

Respectfully,

"800"

WTC-AS

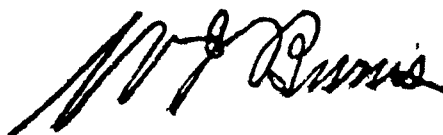
61-826-1
March 22, 1922.

Lieut. Col. Stuart Heintzelman,
Director, Military Intelligence,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.
My dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith photostatic copy of a letter addressed to Marcus ~~Garvey~~, the Negro agitator, by one MACK O'NANCE, Sergeant in the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army, indicating his intention to spread Garveyism in Hawaii and the Philippines.

I thought this matter would be of particular interest to you. It is unnecessary for me to state that this information was procured through extremely confidential sources, and to request that it be treated accordingly.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl. 115849.

0507328

New York,

March 9, 1922.

Mr. Geo F. Ruch,
P. O. Box 1822,
Washington, D. C.
Sir:

Enclosed you will find three letters, the contents of which will give you some information. The letter addressed to Hon. Mr. Edun, you will noticed is signed by Duse Mohamed, Ali. You will remember in my last report I spoke of such a letter. The letter is self explanatory. This is a sample of the many letters that Mohamed is sending out. Now sir, I put much stress on this letter because of the fact that should things work out as Mohamed plans you will find that the whole policy of the U.N.I.A. will change. In the first place Mohamed will surround himself with men of intellect, something that Garvey has never had around him. He will have the moral and financial support of the best class of negroes, not only in this country but of the West Indies, Central and South America, Africa and what few are in Europe. Through Mohamed's magazine (The Oriental Times Review, which publication England has stopped) he became very well known to the better class of negroes, especially in the West Indies, South and Central America and Africa. These same negroes contributed \$25,000 (twenty five thousands dollars) for Mohamed to start his magazine. I have this information authentic. Should Mohamed's plans carry out you will find that the U. N. I. A. will become an organization that will really have to be reckoned with.

The other two letters, one from Africa will give you an idea of the effect that Garvey and his propaganda have upon the African

RECORDED

61-826-1

Mr. M. J. P.
3/22/22
Que...

natives. The other letter is from a negro soldier now in the Army of the U. S. You will note that this Sgt. Nanse was preparing to spread Garveyism in the Hawaii Islands and the Phillippines.

Now sir, I would advise that the state authorities, through advice from your office, get after the U. N. I. A. The violation they can get them for, is that the death fund that the law says must be kept intact, has not been done.

At one time I thought the down fall of Garvey would mean the end of the organization, but, at that time I did not reckon on any such man as Mohamed. It is true that Mohamed is not the organizer nor propagandist that Garvey is, but, for intellect, and real ability there is no comparison between the two men.

I realize the fact that the Government doesnot want to appear as a persecuter in the case of Garvey, but at the same time some action should be taken to stop this organization before it becomes a real menace.

I shall report to your office Sunday at 4:00 P. M. as per instructions.

Respectfully,

"800"

Manager
 Negro World
 56 West 135th Street
 New York
 U.S.A

KWEKU. AMISSAH
 % DAN. W. SEY
 ADANSO. VIA
 ACCRA. Gold Coast
 W. C. A.
 21st January 1922

Sir. On reading the "Negro World" issue of December 24 I came across a notice of a "Special Edition" Xmas Number of the "Negro World". Having the hope that the issue may contain useful and interesting matters of great importance, I have decided to remit you herewith in British Postal Order Serial Number the sum of one Shilling for a copy. It seems to me that my order will reach your office late to meet supply owing to the great distance between us. For this reason and for your probable printing trouble I have ~~sent~~ sent you the Shilling. I have all hope you will do your possible best to get me a copy. Being a Subscriber of the "Negro World", I pray God may bless the Noble Morans Garvey and all his Elders whose efforts the U.N.I.A. has become possible. Take my word that the Negroes in West Africa are paying keen attention to the U.N.I.A. and its movement. Dubois and Garvey are balanced. The former has a defect unless he comes to be a white Negro.

Wishing you all Peace & Prosperity

0007330

Remount Depot,
Camp Lewis Washington.

February 26th.1922.

Marcus Garvey.
56-W-135th.Street.
New York City N.Y.

Most Honorable Sir:-

I am exceedingly pleased to inform you that wife and I, are and always will be followers of your grand and noble Association.

As a soldier, can not give the time to the movement that I wish to. Still wife and I have contributed money towards the B.S.L. and other projects pertaining to the U.N.I.A., since 1920.

You may be sure sir, that we are, and expect to stay in the movement until victory at least is in sight. I do not mean that we will quit at the sight of victory, because I notice that the most dispicable enemy (many of them within our ranks) is distributing malicious propaganda in order to tear down the good work established by you, which is ~~was~~ to me convincing evidence that victory is in sight. As a soldier I must fight on until victory is won.

I was ordered to the Phillippines last month, but at present I have not heard any more about the transfer. It was my aim to distribute Garveyism in Hawaii and the Phillippines, especially at the later place. I have spent many years in the Islands, and consider this a field for distribution of the U.N.I.A.&.A.C.L. In case I am not transferred as was anticipated, I will send you the address of many prominent Negroes in and around Manila.

At one time sir; I soldierd merely to be a soldier, but today I am soldiering for the benefit of my race. I have decided since the introduction of your organization, that my humble service can, and shall be used to properly train young men of my race in my fatherland. At one time I carried a " whats the use" disposition, today I am anxiously looking forward to the time when I shall be called on to don the uniform of a Negro Republic, on the precious shores of our fatherland (Africa) leading our own black troops to victory, holding aloft the Red Black and green, so that her folds shall never tuch the ground.

You will please find enclosed a P.O.M.O., subscription for the Negro World. No answer required. Allow me to remain,

Yours fraternally

Frank C. Hance
Sgt. C. I. C. U. S. A.

0007332

56 West 135th Street
New York City
March 6th, 1922.

HON. MR. EDUN
Secretary of State to the Late
Alake
Ake, Abekuta
Southern Nigeria, 'B.W.A.'

MY DEAR FRIEND:-

It is a very long time since I have communicated with you and I sincerely trust that all goes well with you. You will observe that I am at present in the United States and since coming here I have been in touch with Mr. Marcus Garvey whom I think you know was for some time with me in my office in Fleet Street.

I have had many and frequent opportunities of observing the work he has undertaken at close quarters and I am now in a position to speak with a considerable measure of positiveness in regard to the comprehensive work he is doing. I consider it absolutely necessary that every member of the Negro Race should use his best endeavors to promote the interest of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, which is my excuse for writing you upon this subject.

You are aware that for a period of some fifteen years, I have been actively identified with movements connected with the non-European races of the earth, and therefore, any legitimate scheme which is calculated to ameliorate any branch of the colored human family, socially, economically and politically, must of necessity appeal to me, and now that I am fully convinced of the bona-fides of the Association which has Mr. Marcus Garvey as its head, I feel it my duty, not only to help him in every possible way, but also, to induce those of my friends who have always supported me in my work, to do likewise. I, therefore, feel that in approaching you to support this movement, I shall not appeal in vain.

The Convention which begins on the first of August next, not only requires the moral support of such Race leaders as yourself but it also requires your presence, I hope, therefore, that if you can make it humanly possible to be in New York for this Convention that you will use every means in your power to do so. I am appending hereto, a list of the many things to be discussed at the Convention, for your further information and I shall be only too happy to answer any questions you may see fit to put to me in reference to the Convention or you might write to Mr. Marcus Garvey

on the matter so as to save time, because in the ordinary course of the mails, it will be several weeks before this letter reaches your hands and it is absolutely essential that we should all march shoulder to shoulder so that there shall be no failure of the movement which deserves the highest commendation at the hands of the Negroes of the world. I think that I am safe in leaving this matter in your able hands for I feel certain that you will do all and more than you have been asked.

Many pernicious stories have recently been in circulation about Mr. Garvey and his movement, in the pages of the European Press. As I am on the spot, I have reason to know that the accusations are absolutely unfounded. I state this for your information and reassurance.

With all good wishes to you and yours, believe me to be

H/G

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Mohamed Ali

One God!**One Aim!****One Destiny!**

PARENT BODY

Universal Negro Improvement Association

MARCUS GARVEY

President General

SIR WILLIAM FERRIS, K. C. O. N.

Asst. Pres. General

G. E. STEWART

Chancellor

AND

African Communities League

FRED A. TOOTE

Secretary General

J. B. YEARWOOD

Asst. Secy. General

R. L. POSTON

2nd Asst. Secretary General

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, 56 WEST 135TH STREET

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

"He created of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth"

Among the many things to be discussed at the Convention will be:

1. Better relationship within the Negro Race.
2. The fostering of an international race confraternity.
3. The establishing of better commercial relationship between the Negro peoples of the World.
4. Discussing the plans for better Government of the Negro peoples of Africa.
5. Discussing better international representation and protection for the Negro peoples of the World.
6. Discussing ways and means of fostering and protecting independent Negro nationalities in Africa and elsewhere.
7. Discussing the future educational policy of the Negro.
8. Discussing the future religious faith and belief of the Negro.
9. Discussing ways and means of improving the industrial output of the Negro.
10. Discussing ways and means of better steamship communication between the Negro peoples of the world, and expansion of the Black Star Line.
11. Electing and appointing of competent leaders for the administrative control of the work of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and its auxiliary movements.
12. Drafting an international political program for the Negro peoples of the world.
13. Appointing delegation to represent the Negro Race at the Supreme Council of the Nations to present claims.
14. Appointing international advocates on behalf of race rights, etc.

The Manager
Negro World

56 West 135th Street

New York
U.S.A.

KWEKU AMISSAH
% DAN W. SEY
ADAWSO, VIA
ACCRA Gold Coast
W. C. A.

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Wish you all Success in your
labour

I am
Kweku Amisah
Gold Coast

58 West 136th Street
New York City
March 6th, 1922.

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Secretary of State to the Late
Alake
Ake, Abekuta
Southern Nigeria, B.W.A.

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on the matter so as to save time, because in the ordinary course of the mails, it will be several weeks before this letter reaches your hands and it is absolutely essential that we should all work shoulder to shoulder so that there shall be no failure of the movement which occupies the highest consideration at the moment of the Peoples of the world. I think that I am safe in leaving this matter in your able hands for I feel certain that you will do all and more than you have been asked.

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With all good wishes to you and yours, believe me to be

Yours sincerely,

Wm. L. Garvey

W/G

One God!

One Aim!

One Destiny!

PARENT BODY

Universal Negro Improvement Association

MARCUS GARVEY

President General

SIR WILLIAM FERRIS, K. C. O. N.

Asst. Pres. General

G. E. STEWART

Chancellor

AND

African Communities League

FRED A. TOOTE

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UNIVERSAL BUILDING, 56 WEST 135TH STREET

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

"He created of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth"

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3. The establishment of better commercial relations between the Negro peoples of the world.
4. Discussing the plans for better government of the Negro peoples of Africa.
5. Discussing better international relations and protection for the Negro peoples of the world.
6. Discussing ways and means of bettering the independent Negro communities in Africa and elsewhere.
7. Discussing the future educational status of the Negro.
8. Discussing the future religious life of the Negro.
9. Discussing ways and means of bettering the cultural output of the Negro.
10. Discussing ways and means of bettering the economic position between the Negro peoples of the world.
11. Election and appointment of committees for the administrative control of the work of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and its auxiliary movements.
12. Drafting an international political program for the Negro peoples of the world.
13. Election of a delegate to represent the Negro peoples of the world to the League of Nations.
14. Appointment of a committee to prepare a bill of rights for the Negro peoples of the world.

New York,

March 23, 1922.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
P. O. Box 1822,
Washington, D. C.

0007303

61-

Sir:

Under separate cover I am mailing you a copy of "The Living Age". In an article on page 255 under the title of, "Africa As A World Problem", by Rudolf Asmis, you will find what the writer has to say on Garveyism. Many of the statements I read in this article have been confirmed by native Africans that I have talked to from time to time.

Garvey's latest move is to boost Senator T.S. McCallum of Mississippi efforts to have the President of the United States, through Congress, to acquire land in Africa for the establishment of a negro colony. To accomplish this end, he is sending J.W.H. Eason to Mississippi tomorrow, hoping to stir the negroes to support this move of his. Eason will lecture in all negroes centers in the State of Mississippi on this subject. You will find an article on this subject on page twelve of this weeks issue of the Negro Worker.

I saw a detail report from Sydney Duburgh, Garvey's West Indian representative, about his arrest in Santo Domingo. It seems that man Duburgh held a meeting in defiance of an order not to hold a meeting. For holding this meeting he was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$300 or five months in jail. The organization paid his fine, but he was protesting to Garvey that his arrest was illegal and wanted Garvey to take the matter up with the authorities in Washington and have his fine remitted. Garvey is not inclined to take the matter up in Washington.

Will report to your office at 4:00 P.M. Sunday as per instructions.

Respectfully, "800"

New York,

March 21, 1922.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,

P. O. Box 1822,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

There seems to be very little to report. Everything seems to be at a stand still waiting for Garvey's trial.

Duse Mohamed is now editing a section of the paper under the title 'Foreign Affairs'. You will notice that this section is very much Anti-British.

Miss Jacques told me, that Duse Mohamed, was visiting Miss Lamos' (Garvey's new secretary) at night, trying to get a line on Garvey's confidential communication. I found this was not true, but only propaganda of Jacques trying to put both, Miss Lamos and Mohamed in bad, knowing, that should Mohamed run the organization after Garvey is sent up, she would be put out. Jacques is doing everything that she can to bring about a break between Garvey and Mohamed. Jacques told some one in my office that Garvey had beaten her, and that she was tired of his beatings. If there is even a break between Garvey and Jacques you need never worry about the outcome of the case as she knows enough to hang him. You can rest assured that anything that I can do to bring about this condition will be done.

Mr. Ruch, I have not received my check for the 15th of March, I notify you for fear that it may have been lost in the mails.

Respectfully,

"800"

1PR - 1.1307

RECORDED

NOTED
EX-100

Tonic Club

New York,

March 31, 1922.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
P. O. Box 1822,
Washington, D. C.

05-7304

61-826

Sir:

I will report that Garvey leaves for Detroit at midnight. He expects to return to New York on the 15th of April. While away he will speak in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Buffalo and several of the smaller towns of the central West.

Garvey seems to be losing the support of his following here in New York. The meetings here in New York are not as largely attended as here-to-fore. Some of his most loyal members are deserting him. Burke, the man Garvey brought here from Washington has resigned, Ferris, the editor of the Negro World has handed in his resignation, and things in general seem to be going against him. He lost a verdict in court for \$8,508.30, (inclose find clipping) and the Green River Distilling Co., has entered suit for \$52,000 for which, they will no doubt, get judgement.

Garvey is making a desperate effort to collect all the money that he can before his trial. Tomorrow all the Executive Council will go on the road speaking. They will be gone for about one month, during which time they will visit all negro centers, speaking and collecting what money they can. Garvey is making great preparations for the convention in August. He is sending out

thousands of circular letters asking people to contribute to the convention fund. Garvey seems to have lost all interest in his coming trial just as though he knew that he would be out in August.

I could have gone on the road with one of the members of the council had you so desired, as I reported to you.

Respectful

"ano"

61-826-500
New York,

April 12, 1922.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch, *done*
P. O. Box 1822,
Washington, D. C.
Sir:

I will report that Wilford H. Smith, formerly Counsel General for Garvey, has returned to New York from Galveston Texas. Smith left for Texas shortly before Garvey was arrested and while there tendered his resignation. His resignation was never accepted as it was never acted upon by the Council.

Note
About two weeks ago Mr. Davis asked me to furnish him with Smith's address in Texas, which I did. I think that Smith's return is the result of some communication that he has had with Mr. Davis. I called the office today to inform Mr. Davis that Smith had returned but was told that Mr. Davis was out of the city and would not return for several days. I think that the District Attorneys Office is very anxious to see Smith as Mr. Davis said they would probably have to bring Smith back for Garvey's trial. I could have informed the District Attorney's Office anonymously that Smith had returned but I didn't think that a very wise plan.

Garvey will return to the City on the 15th of April. I understand that he is not having the success that he expected to have in the West. The meetings are not as largely attended as formerly, nor is he getting the money he expected.

I was in to see Briggs last night and spent an hour with him in conversation but was unable to learn from him where he was working. Infact he has never said that he was working; said that if economic conditions didn't improve he would have to get a job. He said that because of the present conditions he had to suspend all

61-826-5

all payment of dues in the A.B.B. to all members that were out of employment, and that ninety per cent of the members were out of employment. In speaking to him as to why his magazine hadn't come out for the past three months, he said that he had had several bad checks returned to him for payment of magazines that agents had made and that it had put him back in his publication. Briggs has always hidden the fact that he was in any way connected with the Communist Party, that is in a direct way. The reason for this is, that any following that he may have, a greater part of them would be West Indians, and a West Indian is afraid of anything that he thinks can cause his deportation. Finance with Briggs is very low.

John Mitchell from Richmond Va. an influential colored man in that section of the country, spoke at Liberty Hall Sunday night. This man was there as a result of an invitation from Duse Mohamed. During his speech he said, "if you people here at Liberty Hall are not satisfied with your leader, get another one". This is a move on Mohamed's part to prepare the people for what is coming later. This also gives you an idea of the class of people that Mohamed is going to get into the Association. Mitchell has been in New York several times before since I have been here but has never spoken at the Hall before. I shall see that Garvey gets this information about Mitchell's speech, also the object of the speech. Jacques will do the informing and you can rest assure that it will be well done.

Respectfully,

"800"

0-57228
New York,

April 16, 1932. 6'

Mr. Geo F. Ruch,
P. O. Box 1822,
Washington, D. C.
Sir:

Confidential
I will report that on Saturday, I saw affidavit, that had been made out, waiting for Garvey's signature, giving Attorney Mathews power of attorney to act for the Black Star Line in securing \$22,500 (twenty two thousand five hundred dollars) now held by the U.S. Shipping Board as part payment on a ship. This affidavit goes on to say that from this amount will be paid the sum of \$851.30 (eight hundred fifty one dollars and thirty cents) to the Shipping Board as payment for labor performed in moving stores from this ship when it was thought that deal had been closed for the ship.

Now sir, this money has been reported to the stock holders as having been lost to them, and if it gets back in the hands of Garvey it will either be appropriated to his own funds or go in for propaganda.

There have been more than enough judgements secured against the Black Star Line to consume this money. If the fact was made know to some of these firms that hold these judgements, when the Black Star Line came in possession of this money they would immediately garnishee it. Ofcourse I know that the Department can afford to do this but I can find a way to do this and no one will be the wiser. I will take the matter up with you Sunday when I report to your office. Until then I shall not take any action along this line.

I have acquainted Mr. Davis, with the above facts in regards

to the affidavit. He said that he would keep tab on this money to see if Garvey turned it over to the organization.

I am sure that none of the Council know of his actions in regards to this money. In fact, some, if not all of them, believe that this money had been lost to the Company.

Garvey returned to the City Saturday but only remained for a very short time, going from here to Philadelphia. He will return to New York tonight or tomorrow.

Respectfully,

"800"

New York,

April 28, 1922.

0-7315

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
P. O. Box 1822,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Enclosed you will find a clipping giving an account of Garvey's trial before Justice Panken.

X Garvey has closed a deal to day for the purchase of a printing plant at 2305 7th Ave. He is to pay \$12000 (twelve thousand dollars) for it, at the rate of \$750 (seven hundred fifty dollars) on the first day of each month. With this plant he will be able to put out a vast amount of propaganda. He bought it as a commercial adventure but the fact is that it will be used more to print his own propaganda than for any other purpose.

Garvey is going ahead making arrangements for his convention in August just as though he had not been indicted. He sent to make arrangements to secure Madison Square Garden for August in order to open the convention there. He was unable to secure it though he offered double the price. The Garden had been previously engaged. He then tried to secure the Hippodrome, but after looking the place over he decided it would not do.

I was told that in the case of Orr, mentioned in the clipping that Judge Panken said, if he found that Garvey was guilty of a crime, he would not only fine him, but would send him to jail also.

Respectfully,

MAY 9 1922

"800"

61-826

HOOVER

0
Conf. Inpt # 800

61-422

61-826

New York,

007318

May 4, 1922.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
P. O. Box 1822,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I will report that Garvey will leave New York for his trip west on Monday the 8th. This trip will last about eight weeks, during which time he will go as far west as California. He will return about two weeks before the convention opens.

I was present today when he was negotiating for the purchase of a press to print the paper. The press that he recently bought only does job work. He told the sales-man that he would not be able to take this press until some time in July, but that he would make a payment enough to bind the agreement.

I learned today, that Senator Calder, of New York, has been approached in behalf of Garvey, by John Bruce who is known as Garvey's confidential secretary. It seems that Senator Calder is an old friend of Bruce, and Bruce is using this friendship in behalf of Garvey. Bruce is an old politician and held a job here in the Custom House for many years. Bruce is very well known and has some political influence.

Garvey seems to have lost sight of the fact that he has ever been indicted, or that he will ever be tried. To talk with him, you would think that he has never been in court.

Will report to your office Sunday at 4:00 o'clock P. M. as per instructions.

Respectfully,

61-826-8

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| RECEIVED | COMMUNICATION |
| DEPT. OF JUSTICE | RECORDED |
| HOOVER | FILE |

"800"

7/14/22

Confidential Lpt # 800

7316

GPR. JR.

May 11, 1932.

~~AS - 2219~~

61 826

Mr. E. J. Brennan,
Box 241, City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir -

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

I desire to quote the following from a report of
a confidential man who is covering MARCUS GARVEY -----

X "Edgar Grey came to me this afternoon inquiring about a
man by the name of Banbiessy Malane, said that he had seen
a letter that Amos had, saying that the Department would
be embarrassed if he did not find out something about this
man. If Grey's story is true I would advise that Amos be
cautioned of Grey as he is a bad actor, and cannot be
trusted. He would go to others the same as he came to me."

It is suggested that you caution Amos to be very
careful in the future in dealing with Edgar Grey, and also
impress upon him never to show any written instructions
which he might receive from this office.

Yours very truly,



Director.

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259
ON 11-20-78 JSP/BTS

0307317

Mr. Ruck:

H. S. Attorney's Office
As stated trial cannot
be reached until late June,
which may be suit as
well from our angle as
Doubleday is tied up on
other matters and cannot
complete his report for
some time. W. H. Hughes

To Mr. Hoover

Mr. Hughes

Mr. Keep

Mr. Russell

Mr. Ruch

Mr. Baughman

Mrs. Hay

Miss Gandy

Miss Webb

Miss Trovillion

Mrs. Bartley

Mr. Walker

When does Garvey's
case come up?

W. W.

04-7310
New York,

May 8, 1922.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,

P. O. Box 1822,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In making a more detail report in regards to John Bruce's visit to Senator Calder there is very little more that I can state. I am told that John Bruce visited Washington several weeks ago and while there saw Senator Calder in behalf of Garvey. The object of this visit was to have the Senator use his influence in having Garvey's case put off until after the Convention in August. I do know that Bruce was in Washington several weeks ago. Just what promises were made I do not know but I am told that Calder was promised a large vote from the U.N.I.A. here in New York at the next election if he succeeded in having this case put off. I am sure that none of the members of the council know of this visit, that is, the purpose of Bruce's visit to Washington. Garvey does not let the members of the council know any of his inside business.

5/11/22
5/11/22
5/11/22
Edgar Grey came to me this afternoon inquiring about a man by the name of Banbiosa Kalane, said that he had seen a letter that Amos had, saying that the Department would be embarrassed if he did not find out something about this man. If Grey's story is true I would advise that Amos be cautioned of Grey as he is a bad actor, and can not be trusted. He would go to others the same as he came to me.

Garvey left today for Detroit at 2:00 P. M. His itinerary will be governed by what success he has in the different cities.

Respectfully,

61-726-9
MAY 16 1922
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HOOVER

FILE

"800"

New

May 10, 1922.

0007326

61-826

Mr. Geo F. Ruch,
P. O. Box 1822,
Washington, D. C.

Confidential Inft # 800

Sir:

Enclosed you will find the front page of this weeks issue of the paper. From this article one would infer that the U. N. I. A. is going to help Liberia pay back this loan. Just another one of Garvey's ideas of getting money from the poor illiterate negroes.

I am also enclosing you Duse Mohamed's article under the caption "Foreign Affairs". In these articles you will find both anti British and Mohammedan propaganda. Each week Duse Mohamed sends twenty copies of the paper to the officials of the Turkish and Egyptian governments. It is purely a case of Garvey useing Mohamed, and Mohamed useing Garvey paper to spread his propaganda. Garvey makes use of Mohamed's acquaintanses in securing delegates to his convention in August. This fact I have reported before.

Other than these few facts, everything seems to be going on in the usual manner.

Garvey is at present in Milwaukee, Wis.

Respectfully,

"800"

P.S. Am enclosing under seperate cover this weeks issue of the paper.

61-826-10
7
RECORDED
MAY 22 1922
J. L. R.

Greater New York District, Period
Ending Aug. 25, 1923. N.Y.
File No. R-100.

I am transmitting herewith in triplicate Special
Report of Radical Activities Covering Greater New York District,
Period Ending Aug. 25, 1923.

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 16, 1922.

MR. WILLIAM J. BURNS,
Director, Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

61-826

Dear Sir:

Attention Mr. G. F. Ruch

Referring to Bureau letter of May 11, 1922, initialed JEH-GFR-JR copy of which is hereto attached suggesting that I caution Special Agent Amos of this office to be very careful in the future in dealing with one Edgar Grey, and also impress upon him never to show any written instructions which might be issued from the bureau office, I wish to state that I have endeavored to impress upon all agents not to at any time or under any circumstances exhibit any written instructions or in fact any correspondence coming from the bureau headquarters or any other place. I have further endeavored to impress on all agents that all correspondence and reports are to be considered strictly confidential.

I have taken this matter up with Special Agent Amos and he has given me a written memorandum (copy of which is hereto attached) which is self explanatory.

I am not aware and my attention has never been directed to any information or evidence that any confidential man who is covering defendant Marcus Garvey has furnished the agents of this office working on this particular investigation and case.

From what I have heard of this informant and also this Edgar Grey when it comes to a case of concluding as to the veracity of these two and Special Agent Amos I will not hesitate a second to believe any explanation made by Special Agent Amos and disbelieve this so-called informant and Grey.

Special Agent Amos has conducted himself in my opinion in a very discreet manner all through the investigation of this case and has, to my knowledge, rendered invaluable services and it is my opinion that either one or both the referred to informant Grey deliberately lied and there is a tendency with either both toward jealousy and envy and to discredit the discretion and ability of Special Agent Amos.

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Brennan

SEL. AGT. IN CHARGE.

EJB:DD

(COPY)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Investigation
WASHINGTON DC

0007320

J E H
GFR. JR
65-432-1

May 11, 1922.

Mr. E. J. Brennan
Box 241, City Hall Station
New York City.

Dear Sir -

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

I desire to quote the following from a report of
a confidential man who is covering MARCUS GARVEY -----

"Edgar Grey came to me this afternoon inquiring about a
man by the name of Bambiosa Kalane, said that he had seen
a letter that Amos had, saying that the Department would
be embarrassed if he did not find out something about this
man. If Grey's story is true I would advise that Amos be
cautioned of Grey as he is a bad actor, and cannot be
trusted. He would go to others the same as he came to me."

It is suggested that you caution Amos to be very
careful in the future in dealing with Edgar Grey, and also
impress upon him never to show any written instructions
which he might receive from this office.

Yours very truly,

(signed) W. J. Burns,
Director.

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259
ON 4-20-78 SSP/BTS

New York, N.Y.
May 15, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BRENNAN

0007321

Mr. Edward J. Brennan
Special Agent in Charge,
New York, N.Y.

RE: MARCUS GARVEY - Vio. Sec. 215 CC
Using Mails in furtherance of a
scheme to defraud.

Dear Mr. Brennan:

In answer to bureau letter dated May 11, 1922; initialed JKH:GFR:JR, addressed to you and signed T.J. Burns, Director.

If our confidential man knew that Edgar Grey was a man of bad repute why did he pay any attention to what he told him?

I did call on Grey because Captain Cockburn advised me to do so as he said he felt sure he would know about Kalane if any one did. I did not show Grey any letter. I showed him how the name was spelled, but I did not exhibit it to him in the letter nor did I show him the letter at all.

On every case that is given to me in this office I always make a note of same on a small pad which I carry in my pocket as a memorandum, and if Grey said he saw a letter, he told a falsehood. Grey made the suggestion that I go to see Capt. Jones who was working at the Negro World office but knowing as lots of others do that Jones was an agent of this Department I did not go near him for fear of uncovering him. Grey asked me the next day if I had called on Jones and I told him I did but that he was out.

Now to explain what I mean when I say that lots of others know Jones. I am making my rounds of government witnesses from time to time and I called on O.G.A. French, 159 W. 135th St. and while talking to French about the Garvey case, Mrs. French who acts as stenographer for French asked me if we did not have a man working for Garvey. I told her as far as I knew that I was the only colored man working on the case. She then informed me that two girls (whose names she did not give and I did not ask her for them) went to Garvey's office to carry a note and that while there Jones came into the room; they knew Jones and Jones knew them and when he saw them, he put his finger over his mouth meaning for them not to say anything. Mrs. French further stated that both of the girls came back to her and told her that a man they knew who was working for the Department of Justice, giving his name as Jones, was working for Garvey. I am sure that Mrs. French will say the same thing to anyone. I told her that this was not so, because if Jones was working in this Department I would know it.

On my return to the office I asked the advice of Mr. Scully

0007322

as to what I should do, as Mr. Brennan was in Washington, and Mr. Scully told me that Mr. Brennan would return to New York the following Tuesday and for me to tell him on his return. I should have told Mr. Brennan this immediately upon his return but it slipped my mind.

I am not saying any of these things to in any way clear myself but I do say if Jones knew Gray was as bad as he says why did he pay any attention to him.

Further, in order to let you know that I knew Gray was a bad actor I wish to advise that Agent M. J. Davis had warned me of him and told me to be very careful of him as he would sell anyone out.

I felt justified in going to Gray when I was informed that Gray was one of the original ones to start the Garvey movement and Cockburn felt that if anyone would know it would be Gray.

Respectfully submitted,



James E. Amos
Special Agent.

JEA:DD

THE NEGRO WORLD, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1922

THE SECOND INDIAN MUSLIM DEPUTATION

to the Near East Conference in London. These Indian delegates came to the Conference to put forward the Indian demands on behalf of Turkey.



(1) DR. ANSARI

Ex. Secretary, The All India Muslim League, India.

(2) MR. CHOTANI

The Indian Merchant Prince, Who Surrendered His Business to Assist the Cause of Turkey.

(3) DUS

MOHAMED ALI EFFENDI

THE NEGRO WORLD, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1922

G A Z I N E P A

HARVARD" — CONTRASTED

four Williams, executive secretary. The officers of the auxiliaries are: Ladies' Auxiliary, Mrs. Ada Dillon, president; Legions, Major Nathaniel Shephard, commander; Motor Corps, Mrs. Cecelia F. Williams, captain; Black Cross Nurses, Miss Edith Wolfe, leader; choir, Mr. James A. Folkes, choir leader; Literary and Publicity Club, Mr. Ernest Headley, president; Juvenile Department, Mrs. Delcie Ince, superintendent. Mrs. Wolcott is chaplain and Mrs. M. C. Morris is organist. Mrs. E. G. Headley is chairman of the Willing Workers' Club.

The Cambridge Division

We addressed the Cambridge Division on May 4 and 5 and found it somewhat disorganized, with Commissioner Reilly vainly endeavoring to bring order out of chaos. The Cambridge Division has had five presidents during the past year and a half. The present officers are: Mr. Walker, president; William A. Hurley, secretary; Theophilus Clarke, assistant secretary; Orman Hamlett, treasurer; Mrs. Warmalee Headley, lady president; Mrs. Lillian Jemott, leader of Black Cross Nurses. Mrs. Matthews is also very active in the Black Cross Nurses.

The president, Mr. Walker, is earnest and energetic. We were pleased to see Mr. Charles B. Chandler, the former president, and Mr. Willfred L. Griffith, the former secretary, endeavoring to

YE COLYUMNEST

It was a few years ago. Eight at the most. The stage was set in Colon, Panama. A young fellow came there from Baltimore, Md. He was 5 feet 3 inches, of a compact, stocky build. He claimed to be a prize fighter. Wanted to fight the best there was to offer. No one took him seriously. His weight was somewhere around 145 to 150 pounds.

He was matched against one of our local set-ups, and he made short work of him. Again they matched him against a man who was one of the best in his days, an ex-champ. But he had shot his bolt. So the stranger made a chopping block out of him. Still they refused to take him seriously. And he kept right on whipping everything they put up against him. The wise ones began to take notice. One of our wealthy men, a large real estate operator, took him in charge.

Having beaten all the men of his own weight he now had to step out and take on the larger ones. During this time he gained weight steadily. Yet he had to concede weight to most every one of his opponents. That did not seem to handicap him very much. In one of his later fights he weighed 179 pounds and the man he fought scaled at 214 pounds. Yet the latter had to use every strategy to last out the limit.

The fighter we are talking about is none other than Kid Norfolk. He fought Harry Wills in New York, recently and was knocked out. But that was because he conceded too much in height, weight, reach; in fact in everything but one. It was too much for

MOONLIGHT

By JOSEPH KRAUSS

Tell me, sweet, tell me why
So very kind, and yet so shy?
Why, Harriet, does that cold, forbidding air
Give damps of sorrow and despair?
Or why that soul subdued
And kindle up my flames anew?

In vain you strive with all you art
By turns to fire and freeze my heart.

When I behold a face so fair,
So sweet a look, so soft an air,
My ravished soul is charmed all o'er;

I cannot love thee less or more.

AN ARTICLE WORTH READING

ROBERT L. POSTON

A very unusual article appears in the May 13 issue of the *Dearborn Independent*, entitled, "Developed and Undeveloped Negro Literature," by Eric D. Walrond, Associate Editor of the *Negro World*. Mr. Walrond, in a very condensed but comprehensive way, tells of what the Negro has done as a writer, at the same time suggesting the great possibilities that yet remain for him in that almost-untrampled field. This the author has done in about a page, leaving room for two excellent photos—one of Douglass as a young man, the other of Paul Laurence Dunbar—to serve as illustrations. While Walrond makes no attempt

The Indispensable Weekly

The Voice of the Awakened Negro

THE Negro World

A Newspaper Devoted Solely to the Interests of the Negro Race

Reaching the Mass of Negroes

The Best Advertising Medium

VOL. XII. No. 14

NEW YORK SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1911

PRICE: FIVE CENTS IN GREATER NEW YORK
SEVEN CENTS ELSEWHERE IN THE U. S. A.
TEN CENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

LIBERIA GETS LOAN OF FIVE MILLION DOLLARS FROM AMERICA

Fellow Men of the Negro Race, Greeting:

It is with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction that we learn of the passage of the bill in the United States Congress authorizing the Government to loan the Black Republic of Liberia five million dollars for her internal development. This loan comes at a time when Liberia is in sore need of general assistance, the kind that will help her to develop her resources and improve herself as an independent national unit.

Capitalist Greed

The avaricious and greedy white nations of Europe have been trying for quite a while to rob Liberia of her autonomy. Under the guise of friendship they have been trying to get her so obligated as to ultimately deprive her of her liberty. The thing looked dangerous, and some of us thought that the only hope of the Negro for national freedom on the Continent of Africa was about to pass away through the guile of a super-

**NEGROES OF THE WORLD MUST ORGANIZE
TO REPAY LOAN IN SHORT TIME TO
MAKE BLACK REPUBLIC FREE**

RACE NEEDS BROAD STATESMANSHIP

**BIG PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED AT FORTH-
COMING CONVENTION**

Negro country in their struggle for national existence. But the Universal Negro Improvement Association has come upon the scene with a program of world organization among Negroes, and we say that it is our duty to assist these black nations to develop and become strong and recognized powers among the governments of the world.

And why not

intrude upon the building
in Africa

third rate nations, even as there is no room in the world for fifth, fourth or third rate people. We are living in a progressive age, an age of rapid changes, and only those peoples and nations that are able to rise with the tide of progress can hold their own in modern human affairs. It becomes, therefore, the duty of Negroes everywhere to assist Liberia in developing herself.

The trouble with us Negroes is that we are jealous of each other and the one man thinks that if the other fellow can help and the community is to be benefited thereby that he is going to get too much appreciation and credit, and, therefore, "I will not help him; I will not encourage the idea that he does something for the good of the community!" That has been the attitude and feeling of Negroes toward each other all the time. So long as we feel that way the great white man will kick us around like a football, so long will other races of the world look down upon us as a race of inferiors, incapables, as a race of slaves.

We are going to help Liberia, and not only Liberia.

America to the Front

But through a stroke of good luck or diplomacy, those who have been true to the history and traditions of the Republic, when they found out that assistance was needed, immediately sought that assistance, not from the ravenous white nations of Europe, but from philanthropic and liberal-minded America, whose honesty of purpose in international politics should be better trusted than any other nation's.

America has come to the rescue in loaning Liberia five million dollars so as to put her house in order, thereby making a new start toward the goal of national security. Some of us calculated that America would loan this money only for the purpose of exploiting and ultimately subverting the wealth and liberties of the Black Republic; but the thoughtful of us refused to believe that this could be the real motive for America loaning this amount of money. Even if it were, in that the amount is only five million dollars, and since that would be the cause of the obligation, it would become the duty of every Negro in the world, under proper organization, such as the Universal Negro Improvement Association is about to give, to raise this amount of money and help Liberia to repay the loan in as short a time as possible. For the time being, through disorganization, the Negro is unable to do anything for himself, and that is why Liberia has gone a begging for the last two years for a paltry amount of five million dollars.

The Value of Organization

The Negro never appreciated the value of organization, but every intelligent student of human affairs knows that organization is the motive power that controls the activities of the world. Without organization we can do nothing; hence, we were unable to assist Liberia, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Abyssinia, or any other

Improvement Association sees absolutely nothing impossible about the matter, if four hundred million Negroes will get together with their educational, financial and industrial resources, and concentrate upon the building up of the great republic. We can see in another five or ten years a powerful black nation rising up on the West Coast, a nation that will lend assistance and protection to Negroes not only within her own confines, but Negroes everywhere.

It becomes the duty of the American Negro, as well as the West Indian and Central American Negroes, to do the best they can at this time to help Liberia develop herself. But you will say, how can we help Liberia when Liberia is controlled by a large number of narrow-minded men who will not admit into the country new blood that will help them to build the nation? Yes, this might have been the cause of Liberia's stagnation in the past, but can we afford to allow Liberia to continue in that way? Liberia is not only belonging to those who were born there, within recent times, but Liberia, like any other part of Africa, is belonging to the black man. Liberia was founded over one hundred years ago for the purpose of helping the refugee slave and the exiled African to re-establish a foothold in his native land; therefore, no Liberian, neither at home nor abroad, has any moral or other right preventing Negroes to return to their home to do the best they can for its development.

On the Upward Path

We are expecting to see in another short while the leader king of stateanship in Liberia, the statesmanship that will concentrate upon the building up of the nation, and not keeping Liberia in the hands of a few to have her stagnate and ultimately to lose her national liberty.

There is no room today for fifth, fourth and

as we have first rate white governments in Europe, in America, so should we have first rate Negro governments in Africa and the West Indies.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association throws out, therefore, the opportunity to every Negro to fall in line and help us put over this big program, the program of an emancipated race, and a liberated country.

The Biggest Event of the Year

We are looking forward to the Third International Convention that will open in New York on the 1st of August and continue for 31 days and 31 nights to bring us great results. As our delegates come from every known part of Africa, the West Indies, South and Central America, Asia, Europe and the 48 States of the American Union, we feel that they will bring to us a new message, a new hope. We shall at this convention tackle all the important and serious questions of the day that do affect us, and among the things that we hope to discuss and settle once and for all is the future attitude of the race toward racial nationalism.

Let Negroes everywhere prepare to lend whatsoever assistance they can to this great movement of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Do everything whatsoever you be to enhance its progress and prepare to do your best financially and morally for making the forthcoming International Convention a success. You can do your bit now by subscribing liberally to the African Redemption Fund. You can send \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 to this fund, addressed to the Secretary-General, Universal Negro Improvement Association, 56 West 135th Street, New York City, N. Y., or you can contribute to the Convention Fund for 1922 by sending in your donation of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20 to the Registrar, Universal Negro Improvement Association, 56 West 135th Street, New York City, N. Y.

With very best wishes for your success, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

MARCUS GARVEY, *President-General*,

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 16, 1922.

P. S.—I beg to remind all Divisions and Officers of the Universal Negro Improvement Association to read in immediately and regularly every month their Divisions' report. See to it that your members become financial and be in good standing for the convention. See that every member pays his and her dues regularly and the annual assessment tax. Please remember to emphasize to each member that no one will be counted financial except the annual assessment tax is paid. All Divisions should get financial with the Parent Body so as to enable the Secretary-General to register your Division as among the loyal ones who have supported the organization for the current year.

M. G.

HAITI-SANTO DOMINGO SOCIETY RAPS LANSING FOR OCCUPATION DEFENSE STATEMENT

"Secretary Lansing's Statement Fails to Give Any Reason Which Justifies the Violation of Our Treaty Obligations to Haiti"

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—The statement issued May 4 by ex-Secretary Lansing, in explanation of the invasion and occupation of Haiti and Santo Domingo in 1915 under his direction, is just such a defense as one would expect from the Prime Minister of Japan in explanation of the twenty-one demands made upon China and the treaties growing out of them, according to a statement by the Executive Committee of the Haiti-Santo Domingo Independence Society.

The attempt of ex-Secretary Lansing to justify the forcible commercial exploitation of Haiti and the doctrine of military necessity on the part of the United States, which formed "the two dominating ideas which animated the United States Government," in forcing the Haitian people through military and financial coercion to agree to the treaty of September 17, 1915, is an explanation which the American people will repudiate with indignation just as they repudiated identical excuses offered by Germany for its invasion of Belgium and by Japan for its seizure of Manchuria.

Ex-Secretary Lansing ignores the fundamental outrage of the whole occupation—that is, that in forcing upon the "innocent and down-trodden people of Haiti the prosperity and economic and industrial development to which every people of an American nation are entitled" the armed forces of the United States, compelled the Haitian people by absolutely illegal means, and under military pressure, to accept a constitution (written, according to his own boast by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt) who allocated the soil of Haiti to foreigners. The immediate result of this beneficent act was the acquisition, for a few cents an acre, of hundreds of thousands of acres of the richest cotton and sugar lands of Haiti by American investors. These lands, according to the testimony of Mr. McIlhenny, the American financial advisor to Haiti, were worth up to \$100 an acre. He said they were "so rich that they would bear transportation to the United States to be used as a fertilizer on the lands of Virginia and Maryland." Experts from the United States Department of Agriculture have reported that this land, which the American occupation forces who begotten Haitian Government, is "adequate to furnish sufficient fertilizer for the whole of the United States."

NEGRO COLLEGIANS PLAY

"Shuffle Along," the musical comedy playing at the thirty-third Street Music Hall, will give a special performance for the benefit of the Atlanta University School, May 21. Atlanta University, founded in 1868, is one of the oldest institutions in the South devoted to the education of Negroes and training teachers for Negro schools. It is entirely dependent for support on the tuition of its 600 students and outside contributions. The cast of "Shuffle Along" is composed of Negro actors.

MAY FACE BLACK PERIL, PASTOR SAYS

Rev. Dr. Barnett on Return from Africa: "Optimistic for Negro—Interior of Continent Is Inferior Than Broad Street Here, He Asserts"

"Darkest Africa is as black as it has been painted. It is not even shady," said Rev. Dr. Barnett, pastor of St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church, yesterday after a thousand-mile "trip" through the interior of the so-called "dark continent." Dr. Barnett explored the innermost reaches of Liberia, the Negro republic, and observes the effects of the expedition was to map a new view toward whether it would be a waste to enter into extensive missions. "The interior of Africa is a mass of savagery," he said. "There is more than on Broad street a bit of humanity, but almost. There wasn't a whole trip from the sources."

The difficulty lay in the traveling of the overhauled routes. We went far into the interior, nearly a thousand miles from Sierra Leone, the capital of Liberia, without any maps or routes to guide us. We had to make our own trails and blaze our way. No white man had ever gone before to the places we visited. We made maps and temperature charts of the climate. We found that the average temperature was about 115 degrees.

"While no official report has yet been rendered, we believe a missionary establishment is quite feasible, and will recommend that such an establishment be arranged for. There is a very extensive field for missionary operations in the interior of Liberia. If we could only because of the financial interest they are taking in the Negro republic by advancing a huge loan to enable a Negro to build roads into the interior."

Have Democratic Government. "The government of Liberia is a dead weight in the way of the United States. They have the best features of our Constitution and they have succeeded in showing the world that the Negro is capable of self-government."

GANDHI'S SON IMPRISONED BY ENGLISH

BOMBAY, May 12.—Dadasaheb Gandhi, son of Mohandas K. Gandhi, the non-cooperationist leader now serving a prison sentence, was arrested at Allahabad. It was learned here today.

Pundit Ramdas, president of the All-India Congress Committee, and Mardol Chetlal Lashiramy secretary of the Indira Congress Committee, were also arrested.

[Editor's Note.—British imperialism in India marches on. It is evident that the Lloyd George ministry is bent on strangling the liberation movement in the East Indies. But if everything goes well we expect to hear more from India—India's sleeping millions!]

MARCUS GARVEY SENDS TELEGRAM TO PRES. HARDING

President of the U. N. I. A. Thanks President and Secretary of State for Support to the Liberian Loan of Five Million Dollars

Following is the telegram sent by Mr. Garvey to the President and Secretary of State:

"To Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, White House, Washington, D. C.
"Honorable Sir:—

"I hereby beg to return thanks to you and your Secretary of State on behalf of the four hundred million Negroes of the world for the support you have given to the bill providing for a loan of five million dollars from your government to the Republic of Liberia. The passing of this amount of money reveals the friendship of your government toward the black race, in that Liberia is the only hope of the Negro in the exercise of the art of higher government. The republic was founded through the assistance of your countrymen for the purpose of helping the Negro to re-establish himself on his own native soil and now that a large number of the race in America is looking homeward with yearning, it is not for us to express our appreciation for the further help you

TALE OF RED TERROR IN AFRICA TOLD BY TORONTO EYEWITNESS

Harrowing Story of Bloodshed, Tyranny and Disorder on the Rand—Revolution Short-Lived—Incidents Which Might Be Duplicated in West Toronto or Riverdale if Local Reds Had Their Way

Red orders read from Toronto platforms and are regarded indignantly by at least that one of the four city papers which chooses to back their candidates in the civic elections. Forgetting the abortive attempt at Winnipeg, people generally ignore the activities of the Red agitators as having nothing substantial behind them.

From the Rand comes the story of a former Toronto woman who was an eyewitness of the Red revolution in and around Johannesburg. Mrs. Nellie MacDonald, who writes to friends in Toronto, describes scenes which might be enacted in West Toronto or Riverdale if the local Reds had their way. The clippings Mrs. MacDonald sends contain "Casualty List No. 2," giving the names of six killed, two missing, and forty-nine wounded. They might be the names of Canadians if the local Red propaganda, regarded so indulgently in some quarters, bore its natural fruit.

Cared for Refugees. Mrs. MacDonald, last Toronto, South Africa, writes that the Red revolution was directly opposite to the one shown in the United States. The Red revolution in South Africa was a revolution of the masses of the oppressed people.

with Bolshevik thoroughness and brutality. Threshings, threatnings and burnings checked the drift back to work on the mines and drew once more to the ranks of the strikers men who had temporarily deserted them.

Airs of Dictatorship. "The commandos began to 'pull out' all workers. Gangs of women invaded the tea rooms and forced the waitresses to leave. Shops and stores, railways and retailers were visited alike with more or less violent threats about what would happen if work continued. The commandos, armed with fearsome weapons, marched up and down the city. They gave orders. They assumed the airs of conquerors. In their pride they kicked and beat harmless natives and from that the shooting the step was short. By the middle of the week a racial conflict had begun and in two days seven colored people were killed. The government was over-patient.

Tyranny of the Reds. "The papers speak of the tyranny of the commandos, but the commandos were the best features of our Constitution and they have succeeded in showing the world that the Negro is capable of self-government."

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Good! Buy this Cigarette and Save Money

NEGRO ILLITERACY, NORTH AND SOUTH Reduced Twenty Per Cent. During Last Decade

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15 (Special).—The public schools of the South are making progress in eliminating illiteracy among the Negroes. The 1920 census showed about 300,000 fewer colored illiterates than that of 1910. In 1910 the percentage of colored illiteracy in the South was 33.2. In 1920 it had dropped to 26.1. This leaves 1,753,000 Negroes who cannot write. Georgia has the greatest number of these illiterates—261,115, a percentage of 29.1. Louisiana, with 204,750, had the highest percentage of illiteracy, 35.5. Other States which still have great masses of colored illiterates are Alabama, with 114,715.

PROF. MCKINNEY VISITS COLORADO SPRINGS DIV.

By Miss Carrie Fouts. COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., May 14.—We had with us Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday nights, May 8, 9 and 10, the Inspector General, Prof. McKinney, who held the people spellbound for more than one hour each night, and converted many unbelievers to the U. N. I. A. After every speech the Inspector General gave fifteen minutes for questions to be asked, but every one was pleased. Prof. McKinney found this Division working in harmony and peace, and the real spirit of Galveston still exists. The Inspector General organized the Legions and Black Cross Nurses Thursday night, and among the appointees were Mrs. Maud Price, Head Nurse; Miss Carrie Fouts, Secretary Black Cross Nurses; Mr. Robert Marshall, Captain of Legions. We are glad to

Haitian people, so that they may be able to get to the United States. The United States, however, might not "large and quick profits."

Secretary Lansing's concern for the economic and industrial development of the Haitian people was expressed a little more bluntly by Mr. Forrest, vice-president and general manager in Haiti, who said, with engaging frankness:

"There has been a lot of bunk about helping the Haitians, but I am not here to help the Haitians. I am here to make money out of Haiti for myself and my friends. I am an expert in discovering new territories for development and in developing them for banks. It is true that in helping myself I have helped some Haitians, but I have helped them incidentally and for purely selfish reasons."

It is interesting to note that Mr. Lansing nowhere states, as many defenders of the invasion have stated, that Haiti was in danger of European invasion because of her failure to meet interest on her foreign debt. Apparently, this excuse has been definitely eliminated by the categorical statement of Mr. McHenry before the Senate Committee on May 16, 1912, that the interest on the three foreign loans of Haiti had been paid in full by the Haitian Government prior to the occupation, and that the principal on these debts was not due for many years to come.

Secretary Lansing's statement fails to give any reason which justifies the violation of our treaty obligations to Haiti, our own accepted interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, or the principles of international law formulated by the twenty-one sovereign States of the Western Hemisphere, all of which were violated in the invasion and occupation of Haiti and Santo Domingo. It is of further interest to note that the Senate Committee has refused to put upon the witness stand, for direct testimony and for cross examination, ex-Secretaries Lansing, Cobby and Daniels, who were directly responsible for the invasion and occupation of these two friendly nations, and Brigadier-General Russell, the present high commissioner in Haiti, under whom, as commander of the forces of occupation, the most indefensible violations of the sovereignty of Haiti were carried out, although their appearance as witnesses has been demanded since August 3, 1910, by the counsel for the Haitian people and for those American groups who sympathize with their position.

135th ST. LIBRARY NOTES

Mr. Hubert J. Cox will speak on "The Influence of Different National Ideas on the Negro" in the course of "Modern Racial Problems," at the library, Thursday evening.

The 135th Street Library announces the second exhibit of Negro art, to be held in the library during August and September, 1912.

The Art Committee will be glad to hear from anyone who has original work to exhibit. Communicate with Miss Ernestine Rose, librarian, 135 West 135th street, for further information.

clashing they could, but with very little food. By Friday, March 10, the disturbances which had followed the calling of a general strike had become so serious, and the natives were so embittered by the attacks being made on them by the strikers, that martial law had to be proclaimed in Johannesburg, and from that time until the storming of Johannesburg on the following Monday, the Rand was the scene of constant sniping at the troops and police, and of atrocities committed by the Reds, who drove the well-affected from their homes, threatened any who offered to assist their victims with condign punishment, and murdered mine officials and blacks.

The Gentle Reds

"Bands of women," reads the letter, "after the general strike had been called, paraded through the streets with flags calling for a 'White South Africa.' Your blood would run cold if you could hear of some of the atrocities committed against men going to work in the mines. Their homes have been burned; their wives and children turned out on the veldt, and neighbors threatened with the same punishment or worse if they rendered them any assistance. It has been with the greatest difficulty that the mine managers have restrained the Kaffirs, for they have suffered much at the hands of the Hooligans, and would have been only too ready to retaliate, had they been armed only with sticks to oppose the armed Reds. On March 14 we watched from Observation Hill the attack on Fordburg. The big guns boomed over the rebel positions for an hour, with an airplane directing the fire, and then it was all over as far as that part of the revolution was concerned."

Warning by Aeroplanes

Early in the morning an aeroplane had appeared over Fordburg and showered down thousands of leaflets warning the well-affected to leave the town and go to the Fair Grounds by a route which was prescribed for them. At once they began their flight, mostly on foot, parents leading or carrying their children, the latter burdened with dolls, kittens and other pets they would not leave behind. Eleven o'clock had been named as the "zero" hour, and immediately after the firing of a gun the assault began. At 11:20 Fordburg, by then the Red flag had been hoisted down from the Tynes Hall.

How Revolution Came

The clippings tell how, after various strikes, the office of the Rand thought that the worst had been passed. Power stations had resumed work, the streets were lighted and various vehicles had replaced the idle tramways. Then a general strike was declared.

"The militants," says a newspaper report, "gained control of the strike forces. They used the commando system for their own purposes. They employed it to terrorize all workers into the strike. At heart it was a selfish thing and it was carried out with the following Monday morning, when they withdrew before an armed expedition sent to relieve the town. During that time the town was in a state of chaos. The liquor stores were raided, and Reds in a state of blind drunkenness are reported to have fired indiscriminately on women and children. During the engagement the ambulance and stretcher bearers found it impossible to attend to the wounded because of the fire directed upon them by the Reds.

Sniper Dressed as Woman

One of the Reds, who was killed while sniping, was disguised as a woman. Others moved about under protection of a screen of women and children. Nations were issued orders to those families whose men folk were on Red commandos.

At Brakpan the mine officials conducted a spirited defense of shaft No. 3 against the Reds, but finding that their position was hopeless finally surrendered. A small commando of about 60 men then took possession, disarmed the officials, and then shot them from behind. The wounded men were then clubbed on the heads with pick handles and rifle stocks, their heads being literally bashed in. Six were killed in this way. Two, who were shot, but not clubbed survived.—Toronto Telegram.

ASKS NEGRO SCHOLARS TO FALL IN LINE AND FIGHT FOR AFRICAN REDEMPTION!

By EVAN A. M'ALISTER

"Bring forth the best ye breed!" It strikes me that in this day of reconstruction the above quotation becomes more applicable to the Negro race than at any other time. The only man who can't see that the time for action in the line of Africa's redemption is at hand is the man with the mind of a child. Observe that when India has regained her sovereignty, Negroes will be the only large group of people that other peoples may treat as they care to treat them. Furthermore, it is just as easy for us to be dashed back into slavery as it is for us to become again one of the mightiest nations of the world. We will it so will it come to pass. Think it over. It matters but little from what direct source you have obtained your present standing; indirectly you have obtained it through the overwork, the sweat, the war and the toil that our fathers underwent during the awful days of slavery, when they were hounded and our mothers raped and fogged. You school boys of the Negro race, you business men who understand economics and banking, inventors and scientists, the mass appeals to you in these days for help and guidance. Let nothing prevent your attending the third international convention of Negroes. If you are in doubt as to the extent of the strength of the mass behind

the following Monday morning, when they withdrew before an armed expedition sent to relieve the town. During that time the town was in a state of chaos. The liquor stores were raided, and Reds in a state of blind drunkenness are reported to have fired indiscriminately on women and children. During the engagement the ambulance and stretcher bearers found it impossible to attend to the wounded because of the fire directed upon them by the Reds.

"So far as Liberia itself is concerned, the money that will be paid to it by the United States will mean much to the republic. It will enable it to spread its development throughout the interior of the country through the building of roads. Already the natives in the outlying districts of the country are beginning to come into the civilized sections of the republic and are taking an active part in the government.

"There are tremendous natural resources: oil, wood, cocoa, coffee and other commodities which have not yet been tapped. The United States is the favored country in trade relations because of the protection it has afforded the Liberians in the past. The Liberians regard this country as a child regards its mother, and they have instituted many American customs in their own land.

"Do they have prohibition there?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, "there has been no movement looking toward the prohibition of traffic in alcoholic liquors. They don't have time for such things," he said with a smile.

President-General, Improvement Association."

TINKHAM DEMANDS NEW CENSUS; VOTERS ARE DISFRANCHISED

Massachusetts Congressman Introduces New Bill for Reapportionment

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts, Republican, will renew his campaign tomorrow for a reapportionment of the House of Representatives by introducing a bill demanding a new and immediate census to show whether voters were disfranchised in any of the States at the last elections.

Mr. Tinkham has for a long time been assailing the Southern States on the ground that the Negro has not been allowed to vote. Last year he tried without success to force through a bill cutting down the Southern representation in the House.

The bill, which he will introduce tomorrow, will specify that the schedule of the proposed census "shall include for each inhabitant the name, place of abode, relationship to head of family, sex, color or race, whether under of over 21 years of age, and, if 21 years of age or over, whether or not the right to vote was exercised at the last Presidential election and, if not, the reason why it was not so exercised," and that the statistics shall be tabulated by States, counties, cities and other minor civil divisions.

"My bill," said Mr. Tinkham tonight, "provides in addition to the regular schedules that schedules shall be established which will allow the Census Committee which formulates the new apportionment bill to have the best evidence obtainable upon which to base the enforcement of the mandatory Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution which directs that Congress shall reduce representation in the several States in proportion to the disfranchisement 'as may exist in them.'

"Under present conditions, with Federal representation based upon population and with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution unenforced, comes tremendous disproportionate representation in the Federal Congress, despite the equality of the several States as well as the franchise equality of all the citizens of the United States. This question has become very much more than a racial question.

"The defiance and nullification of the Constitution and the present unconstitutional Presidential and Congressional elections in the United States and scandalous franchise injustice, if not corrected, may otherwise at some future time bring great civil discord, if not revolution, in the Republic."

marked reduction in illiteracy between 1910 and 1920. Every Northern State also showed a decrease. This would indicate that the Negroes migrating were mostly able to read, otherwise they would have increased illiteracy in the North. The percentage of illiteracy among Northern Negroes is much less than among Southern Negroes, being 20 per cent. in the South and 7 per cent. in the North.

Every Southern State also shows a marked increase in the proportion of negro children in school. For the South as a whole slightly over half of the Negro children are reported in school, while in the North slightly over 80 per cent. are in school.

LITERARY CLUB WINS DEBATE

MONTREAL, Can., May 11.—"That Segregation is Beneficial to the Negro" was the question of the debate between the Literary Club, U. N. I. A., and Dunbar Literary Club, U. N. I. A., represented by Mrs. C. DeShields and Mr. J. Stewart for the affirmative, Dunbar by Mr. T. Reeves and Mrs. W. Potter for the negative. This was an easy win for the U. N. I. A. The victory may be termed a clean sweep. The judges were Messrs. Cadzington, Charleton and Ests.

Accompanying the debate was the usual musical program and a reception by Mrs. Charleton of Alberta.

heard from in Norfolk, Va. Please notify Roslyn K. Henry, La. Globe, Spa, Honduras.

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AGENTS, PLEASE READ

Please remember that the paper is placed in the mails on the Tuesday of each week. If your order for papers reaches this office later than Monday, do not expect papers for that week. Papers will be mailed the following week. Papers are second-class matter, and agents must remember that they do not receive the old handling that first-class matter receives. When papers are mailed after Tuesday they are received too late.

Money must accompany all orders. Write name, city, street number, route or box number plainly. Address all communication to Negro World, 54-56 West 135th Street, New York City.

NEGRO WORLD

of England, Mr. Sergeant of France and Herr Bergmann, German. The meetings will be held in Paris, and with such expert advice as J. P. Morgan is in a position to give there is every prospect of an early solution of a problem which has been too long delayed.

On the 9th instant the representatives of King Feisal, of the Irak, Mesopotamia, and son of King Hossain of Arabia, presented a memorandum to the Genoa conference claiming the independence of Syria and Lebanon and protesting against the French occupation. The Syrian delegates maintain that France, under the pretext of a mandate, is trying to colonize Syria as she has done with Algeria and Tunis, and that the same thing is being done by England in Mesopotamia and Palestine. The memorandum declares that the Syrians are quite capable of governing themselves, as they have proved in the past. The spirit of independence among the Arab population is indicated by the constant state of rebellion which obtains, thereby compelling France to maintain an army of occupation to the number of 6,000 in the mandated territory. I hold no brief for King Feisal and his Syrians, but I am compelled to state that although King Hossain and his son Feisal betrayed their overlord, Turkey, in 1915 when they joined the Allied cause, they fought most gallantly on behalf of their new friends and deserved better treatment than they have received at the hands of either England or France. I saw a great deal of Feisal whilst he was intriguing in London two years ago. My impression of him is that he is by no means the man for the job. Both France and England, although having no special love for Turkey, regard him in the light of a traitor to his religion and country, which, prior to the war, he had represented in the Turkish Senate. During the peace negotiations in Paris not only did the Allies bamboozle him, but he betrayed his father in the interests of his own personal ambitions. He returned to Mesopotamia in high indignation and declared himself King of Mesopotamia, ruling for a few short months until France drove him out of the country. His subsequent intrigues in his father's rank, with a second betrayal of a sacred trust, brought him back to Syria as King of Irak. His people in Syria are now reaping the whirlwind from the seed he sowed in Europe with such diligence.

So the British Government still pursues its course of revenge and repression in India. Bewados Gandhi, son of Mohandas Gandhi, has been arrested at Allahabad. Pundit-Ram Sahani, president of the India Congress Committee, and Chotulal Lashiram, secretary of Indore Congress Committee, have both shared the same fate. It is difficult to understand the mental attitude of the British official in India or elsewhere. He does not see the "writing on the wall," or if he does he misinterprets the meaning. The wholesale arrests of Indian patriots will not stop Indian agitation for independence. These methods were unsuccessfully tried in Ireland. If, in 1914, Mr. Asquith had caused the issue of an Order in Council proclaiming the Irish Home Rule Bill—which had not passed the House of Lords, but which was on the Statute Book—to have become law, Ireland would have loyally supported England in her European war and that unfortunate country would now be at peace in the bare enjoyment of Home Rule Status within the British Empire. As matters stand at present, British political methods, or the lack of them, have set Ireland in a state of turmoil, compelled the granting of a constitution to the Irish which practically amounts to absolute independence, and to arrive at this conditions of affairs rivers of Irish and English blood have needlessly flowed. The identical thing is taking place in India. That country was led to believe that a liberal form of Home Rule would be granted. Mr. Montagu did his utmost to meet the views and fulfil British obligations to the Indian people. He was sacrificed to the British bureaucracy. As in Ireland, so with India. Blood will flow. The innocent will perish with the guilty and then British statement will be forced, by circumstances, to give that which might have been gracefully conceded at the psychological moment when giving would have been good and gratitude would have been universally expressed for the gift. In addition, the English are building for themselves a monument of hate throughout the colored world which is likely to endure for all time. It is written: Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad, and the statesmen (save the mark) of Britain are suffering from a madness which is hurling the empire of Elizabeth and Victoria to its inevitable destruction.

ANGLO-SAXON EVANGELIST RAYS WHITES FOR IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA

**"The Blacks Double Their Numbers Every Forty Years
—The White Double Their Numbers Every Eighty
Years," He Reminds White Audience**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 3.—In a sermon which, epigrammatically sketched the geography and the political situation of the world, Rev. Charles D. Darling, Ph.D., pastor of Boulevard Presbyterian Church, sounded a call for Christian consecration yesterday afternoon at the final session of the annual Cuyahoga County Christian Endeavor convention at Old Stone Church.

The convention closed with the awarding of trophies for attendance.

In part, Dr. Darling said:

"Thy God hath commanded thy strength.' What for? 'To replenish the world.' What is the matter with the world? Jesus said, 'Lift up your eyes and look.' May we do that for a few minutes.

"Africa comprises nearly one-fourth of the earth's land surface.

"Africa is four times the size of the United States.

"The blacks double their numbers every forty years. The whites double their numbers every eighty years.

"Africa has coal fields aggregating 800,000 square miles.

"Africa has copper equaling those of North America and Europe.

"Africa has iron ore totaling five times that of North America.

"Africa can feed one thousand million people.

"In Africa France has a colony twenty times the size of France.

"In Africa Great Britain has colonies as large as the United States.

"The distance from New York to San Francisco is 3,000 miles. But in Africa the Union Jack waves almost uninterruptedly from the Cape to Cairo, a distance of 6,000 miles.

India's Population

"India has less than one-half the area of the United States. But India has three times the population of the United States.

"India has so many villages that if Christ had started on the day of his baptism to preach the gospel in India, a village a day, he would still be visiting villages in the year 2000.

"Malaysia has an interesting message for a hungry world. Malaysia alone can feed the world.

"Two hundred years ago the population of Malaysia was 2,000,000. Today it is 60,000,000.

"China is located in what Gladstone called the 'zone of power,' from which all the masterful races have sprung.

"China is today going through such transformation as has never before been seen in the world. It is a political

revolution, and a moral advance, and an intellectual renaissance, and a religious transformation, and a nineteenth century of scientific advance and industrial development all combined.

"In forty years there will be telephones and moving picture shows and appendicitis and sanitation and baseball nines, and bachelor maids in every one of the 1,300 districts of the empire.

Says South America is Unknown

"South America has larger unknown areas than any other continent in the world.

"Modern machinery driven by commercial greed is carrying Japan to destruction.

"What can Christianity do about it?

"For God has commanded the strength of the church for the Christianizing of the world.

"One of the first tasks of Mackay of Uganda, who went out to Africa in 1875, was the building of 230 miles of road to open up a new territory.

"He set up a grindstone. He operated a forge. He taught King Mtesa the Nicene creed. He made Uganda a Christian province in fourteen wonderful years.

"Turning to India.

"It is no exaggeration to say that the present mass movement toward Christianity now going on among the lowest classes in India is the greatest since the Christian church was founded.

"In the year 1915 the Methodist church alone baptized 40,000.

"In the year 1917 150,000 were refused baptism for lack of Christian leaders. In the year 1918 the church baptized 2,000 a week. Back of these are 50,000,000 available to Christianity.

Call From God

"The call for the kingdom issues from the heart of God. Hear it. 'Return unto Me; for I have redeemed thee.'

"The call for the kingdom comes from the helpless childhood of the world.

"From the thousands of helpless sacrifices to the cruel waters of the Ganges; from the nameless horrors of the baby houses of China; from the white-faced, weary, tubercular toilers of Japan; from the starving babes of Armenia, and Syria, and Russia; from the child widows of India; from the murdered children of Africa; from the tenement children of America—there goes up the call for the kingdom.

"Thy God hath commanded thy strength' to save these little ones.

"Will you give it?"

The growth of religious interests and financial responsibilities of the

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MAY 20, 1922

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

By DUSE MOHAMED ALI

It is indeed curious—even uncanny—how one prominent European after another echoes the opinions I have expressed from time to time in this column. A fortnight ago we had Mr. Lloyd George confirming my conclusions about America and her mission in the direction of European economic reconstruction. Lord Leverhulme's statement last week to "The New York World" is a further confirmation of my statements in these pages. Now we have the considered opinion of Dean Inge of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, who speaking at Cambridge University last week, informs us that: "Europe has sacrificed her primacy by an insane and suicidal struggle. That England is in a condition of decadence, which began with the close of 'The Atlantic Stage' and the Victorian era, and that 'The Pacific Stage,' which is now beginning, must inevitably give primacy to America." But to crown all, an American gentleman by the name of Harrison, traveling in the East with his wife, reports to "The New York World" that he found India in a condition of destitution, bordering on famine, and that being mistaken for an Englishman, he was, for that reason, received everywhere with open hospitality until one of his guides enlightened the people as to his real nationality, when the attitude of the people suddenly changed from hostility to a friendliness which was overpowering in its intensity and genuineness. I have frequently said that the English name is despised in the East as well as in Africa, and Mr. Harrison confirms my contentions in a manner marked with emphasis. I am too modest to join that large and ever-increasing army of trumpet blowers. I merely mention these facts in passing for the information of those readers who have looked askance at my statements.

It would be erroneous to suppose that no notice is being taken of these notes on "Foreign Affairs" in the higher American financial and political circles. The Negro World is more widely read in circles that matter than is known to the humble reader. None of the great American dailies nor the weekly periodicals have advocated or insisted upon the intervention of America in Russian and the general European financial imbroglio other than myself. I am therefore pleased to observe that the capitalists of the United States have, at length, decided to take a hand in the game by appointing an influential commission to go to Russia for the purpose of superintending the giving of credits, capital and concessions. The conference having failed in its chief essential—that of the loans which Russia and Germany deemed necessary to their economic revival—the entrance of America not only solves the very difficult problem, but also saves the diplomatic face of Mr. Lloyd George—oh, this agile politician has many faces—enabling him to return to England with a spurious slogan of a similar character to Beaconsfield's "Peace with Honor" humbug which he carried home from the Berlin congress. The American proposal is to give the United States a chance to aid in Russian reconstruction as well as to protect her financial interests in seeking concessions. In some respects the American proposals resemble those made by France, but it is quite unlikely that Russia will consent to America's intervention unless Russia is granted a place on the commission. Meanwhile J. P. Morgan, accompanied by George Whitney of the Morgan firm, has sailed for Europe to sit as member of the committee which will advise on the loan terms. This committee will also advise on the loan terms.

THE D UNEASY, ST INDIAN POET

Young to Task for Pro-
can Poet and Journalist
y on Garvey and Whole

ASIMIR

22.—It is indeed encouraging to
ress of the Universal Negro Im-
ous cable news that and then
o despise Africa, in that he is told
est, a land unfit for habitation, and
savage, a cannibal. Hence you will
orld, owing to alien education, de-
s his race, despises himself and is
stroyer of the darker races; the liar,
A." How unfortunate, how regret-

stand me well. I am writing my own
views. I am against no flag; let the
Red, Black and Green wave freely in
the breeze! I am against no country;
I love Africa! I hate no race; God
bless the Negro! I am disloyal to no
king nor president; God save Marcus
Garvey! Every individual should be
free; let 400,000,000 Negroes be free!
I admit that England is for the Eng-
lishman, France for the Frenchmen,
Italy for the Italians; therefore Africa
is for the Africans at home and abroad.
I have read Mr. Stuart Young's
article in The Negro World of the 1st
inst. I have lived under the British
flag from my birth and am also a Gar-
veyite. The majority of Negroes living
under the British flag will never see
eye to eye with Mr. Young as he stated
in at least three sections which are
reproduced below.

Mr. Young writes: 1. Now if the Ne-
gro who lives so happily beneath the
British flag could only absorb that
same "race" spirit there would be
evaded the threatened world climax
toward which the extreme Garveyites
are leading black thought. The Negro,
once he awakened to a sense of perfect
racial brotherhood, would be able to
absorb British characteristics while he
remained a true African! It should
be no idle boast for a red man,
whether he be of full Negro blood
or whether he has an infusion of white
ancestry in his veins, to declare proud-
ly that he is an "Englishman." 2. . . .
The words, . . . a Brit-

NEGRO - INDIAN PRISONER'S OIL LANDS MUCH SOUGHT

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 9.
—(By A. P.)—D. P. Hayes, a con-
vict of Negro and Indian blood, has
received two offers, one purporting
to be \$2,000,000 and the other \$1,-
800,000, for his oil interests, prison
officials said today. He is serving
three years for forgery.

Hayes is said to be the owner of
160 acres of Mexican land classified
as oil land. He is reported to have
been advised not to sell the land for
less than \$4,000,000.

isher" need not, for the African who
is living and working happily under
our rule, spell a paradox! . . .

Can Mr. Young prove to me where
on earth is the Negro or African living
happily beneath the British flag and
working happily under British rule?
Is it in the West Indies, where the
Negro is treated like a dumb animal?
Is it in East Africa, where the African
is shot down like a wild animal? Is
it in Nigeria, where African women are
stripped naked and lashed? Is it in
Southwest Africa, where no schooling
is provided for Negro children? Mr.
Young termed the followers of Garvey
"extreme Garveyites." Were the Irish
extremists? Are the Scotch extremists?
Were the English, who fought to get
rid of their Roman rulers, extremists?
Then if it is right for the white folk
to be extremists why should it not
be right for the black folk? Have the
white men ever awakened to a sense
of perfect racial brotherhood?

The colored men who after having
fought for "king and country" were
told that England was not their coun-
try and their head cut off and kicked
about the streets of England as a foot-
ball sometime in 1919, was it no idle
boast when such men declared proudly
that they were "Englishmen"? African
and Englishman at the same time!
What's the use of being a black or
colored "Englishman" without enjoy-
ing the privileges of a white English-
man? Camouflage!

Negroes, you have been fooled for too
long! There must be no turning back
in this our onward march for the free-
dom of Africa and the African. Mind
your own business and let the other fel-
low mind his own. Are you not tired
of lynching, burning at stake, Jim
Crowism, and taxation without rep-
resentation? We fatten the "bull of
state," and when the day of sharing
comes our white brother enjoys the fat
and the meat—all the good things—and
tell us to make ourselves happy with
the drink! Arise from sleep, oh
people, lest you fall in the pit of de-
struction! Arise, shine, oh Ethiopia,
for thy light is come! Princes are
coming out of Egypt! Ethiopia, arise
stretch forth thy hands unto God!

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New York

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May 28 1923.

61-82

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
P. O. Box 1822,
Washington, D. C.

*Noted
wv.*

Sir:

Enclosed you will find a release that is being sent out by the U. N. I. A. I saw the letter that was received from Moseley, and from this letter I would say that there had been a lynching averted only by accident. Since this whipping of Moseley, Garvey has been advised by his friends here to stay away from Texas on his return to New York. He had contemplated a trip through the south on his return trip from California. He will arrive in California about the first of June. I saw a clipping from a California ^{paper} saying that the Oakland California, Police Authorities were going to investigate Garvey when he arrived in their city with the idea of putting a ban on Garvey and his organization in the State of California.

Things here in New York seem to be going on as usual with the added preparations for the coming convention in August.

Some of the members here in New York have started a drive for contributions to get money to buy Garvey an automobile to present to him at the convention. Members all over the country are asked to contribute. I am on the committee to select the

Respectfully,

"800"

JUN - 7 1923 61-826-12

PRESS RELEASE

FOR PUBLICATION

0567312

You may use this bit of news to your advantage

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Address:
"Unimpro"

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS:
56 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Telephone
Harlem 28

International Officers
PREMIER HIGHNESS
BRIEL JOHNSON
POTENTATE
MARCUS GARVEY
D.S.O.E.
PRESIDENT GENERAL

African Headquarters
MONROVIA, LIBERIA
WEST AFRICA

Central American Headquarters
PANAMA CITY, PANAMA

South American Headquarters
DEMERARA, BRITISH GUIANA

West Indian Headquarters
KINGSTON
JAMAICA

SIR WM. H. FERRIS, M.A.
M.C.O.N.
ASST. PRESIDENT GENERAL
HON. FRED A. TOOTE
SECRETARY GENERAL
HON. WILFORD H. SMITH
COUNSEL GENERAL
HON. G. E. STEWART
HIGH CHANCELLOR

PLUMMER
BUREAU OF PUBLICITY & PROPAGANDA

IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

May 27th, 1922.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association at its American Headquarters, 54-56 West 135th Street, New York City, through its Publicity Department, today releases the following startling news:

MOB VIOLENCE AND LYNCH-LAW
AGAIN RIFE IN TEXAS.

TEXAS CRACKERS BEAT, HORSEWHIP, JAIL AND OTHERWISE MALTREAT R.B. MOSELEY, HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS. ESCAPE WITH LIFE.

MOB VIOLENCE MUST CEASE IN AMERICA
BY ENACTMENT INTO LAW THE DYER ANTI-LYNCHING BILL GIVING
FEDERAL PROTECTION AND CONTROL.

Authentic confirmation of the report that another lynching nearly happened in the great State of Texas has been received at Headquarters of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Of course as usual the victim was a NEGRO, but this time he happens not to be of the types they usually report broadcast as having committed alleged heinous and brutal offenses against the peace and dignity of Society of murder and rape, etc., but in this instance the victim is a reputable, lawabiding man, courteous and refined as well as race loving. He is an appointive officer and Field worker of the Universal Negro Improvement Association for the State of Texas, being the State High Commissioner of the organization and was in the pursuit of his duties as such when assailed.

The facts as reported and verified are as follows:

Mr. R.B. Moseley, left Dallas, Texas, in accordance with his

that a "charge" of VAGRANCY was placed against him and in order that he might get away without being KILLED, it would be best for him to plead "GUILTY," and then he could be fined and released so he could take train to his home in Dallas.

No lawyer was permitted him, being informed "it was no use." He was taken back to Jacksonville, from Rusk for "trial" and "FINED" \$19.40 and then brought back to Rusk after the payment of the fine and released from custody by the sheriff. He was told to go directly to the R.R. Station to catch the 2:30, it then being 1:30 P.M.

On the way to the station Moseley was overtaken by Eight men in two Hudson Cars or autos, After some parleying with them he tried to evade them but was detained and forced into one of the cars and driven to a lonely wooded section. Moseley tried to attract attention by yelling and shouting, but he was silenced by several punches in his face and kicks in his ribs.

He was jerked from the car on arrival at the edge of a dense woods, taken to a secluded spot and forced to undress. His arms and legs were held each by a big bully while the leader a fellow weighing over two hundred pounds proceeded to apply the lash with much zest and energy. After appeasing their bloodthirsty passions, he was ordered out of town and told to stay out. Moseley was compelled to walk back to town three miles to the Railroad station named Delmis in order to catch a train for Dallas.

Mr. Moseley is now confined in bed under the care of a physician the result of his harrowing experience.

Much interest is attached to this case owing to the fact that this organization is the largest in existence among Negroes and of which Marcus Garvey is the head. Thier membership number over Five Million members scattered all over the world.

Marcus Garvey, "Back to Africa" Leader, Given Severe Rebuke by Justice Panken

A severe rebuke was given to Marcus Garvey, the leading spirit in the "Back to Africa" movement, by Justice Panken in the Seventh District Court, 125th St. and St. Nicholas Ave., when it was brought out that the \$600,000 invested in the Black Star Line by thousands of small investors among the colored people was practically wiped out.

Garvey was defendant in three actions, the most important being the case brought against him by Edward Orr, 290 W. 137th St., in which decision has been reserved. Orr charges fraud against the "Provisional President of Africa" and claims he is liable to arrest. The other actions were brought by James D. Brooks, one of the high-salaried officers of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, for wages and a loan.

Brooks and Orr were represented by Robert Louis Waring as counsel, and during the trial Justice Panken showed intense interest in the case. Garvey was suave of manner and proved a shrewd witness when questioned about the finances of the Black Star Line and many of the other enterprises which he has fostered.

Garvey Not a Citizen

Garvey admitted he was not a citizen, having resided here less than five years, but was going to make application. In that short space of time, through his exploits of various money-making undertakings he had persuaded millions of people of his race to invest their life savings in his projects.

When on the stand Garvey said the Black Star Line represented an investment of \$600,000, which was all gone. He told the court the "Yarmouth" cost \$145,000 and lost \$300,000 on her first trip, while the "Macle" was purchased for \$65,000 and on her maiden voyage for the colored organization met with a loss of \$75,000. The "Shadyside," the old ferryboat, was also mentioned, but the price paid for it was not stated. The mythical ship "Phyllis Wheatley," named after the Negro poetess, was never seen. Advertisements were carried of the passage to Liberia on this steamship.

Garvey denied knowing anything pertaining to the advertisements about the "Phyllis Wheatley," of which an investigation has been conducted by the Federal Government.

Orr asserts he attended one of the meetings in Liberty Hall and heard Garvey tell the audience how he would

double, within 60 days, the money they invested in the first steamship line run by colored people. Orr put in \$105 and has not even received a dividend. Garvey vehemently denied the accusation that he would guarantee any such thing as the return of the money in two months.

Brooks Under Indictment

Brooks, who is now under indictment for misappropriating funds of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, was a former officer of that organization at \$6,000 a year. He sued for \$750 wages, and a verdict for that sum was granted in his favor, while on the loan of \$1,000 Justice Panken decided against him, as no proof was shown he had given the money. Brooks claimed it was deducted from his salary.

Brooks asserts the officers of the association, which had a membership of 4,500,000 people, were permitted to draw whatever money they desired for expenses.

At the finish of the trial Justice Panken, in addressing his remarks to Garvey, said: "It seems to me that you have been preying upon the gullibility of your own people, having kept no proper accounts of the money received for investment, being an organization of high finance in which the officers received outrageously high salaries and were permitted to have exorbitant expense accounts for pleasure jaunts throughout the country. I advise these 'dopes' who have contributed to these organizations to go into court and ask for the appointment of a receiver. You should have taken \$600,000 and built a hospital for colored people in this city instead of purchasing a few old boats. This is a form of paranoia which manifests itself in believing oneself to be a man."

"From the evidence brought said Justice Panken when late in chambers, 'these various movements that have been fostered by have taken millions of dollars from the pockets of the colored people. The Universal Negro Improvement Association he claims a membership of 4,500,000, who have been paying him. He says nothing is left of the Black Star Line, a corporation he has created, which told of wonderful ship developments among his own people. The officers cared about was his salary they would receive, enormous expense accounts.'"

personalities from the other side, the initiative always came from the other side."

Conan Doyle possesses an entirely different personality and mentality from Lodge. Dr. Downey asserted. "At first Doyle was a materialist," Dr. Downey said. "As he grew older he acquired a desire for immortality. So, naturally, he looks for materialistic proofs of immortality."

"His philosophy may be summed up in these words: 'Whatever I believe, I know; and whatever I know is true.' Despite the fact that in several debates he has been called on for proofs by his opponents, which he has never been able to produce, he continues on his way unabashed."

"He tells us that spiritualism is like the tinkle of a telephone bell. We should heed the ringing, he says, and not be too critical of the message."

A Better Analogy

"A far better analogy would be to liken these alleged communications from the other world to a telephone call, where we hasten to the phone and listen all day, only to discover that there is nobody on the wire."

Dr. Downey, referring to the greatest of all mediums, Palladino, who had been discovered practicing frauds on several occasions, said: "We are interested in her only in so far as she illustrates the mentality of Sir Oliver Lodge. To Frederick W. H. Myers, one of England's best known spiritualists, we are indebted for the account of a seance in which Palladino was the medium, and which was attended by a number of well-known spiritualists. After the seance had been over and the data properly collected, the official report was: 'Not genuine.' It is to such persons as Palladino that Lodge pins his faith in spiritualism and the messages purported to have been received from the other world. We can only arrive at the conclusion that Lodge's mind, and every thing, is bent on be-

lieving that 80 per cent. of the so-called examples of psychic phenomena are produced by fraud," Dr. Downey declared. "This is the verdict of the Society for the Investigation of Psychic Phenomena. The other 20 per cent are explained in other ways. One school of thought, the materialists, believe them to have been produced by natural causes with which man is not yet familiar. The other school frankly ascribes these alleged things to the devil. And the third school, out-and-out Spiritualists, naturally explain that they were brought about by the aid

of divorce laws for years. Hennessey tells us that in the other world only those who have truly loved each other will be reunited. He follows out the same idea when he describes heaven. His heaven is the kind of place that will be most acceptable to him."

"Regardless of whether Doyle and Lodge have communicated with 'spirits,' real or fancied, the Catholic Church, in its condemnation of Spiritualism, acts on the general principle that it is wrong to hold intercourse with evil spirits. The church holds that it is wrong to attempt to communicate with the dead in this manner, no matter how ludicrous the results may prove to be."

At the outset of his lecture, Dr. Downey, who is editor of the "Catholic Gazette," a lecturer of note, professor of psychology at Bayswater and a member of the British Psychological Society, briefly sketched the origin and growth of Spiritualism. He told of its birth in Hydeville, N. Y., near Rochester, and sketched the career of the famous Fox family.

Fox Sisters Admitted Fraud

After mystifying America for many years, he said, the two Fox sisters eventually appeared at the New York Academy of Music and before a capacity assemblage, announced that their so-called feats of Spiritualism had been nothing but pure fraud.

This gave Spiritualism a severe blow, Dr. Downey said. But interest in the cult revived somewhat about a year later, when the sisters repudiated their confessions and claimed that they had had genuine psychic powers all along.

Dr. Downey related the spread of Spiritualism in America and told how it crossed the ocean into France, England and Germany. From 1848 to 1870 was the golden age of Spiritualism in America, Dr. Downey said.

Dr. Downey's lecture was called, "The New Revelation and Its Apostles." Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, Ph. D., of Our Lady of Lourdes, 473 W. 142d St., introduced the distinguished lecturer and psychologist. In the audience were members of the Catholic clergy and many members of the Catholic Library Assn.

Dr. Downey enjoys the distinction of being one of the few critics of Wells' "Outline of History" that the author of that "best seller" deigned to answer by a personal reply. It is said that Dr. Downey's criticism got "under Wells' skin" and was the real reason for his long defense of the "Outline" and its purpose which appeared in one of the leading English periodicals last Summer, and was re-